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THE TIMES

Mr Wilson's EEC speech in full, page 6

Rhodesia Africans unite after collapse of talks

e four Rhodesian nationalist vements merged forces in ;aka yesterday, saying an armed iggle for liberation was "inevit-e". But hopes still remained that initiative for a settlement had been lost.

ırces in both Salisbury and in Zambian capital regarded the apse at the weekend of the aka talks as an expected part of the tough bargaining ahead and by no means an end of the attempt for détente. Mr Ian Smith plans to renew contact with President Kaunda soon.

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, said he would do all he could to bring the parties back to the conference table. The alternative was "too ghastly to contemplate".

Armed struggle 'inevitable'

ı Our Correspondent
ka, Dec 8

: four nationalist moves in Rhodesia are uniting one body. They signed an ment to that effect in the ian capital today thus reng any objection Mr Ian ı may have to negotiating divided groups.

e two detained African nalist leaders who are on é here from Rhodesia for were present at the sign-ceremony in State House. are Mr Joshua Nkomo, r of the Zimbabwe African es Union (Zapu), and the Idabaningi Sithole, head of rival Zimbabwe African nal Union (Zanu).

h these movements are d in Rhodesia and the two ave been in detention for d years.

ı at the signing ceremony Mr James Chikerema, of the Front for the ıtion of Zimbabwe zi) and Bishop Abel ewa, leader of the African ıal Council (ANC).

er the agreement all four together under the um- of the ANC with Bishop ewa still at its head.

ident Kaunda of Zambia .ıced the four men to the before the signing cere- which was watched by the nembers of the Rhodesian dist delegations who had lown to Lusaka for the

r Mr Smith's rejection lay of African proposals, ound of the talks can ore be *regarded not* as a but a considerable suc- With just one nationalist ıent Mr Smith can no use the excuse of refus- to talk because the lists were divided.

problem now is what is the future for the new style ANC in Rhodesia? Zanu and Zapu, whose members are now with the ANC, were banned because of their military and political activities and one clause of the agreement signed today says: "The leaders recognize the inevitability of the continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe."

Thus, if Bishop Muzorewa goes back to Rhodesia, as it *is* presumed he and the Rev Sithole and Mr Nkomo will do, will he too face the prospect of detention by Mr Smith?

A possible alternative is that Mr Smith may refuse to allow any of them back at all.

These two rounds of talks in Lusaka between the Rhodesian nationalists, and the Presidents of Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania have brought about the united nationalist front that was desperately desired by them all. However, officials here are keeping tightlipped as to what the next move may be. President Kaunda refused to allow any questions to the Rhodesian delegations during the signing ceremony.

Observers here say that the statement by Mr Smith yesterday must have oversimplified the situation in the constitutional talks over the past few days here. He said that the nationalists were insisting that there could be no ceasefire without agreement on immediate *majority* rule. Observers wonder why the talks were held *in the first place, as it* seems obvious Mr Smith would never agree to those terms.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: Mr Smith plans to renew contact soon with President Kaunda despite the last-minute collapse of the Lusaka talks that might have led to a ceasefire of the guerrilla war.

Sources close to the Rhodesian Government say there is no suggestion whatsoever that the failure of the talks after a meeting between Rhodesian officials and nationalist leaders is the end of the détente and settlement exercise. The white Rhodesians believe this marks the end of the first round and although Mr Smith is disappointed he is not depressed by the dramatic turn of events.

The Rhodesian version of the Lusaka development on Friday is as follows: after a series of meetings between the Rhodesian nationalists—the party totalled 18—and President Kaunda, President Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, all indications were that agreement had been reached for a ceasefire to the war.

Two senior Rhodesian civil servants, Mr Anthony Smith, the Attorney General, and Mr Jack Gaylard, the Secretary of the Cabinet, flew to Lusaka on Friday to tie up loose ends. The Rhodesian Government was confident enough even for Mr Smith to have prepared a nationwide television and radio address for tonight announcing cessation of hostilities.

But on arrival in Lusaka the two Rhodesian officials were told that the nationalists demanded immediate majority rule as a precondition to a constitutional conference. This news was reported to Salisbury and immediately rejected by Mr Smith.

After an emergency Cabinet meeting on Saturday morning, the press was informed. Mr Smith looked pale but was remarkably cheerful, afer yet another setback in the 10-year settlement dispute.

Leading article, page 13

Vorster plea for new contacts

Michael Knipe
own, Dec 8

Vorster, the South African Minister today lent his to the view that hopes main of further negotia- ı a Rhodesian settlement. uld be a tragedy, he said. failure of the Lusaka s were to signify the end uture negotiations. South would continue its efforts g the various parties back conference table. The tive was "too ghastly to plate".

Vorster noted that the tions "*in Cape Town,* a, Salisbury and Lusaka ery good progress until and were conducted iout *in a relaxed* and y atmosphere.

his statement from ı, Mr Vorster blamed the wn of the talks on "the nand (by the black dele- at *the end of* the lings. This demand was conflict with the spirit, und result of the agree- ı to this point".

On the brighter side, Mr Vorster contended that promising new points of principle were reached which held out the prospect of a complete and speedy solution. Rhodesia, he said, had adopted a very realistic and reasonable attitude and throughout had fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments.

Zambia as well as the other parties also made an honest attempt to find a solution, and made a full contribution to this end. South Africa had done everything possible to bring the parties together. Time and expense were not spared and South Africa had meticulously *carried out its commitments.*

Mr Vorster accused "certain circles in the world, African states, Rhodesia and in South Africa" of militating against the settlement attempts. He did not specify who they were.

The impression circulating in some Rhodesian and South African quarters is that it was the last-minute interpolation of the Organization of African Unity insisting on "immediate" majority rule that caused the collapse of the talks. Another version is that President Nyerere adopted a militant, uncompromising stand because his country would lose the benefits of the Tanzam rail link with Zambia if détente was reached.

However, President Nyerere and other black African leaders have in the past made it clear that they accept the prospect of an interim period before majority rule in Rhodesia.

It is more probable that the Zanu and Zapu representatives insisted that "immediate" black rule should be the basis of *any constitutional* conference. Debarred for so long from the negotiation table, either by detention or exile, their demands have grown increasingly extreme over the years and the events of the past year in Mozambique are unlikely to have provoked new moderation.

Texts of Vorster and Smith statements, page 6

A Greek Cypriot woman kisses Archbishop Makarios's hand after morning service in Nicosia cathedral yesterday. Report, page 6

Greeks vote against return of the king

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Dec 8

Crowds carrying Greek flags and green banners converged on Constitution Square tonight to cheer, dance and celebrate as the first results of the plebiscite showed that the voters had opted for a republic and that King Constantine had lost his throne.

With returns in from a fifth of the polling stations, 66.5 per cent of the valid vote had gone to the republic and 33.5 per cent to the monarchy. The proportion for a republic was expected to increase sharply when the returns came in from the cities, which are traditionally anti-monarchist.

It is now expected that Parliament, which convenes tomorrow for the first time in almost eight years, will elect a provisional President to head the country until the Chamber approves the new constitution which will lay down the procedure for the election of the President.

At the polling stations where judges and lawyers supervised the procedure, voters were handed an envelope and two white ballot papers—one printed "democracy with king" in brown, the other "democracy without king" in green. Observers from both camps were present, the royalist usually wearing a crown on his lapel while the republican carried a triangle of green paper.

When Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, turned up to vote at a shabby Athens café converted into a polling station, a large crowd cheered him.

As he stood in the curtained booth he could hear a group of anti-royalists outside chanting in rhyme: "The people demand that you should vote green. We want only one Constantine." An elderly man shouted: "One, and only one. Let the other go on the dole."

Mr Karamanlis had maintained absolute neutrality during the plebiscite campaign. He made it an issue of party discipline for the deputies of his New Democracy to refrain from any manifestation in favour of the monarchy or the republic.

This was the first time, in fact, that the monarchy had to face the people's judgment without the support of the party incorporating the traditional right wing.

Militants try to keep bread strike going

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A rank-and-file revolt among militant bakery workers in protest at their union executive's acceptance of an arbitration pay award yesterday posed a new threat to bread supplies.

After mass meetings which rejected the proposed increases of up to 20 per cent on basic rates, members of the Bakers' Union in Manchester and Hull, and on Merseyside are being urged by shopfloor leaders to continue their week-old stoppage in support of a claim for £40 for a 40 hour week.

In an attempt to head off fresh industrial action, all 25 full-time officials of the union were yesterday briefed on the arbitrator's award of a new basic rate of £28.50 a week, which with threshold money of £4.40 will lift bakery workers' pay to £41.45 for day work and £48.86 for nights, both for 48 hours.

Bakers' Union officials will today argue the case for acceptance of the deal, reached under the auspices of the new Conciliation and Arbitration Service, as the best agreement in the circumstances.

An indication of the difficulties they face came in Manchester yesterday when a meeting of about 300 bakery workers voted to defy the executive's decision to recommend the offer and a return to normal working from today. All 5,500 members of the union in the area are being asked to support their stand.

Prospects for bread supplies will depend on the skill of Bakers' Union officials today in persuading the rank-and-file mass meetings to accept the award made by Professor George Thomason, the arbitrator. A patchy return to work is likely this morning, but if a big majority of the 33,000 members are seen to be going back, a general resumption of normal attendance is expected.

Mr Stanley Gretton, the union's general secretary, yesterday ruled out a ballot on the employers' offer. Two secret votes have gone against acceptance of previous offers. It is understood that the Bakers' Union executive voted by fourteen to three in favour of the latest set of proposals only after Mr James Mortimer, chairman of the CAS, made a spirited plea for observance of the social contract to the union leadership in private.

Mr Gretton said: "We are satisfied that the employers, who said they would accept the award beforehand, will not improve on it."

Mr George Springall, the employers' leader, predicted at the weekend that housewives may soon be paying up to 18p for a family loaf unless the Government intervenes with an improvement *in* the bread subsidy. The industry was in no position to absorb the cost of the arbitrator's award, *he* said.

Eleven in court today on Guildford bombs charges

By Clive Borrell

Two women are to appear with nine men at Guildford magistrates' court today in connexion with bomb explosions at two of the town's public houses eight weeks ago in which five people were killed and 65 injured.

They were all charged at Guildford police station on Saturday after raids by Surrey police in London and the Home Counties earlier in the week.

Six of those to appear today will be charged with murder. A seventh will be charged with conspiring with "other persons unknown" to cause explosions. Four others will be charged with possessing explosives.

It is expected that the identities of all the accused will be disclosed when they appear in court. I understand that at least six of those so far charged are related to each other, including a father and son.

Two Irishmen, both aged 20, appeared at Guildford last week charged wih the murder of Miss Caroline Slater, aged 17, a WRAC recruit, of Cannock, Staffordshire, who died in an explosion at the Horse and Groom public house. The men are being held in custody until next Thursday, when they will be brought before the court again.

The five people who had been detained at Guildford for questioning for most of last week were released on Saturday. Eight people are still detained under the Government's new anti-terrorist law.

Wilson speech raises hopes of Paris summit talks success

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

On the threshold of the EEC summit meeting, which opens in Paris today, Mr Wilson has said that he will recommend that Britain stays in the Community if it gets the right terms.

This move on the diplomatic chessboard ought to guarantee, so far as Britain is concerned, that the summit meeting is a success. There are high hopes in London that the meeting of heads of government will agree by tomorrow night a new formula for setting a limit on Britain's contribution to the Community budget.

If so, it can be said that the central plank in the Labour Government's platform of *renegotiating* the *terms* of British entry will have been achieved, as set out in the party manifesto of last February, and that the timetable for completing renegotiation by the spring should be met.

Listing *the* changes Britain *is* seeking in the Community, Mr Wilson said *that* what was needed so far as the budget was concerned were new methods of financing so that Britain's contribution was fair *in* relation to what was paid and received by other countries.

"It stands to reason that provided we get the *right* terms—but only if we get the right terms—I shall commend them to the British *people* and recommend that we should stay in and play our full part in the development of the Community", Mr Wilson said, addressing the annual civic dinner of London mayors on Saturday night.

All the issues were important, not just the *size* of Britain's budget contribution, Mr Wilson added. In some areas of renegotiation, on the common agricultural policy and arrangements for Commonwealth and developing countries, he said, substantial progress had been made.

The importance of Mr Wilson's statement that he will recommend the terms if they are right is twofold. In the Community, leaders like President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German chancellor, have been arguing that it is unreasonable for Britain to keep on pressing for new concessions unless, at the same time, the Government shows that it really is intent on staying in the Community and making it work.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, has made no secret of the fact that he will support the terms if they seem right, but that there is no way of binding the Cabinet as a whole in advance.

The second significance of Mr Wilson's statement, therefore, is that it will be a powerful influence on other senior ministers when they come to make up their minds about British entry, after completing the renegotiation process.

With the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary taking a public lead, there is clearly a strong probability that the Cabinet as a whole will come down in favour of entry if the terms are right.

It may be noted that Mr Wilson has been quite consistent in saying that he will recommend Britain staying in the Community if Labour's terms are met. What is new is that he has chosen to recall and underline this pledge just before the summit, when it will have the maximum effect.

Moreover, the latest indications are that the budget issue will be resolved at the summit. Although M Giscard d'Estaing did not go so far as to grant the British case for reform when Mr Wilson paid his flying visit to the Elysée Palace last week, he did accept that there could be a problem for Britain.

This is half the battle. The intensive negotiations now going forward behind the scenes, with the Belgian Prime Minister taking the initiative, are designed to outline a possible formula for resolving the problem, not just for Britain but for any member state which might find its contributions to the Community budget way out of line with its proportion of total Community wealth.

The prospect is that the summit meeting will instruct senior officials to draft a formula tonight, for inclusion in the communiqué tomorrow.

Minister injured: Signor Mariano Rumor, the Italian Foreign Minister, was slightly injured yesterday when a car taking him to Ciampino airport was involved in a collision. He will now leave for Paris today.

Issues before summit, page 6
Text of Wilson speech, page 6

Recommendation likely on keeping Britain in EEC

By Geoffrey Smith

The general reaction to Mr Wilson's speech in political circles in London yesterday was that it had made it rather more likely that he would recommend Britain's remaining a member of the EEC.

A typical comment from the Labour left was that the speech was another step in the direction of wanting to commit the Labour movement to staying in. Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, and a leading member of the *Tribune* group, said that it was "very abstract and general" and that it contained nothing specific.

Mr Douglas Jay, who opposes British membership of the Community from a somewhat different point on Labour's political spectrum, supported *all* the conditions for renegotiation that Mr Wilson had made but felt that the speech had not gone far enough in safeguarding the sovereignty of the British *Parliament* over legislation and taxation. But in general Mr Jay felt that the speech *followed* the election manifesto.

The reaction from the centre of the party was that Mr Wilson was "edging his way to approving the terms that Jim Callaghan will negotiate". The belief in this sector of the party was that Mr Wilson had already decided to stay *in* the EEC if at all possible and would therefore not at this stage have specified conditions that he did not have good reason to know would be satisfied.

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te takeover ing NVT

ationalization of Britain's motor cycle cturing industry may be necessary fol- a decision by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Secretary of State for Industry, to w suddenly an £8m offer of financial Norton Villiers Triumph.

early last year by the Conservative nent, the company makes BSA, Norton umph motor cycles at three Midland s, and is half owned by Manganeze Holdings.

understood that the Department of feels it cannot now proceed with the t of £8m under Section 8 of the Indus- t, because of complications in its ions with NVT and Manganeze Bronze. ition of the motor cycle company, which 90 per cent of its production, is now ed very serious. A substantial trading d wrangling over the future of the ed Meriden works, where Mr Benn ted the formation of a separate workers' ive, means that the Government must fundamental reappraisal of its original roement to support NVT **Page 15**

ble new initiative may the arts in Britain

initiatives concerning the arts were the weekend. A general inquiry into for the next 10 years was announced nference sponsored by Sussex Univer- The Times Trust, considered ways of artistic ventures **Page 4**

Caution on top pay rises

Some *senior* civil servants may be asked to accept smaller pay increases than the 20 per cent recommended by the Boyle report. Although the need is recognized for considerableimprovement in senior civil servants' pay, it is felt this would embarrass the Government over the social contract **Page 2**

PLO to try hijackers

The four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC 10 airliner to Tunis last month were yesterday reported to be in the custody of the PLO in Cairo. Palestinian sources said they would be tried for murder **Page 7**

Concessions in Paris

Mr Brezhnev returned to Moscow from his Paris talks having secured President Giscard d'Estaing's agreement that the final phase of the conference on European security and cooperation should be held next year in Helsinki **Page 6**

Energy terms today

Motorists, shops and offices are expected as prime targets for the Government's energy savings campaign out today. A new 60 mph limit on non-motorways is believed likely. **Page 15**

Education: Campaign to restore classroom discipline blames Marxist teachers' "*determination to break down the authority structure of schools*" 3

Activists to meet: Union activists from the motor industries of many countries, including Communist states begin a three-day conference in London on working conditions 3

Miners' pay: Moderates will urge caution in next round of union negotiation with National Coal Board 3

Space: Russian spacecraft and two cosmonauts land safely after dress rehearsal for link-up with US 6

Tanzania: First eight pages of a two-part Special Report which examines the country's achievements

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Letters: On academics and respect for the truth from Mr Anthony Arblaster and others; on defining a thriller from Mr Eric Ambler and Mr Gavin Lyall; on editors' freedom from Mr Nicholas Herbert.
Leading articles: Rhodesia; Support for the Arts.
Features, pages 7 and 12
Peter Hazelhurst reports from Tokyo on the real reasons behind Mr Tanaka's fall from grace; Caroline Moorehead asks: To what extent is dyslexia the root of reading problems?
Diary: Lady Soames praises Richard Burton's television portrayal of her father, Sir Winston Churchill, but has different views on the actor's newspaper article about him.
Sport, pages 8 and 9
Cricket: Greig scores century for MCC; Racing: Teesside Park and Nottingham prospects; Squash rackets: professionals' round-robin tournament; Hockey: Kent in South final of county championship.
Obituary, page 14
Dr William Thomas; M Hugues Panassie.
The Arts, page 11
Michael Ratcliffe on BBC 2's A Passion for Churches, with Sir John Betjeman; John Percival on Jonathan Taylor's new ballet for Rambert.
Business News, pages 15-19
Business Features: Andrew Goodrick-Clarke writes on British Leyland's millstone; Frank Vogl looks at the problems facing the top men at General Motors; Malcolm Brown on decision time at Ferranti.
Business Diary: New French car supremo; old scandal at the Savoy hotel.
Business Management: How to get fair wages for all, by Innis Macbeath; Derek Harris on easing of the secretary shortage.

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Two more men appeal against deportation

By Staff Reporters

The number of suspected IRA men who have appealed against Government orders for sending them back to Ireland has risen to three.

One case has been passed by the Home Secretary to his panel of advisers. The same is likely to happen today to the other two cases, provided the men's representations are not considered by Mr Jenkins to be frivolous.

The two latest suspects were served with their orders at Guildford police station last Friday and have since been transferred to Pentonville prison. Two more orders signed on Friday became void as the men were subsequently charged in connexion with the Guildford explosions.

The Home Office refused yesterday to discuss the identities of the two men held in Pentonville. One of the men, who is in his early 50s, moved to the Kilburn area of London from Belfast more than seven years ago.

Since the anti-terrorist measures became law the Home Secretary has signed 10 exclusion orders and rejected an undisclosed number because of insufficient evidence.

Eire Bill, page 2

Overseas selling prices
Republic of Ireland ... 9p
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, BFr 25; Denmark, DKr 3.80; Finland, Fmk 2.50; France, Frs 2.80; Germany, DMk 1.90; Greece, Dr 20; Holland, DFl 1.75; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, Lf 18; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Spain, Pes 56; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; Yugoslavia, Din 10.

Top civil servants may be asked to accept pay rises below 20%

By Maurice Corina.
Industrial Editor

Although the Prime Minister is unlikely to delay publication of a report recommending substantial improvements to the remuneration of top public servants, Mr Wilson may ask some, such as heads of nationalized industries, to accept more modest pay rises.

Rises of 20 per cent or more have been urged by the Standing Review Body on Top Salaries, whose chairman, Lord Boyle of Handsworth, was asked in 1971 to examine in depth the principles governing the remuneration of the most senior public appointments, establishing fair comparison with comparable positions of responsibility in industry and the City.

The need for significant improvements in the pay of top-level civil servants, state industry board members, judges and heads of the armed Forces comes as no surprise to either Mr Wilson or the Civil Service Department.

However, publication of the Boyle report, which went direct to Downing Street some weeks ago, will cause embarrassment when the Government is seeking pay moderation within the terms of the social contract negotiated with the TUC.

Cabinet thinking at present seems to be that the report can be accepted in principle, but in view of the economic circumstances implementation might be delayed in most cases.

At present the head of the home Civil Service, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Cabinet receive £17,350. This compares with £28,100 a year paid to the chairman of the British Steel Corporation and £23,100 to the heads of other large state enterprises.

Permanent secretaries in *Whitehall receive* £16,350, the same as admirals of the Fleet, field marshals, and marshals of the RAF (other admirals and generals receive £14,850). Salaries for the higher judiciary range from £16,350 to £19,100, with circuit judges paid £10,350 and metropolitan magistrates £8,950.

Lord Boyle, who was helped in his inquiries by a team that included industrialists such as Lord Beeching, has accepted that those levels are now well below what *may be described as* jobs carrying heavy responsibilities in private industry.

More than 200 industrialists and bankers are known to receive gross salaries of £30,000 a year.

Last July the top public servants received rises averaging £350 a year, taking effect from January 1 next, or where applic*able* from dates 12 months after the effective dates of the last recommended increases.

However, they were assured that a more fundamental review of pay structures, delayed by past counter-inflation policies, would be completed by the end of this year.

The Association of First Division Civil Servants sought particular assurances from both Lord Boyle and ministers that there would be no delays in *completion and publication of a* report, first promised for mid-1972.

Fresh anxieties arose when the Government decided to refer the whole question of high level incomes to its new Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, under the chairmanship of Lord Diamond.

But the Cabinet, aware of unrest, particularly in the Civil Service, gave specific assurances that the commission would have *a quite separate* and distinct function from Lord Boyle's review body, which has a statutory responsibility to advise the Prime Minister on the appropriate remuneration for certain groups in the public sector.

"Before we go any further..."

I think we should get some expert advice. After all, there's a lot of money tied up in that site of ours and timing can be so important these days. We really ought to find out the way the market is going to develop. Why don't we call those Barrington Laurance people? They advise some of the most successful firms in the country . . .

Oh, you already have! Clever you.

Barrington Laurance

SDLP may ease Irish Council campaign

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

While political parties in Northern Ireland have been preparing for the elections to the Ulster Convention, the Social Democratic and Labour Party is to consider whether there should be less emphasis on the Irish dimension, the policy which it has supported, to the anger of "loyalists", for more than two years.

Delegates to the SDLP's annual conference in Belfast next month are to be asked to consider a motion from the North Belfast branch that they should spend less time arguing about a future Council of Ireland and more on local political cooperation.

What that means is that a number of rank and file SDLP members believe their aspirations for a united Ireland must be further submerged in view of the distrust and dislike which that has engendered among many Unionists. The "Irish dimension" was a phrase used at the Sunningdale conference when it was agreed to set up an inter-governmental council between the two parts of Ireland to discuss policing, trade and other matters.

North Belfast is held at Westminster by Mr Gerard Fitt, the leader of the SDLP, and there is little doubt that his views are expresed in the motion.

A youth and a woman, both believed to be members of the Provisional IRA, died in Londonderry at the weekend after explosions in two houses which were apparently being used to make bombs. Miss Ethel Lynch, aged 20, died on Saturday from wounds she received earlier in the week, and only a few hours later Mr John McDaid, aged 16, was killed in a bomb blast in a derelict house in Bridge Street.

That explosion occurred a few yards from an army vehicle checkpoint and soldiers found Mr McDaid dead and another young man, aged 18, burnt on the hands and legs.

Fund inquiry plea rejected

The Prime Minister has rejected a request for an investigation by the Charity Commissioners into discrepancies in the accounts of the Bangladesh Fund, of which Mr John Stonehouse, the missing MP, was a director.

The request was rejected on the ground that the fund was never a charity.

Popular series

A New York television syndicate has bought a second series of Granada Television's series, *A Family at War*, because the first was so popular.

Eire may try people for murders in England

From George Clark
Political Correspondent
Dublin

The Government of the Irish Republic would be prepared to extend to the whole of the United Kingdom the scope of its anti-terrorist Bill, which now provides for the trial in the republic of offences, including murder, committed in Northern Ireland, ministers made clear in Dublin yesterday.

Earlier it had been stated that consideration of the Bill by the Dail would be delayed, probably until after Christmas. The Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill was due to come before the Dail on Wednesday, but the debate has been postponed so that MPs can discuss as a matter of urgency the increase in the price of petrol.

After the Birmingham bombing's it was announced that provision would be made for the trial of fugitives who might be accused of causing explosions in Great Britain by an amendment to the Explosive Substances Act, 1883. But this would not have covered the crime of murder in the same way as in the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill, which, as drafted, is restricted to offences in both parts of Ireland.

Equivalent legislation, enabling courts in Northern Ireland and in Great Britain to try people for offences committed in the Irish Republic (which in practice is likely to affect only the Northern Ireland courts) will be introduced by the Government at Westminster before Christmas.

The jurisdiction Bill covers murder, manslaughter, arson, hijacking of aircraft, ships and cars, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm, causing explosions, the possession and making of explosives, robbery and *burglary*, and offences connected with firearms.

Following directly from the agreement reached at the Sunningdale conference, the new legislation was specifically proposed to deal with the situation in Ireland.

In the republic there is a wider interpretation of what is a "political offence" which means that it is more difficult to obtain an extradition order against someone who may be accused of an offence in Northern Ireland or Great Britain and who claims that he was politically motivated.

But under the new legislation, where the person is not extradited and yet there is evidence of crime against him, he will stand trial before the Special Criminal Court.

Section 11 of the Bill makes provision for evidence to be taken in Ulster for use in trials before the special criminal court in the republic for extraterritorial offences. In Ulster the evidence would be taken by a judge of the Northern Ireland High Court in the presence of the members of the special criminal court from the republic.

The accused would have a right to be present at the taking of evidence and, whether he is present or not, to be legally represented. If he decides to be present he would be taken in custody to Northern Ireland and while in custody there he would, under the law to be enacted at Westminster, be guaranteed absolute immunity in *respect* of any other matter arising before his arrival.

Section 12 makes provision for courts in Northern Ireland to obtain evidence in the republic for use at trials for similar offences committed in the South. One example would be if bombs were set off in the Republic by Protestant extremists from the North who escaped back into Ulster.

Mr Lynch, the leader of the Opposition in the Dail, said yesterday that his party *had doubts* about the "constitutionality" of the Bill. That could raise again the awkward controversy over the written constitution of the republic, which recognizes Northern Ireland as part of the national territory.

But, in principle, Mr Lynch said, his party was in favour of legislation which would tighten up the application of the law to terrorists.

There could be delays if the Bill has to be referred to the Supreme Court for a *decision* on this point. Ministers of the Irish Government said yesterday they believed the Bill is in order, since a legal commission, including two senior judges of the Supreme Court, has said the measure does not infringe the constitution.

Suggestions that the Irish Government has moved too fast, without full consultation with British law officers, are stror
denied in Dublin. The I
Government is genuinely
cerned to act with the Bri
Government to combat
rorism and bring offender
justice.

But on a related matter mi
ters said yesterday they are
ried about the situation now
veloping in Northern Irel
They are critical of the cl
made by the British Army
the security position has
proved.

They point out that althc
army casualties have been
duced, a fact which they
come, there is still apparentl
effective action to deal with
increasing number of secta
assassinations. Ministers
out that in the past two
319 people have been assas
ted, 210 of them Catholics,
most of them in the pas
months.

Equally, the Irish Goverr
is not optimistic about the
sibility of the new conve
providing an opportunity
power-sharing. It is openly
in Dublin that the British
ernment ought to state
firmly, in advance of an ele
that this is what is expec

One possible "repr
would be a threat by the B
Government to with
security forces if the new
vention refused to accomm
the minority. This would
garded by the Irish Goverr
as a disaster, yet Dublin
recognize the growing pre
on the Labour Governmer
a declaration that there w
a phased withdrawal of tro
power-sharing is not achie

'Bully boy' painted by Belfast child banned

By a Staff Reporter

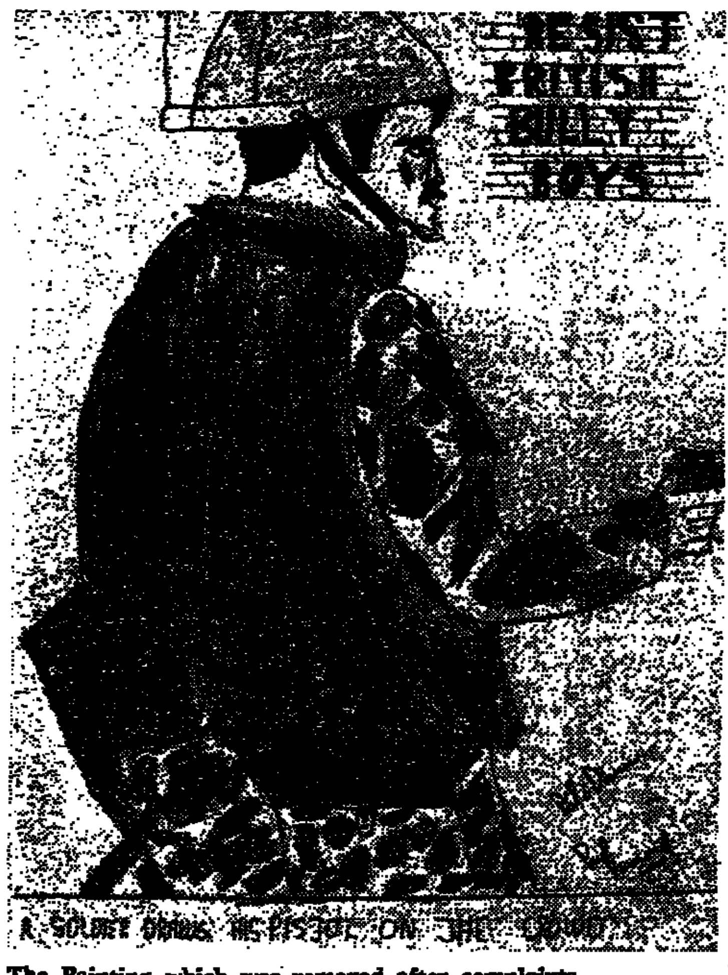
A stark painting of a British soldier drawing a gun on a Belfast crowd, bearing the caption, "Resist the British bully boys", has been removed from an exhibition of children's paintings in the hall of St Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London, after complaints to the vicar.

The exhibition, in aid of the Corrymeela Venture, an ecumenical group working for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland, included 12 paintings from Corrymeela youth groups in Belfast.

Symbols of peace and good will predominated in the Belfast children's paintings, but Mrs Susan Aglinby, the organizer, thought it only right that if violence and hate were felt by some of the children it should be represented.

The exhibition raised about £150 from the sale of paintings.

Any donations should be sent to the coordinator of the London Corrymeela Venture, 12 Gloucester Terrace, London W2 3DD.



The Painting which was removed after complaints.

Mr Prentic attacks disrespect for law

Respect for the law
dropped and the bombin
Birmingham and elsewher
symptoms of a more g
malais, Mr *Prentice*, Sec
of State for Education
Science, told a Fabian au
in Sunderland on Saturd

Mr Prentice said: "Pe
we are all to blame for
Certainly those of us in
life have a special duty t
clear support to the ru
law. The Labour Party c
ence set a bad example
week. The debates on
Cross and the Shrew
pickets were deplorable.

In contrast, Mr Prentic
working-class people, esp
the poorest and weakest
bers of society were partic
vulnerable.

"When I meet old ag
sioners in my constituenc
are afraid to open their
at night in case the
mugged for the conte
their handbags, I get i
ingly angry with le
intellectuals who defen
breaking on the basis
dated class war theorie

Power-sharing not dead letter, Fabian says

By Our Political Staff

The collapse of the first power-sharing Executive in Northern Ireland last May not only required the British Labour Government *to* think again about Ulster, but has also given it the opportunity to develop its own specific approach, Mr David Bleakley, a former Northern Ireland Minister of Community Relations and a Labour member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, argues in a Fabian pamphlet, *Crisis in Ireland*, published yesterday.

The immediate problem is the pacification of Ulster, not the development of any "Irish dimension". He believes that the principle of power-sharing has not been destroyed with the ill-starred Executive. "There is", he says, "widespread support for the belief that some form of partnership must develop, since no political system can survive in the province unless it has general acceptance throughout the community."

But if the development of community government should be the long-term strategy, Mr Bleakley does not believe that it can be easily or swiftly implemented. He suggests that efforts should be made "to include members of the 'loyalist' coalition in any future administration and to encourage a pattern of agreed power sharing by giving any local legislative assembly more *authority in the creation of* the executive". But such a system must be given time to take root.

Climber killed and 10 rescued in Snowdonia

Weekend climbing-club expeditions to the Ogwen valley of Snowdonia resulted in one man being killed and 10 saved in a series of rescue operations which did not end until 5.15 am yesterday.

The climber who was killed was Mr Leonard Staples, aged 45, of Hargrave, near Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, who plunged 70ft on the Idwal Slabs. A boy of 14 who was with him and was anchored to the cliff was pulled to safety.

More than 20 members of the Ogwen Valley mountain rescue organization were called out later in darkness to lead to safety two men from Wellingborough and three men from King's College, London, climbing club who were on the east face of Tryfan. All were unhurt.

Maternity unit Christma closure 'could kill baby'

A gynaecologist said yesterday that if certain hospitals go ahead with plans to close their maternity units for Christmas and ask mothers to have their babies induced before the holiday, a baby's death could result.

Dr William Liston, of Aberdeen University, said the plan was crazy, very selfish and very wrong.

He said: "Induced babies can be born quite a bit prematurely and sometimes they die. It is rare, but it does happen." One of the major problems was that the mother and doctor could easily get the arrival date wrong. Induction was not quite as safe as natural childbirth for mothers or babies.

Dr John Kelly, a consultant obstetrician and senior lecturer at Birmingham University, said that if an induced wom
overstimulated her child
suffer brain damage. "
contractions are too stro
child will lack oxygen
period and this can caus
age to the brain.

"There must be some
cation to justify inducti
the Christmas holiday is
complication. If hospitals
have enough staff, they
send their patients elsew
find the staff."

Mr Raymond Colman,
of the National Childbirth
said: "The crux of the
is that hospitals are inte
with the personal freedom
family."

The hospitals concerne
going against the best tr
of medicine in not puttin
patients first. "We are
them to question their a

Inquiry says drink is a problem on trawlers

Charges of drunkenness against a trawler mate were found not proven on Friday at a Department of Trade inquiry in Aberdeen. But Sheriff Principal George Gimson said: "The court is satisfied from the evidence in this case that there is a serious problem in regard to drinking on board trawlers

The mate, William Riley, of Commerce Street, Aberdeen, had his skipper's certificate suspended for six months after the inquiry found him guilty of *gross* misconduct.

The charges against him related to incidents on September 3 and 28 last year on two trawlers, the Arctic Crusader and the Strathisla.

In earlier evidence, the inquiry was told that the Strathisla had had to return to port after only one haul when the crew refused to work with Mr Riley on September 3 because he had been drinking.

On Thursday the inquiry heard allegations that on September 28 last year, while serving as second hand on the Aberdeen trawler Arctic Crusader, Mr Riley was incapable of performing his duties

The skipper of the Arctic Crusader, Mr James Gatt, was jointly charged with Mr Riley, but was cleared of gross acts of *misconduct* and drunkenness.

Doctor cleared of adultery

A family doctor was cleared on Friday of committing adultery with one of his patients, a clergyman's wife, aged 54 (as reported in later editions of *The Times* on Saturday).

After a five-day hearing, most of it in secret, Dr Lawrence John Page, of High Road, Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, was found guilty of having an improper association with the woman, who was referred to throughout as Mrs X.

Sir John Richardson, president of the General Medical Council Disciplinary Committee, told Dr Page: "The committee have not found proved against you any sexual misconduct."

Earlier in the hearing Sir John said the proceedings were being held *in camera* to protect Mrs X's children.

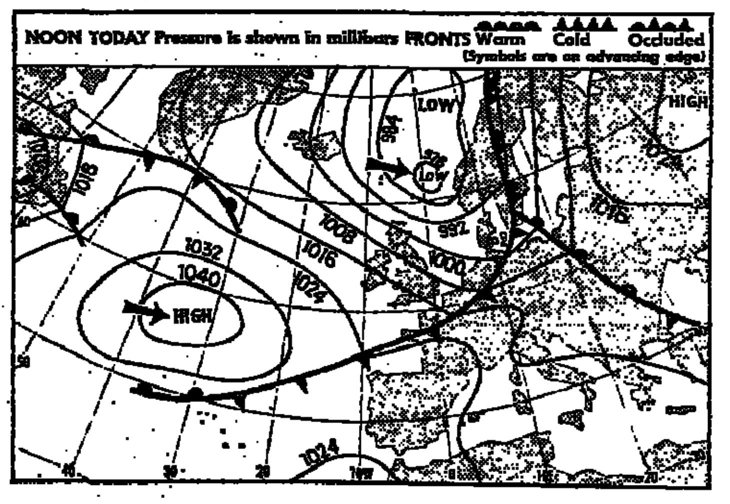
Sir John told Dr Page yesterday that the committee "considers it is sufficient to admonish you".

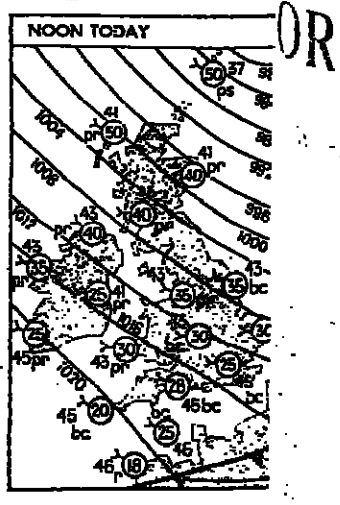
"The committee is seriously disturbed by the evidence which has been adduced in this case. They are in no doubt you have many times abused your profes*sional position* in the course of the social relationship which grew up between yourself and the complainant's family.

"You allowed it to develop into a persistent and meddlesome interference in their domestic life. The committee regards such an intrusion into family matters as unseemly and unjustifiable to an extent which they cannot condone."

Sir John said that Dr Page had been guilty of serious professional misconduct in relation to *his* association with Mrs X.

Weather forecast and recordings


NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
LOW
HIGH
HIGH
1040
1032
1024
1024
1016
984



Today

Sun rises: 7.54 am
Sun sets: 3.52 pm
Moon rises: 3.7 am
Moon sets: 1.11 pm

New moon: December 13.

Lighting up: 4.22 pm to 7.25 am.

High water: London Bridge, 9.33 am, 6.4m (21.1ft); 10.21 pm, 6.6m (21.7ft); Avonmouth, 3.1 am, 11.3m (37.0ft); 3.30 pm, 11.6m (38.0ft). Dover, 6.52 am, 6.1m (20.0ft); 7.41 pm, 6.0m (19.6ft). Hull, 1.35 am, 6.6m (21.5ft); 2.31 *pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Liverpool,* 7.19 am, 7.6m (24.9ft); 7.45 pm, 7.8m (25.5ft).

Pressure will be low to the NE of the British Isles and high to the SW.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, SW and central S England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mainly dry with sunny periods; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

E, NE, NW and central England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind W, strong, with local gales, slowly moderating; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Edinburgh, E Scotland, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caithness, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals *and sunny periods; wind W, strong* or gale, slowly moderating; max temp 6°C (43°F).

SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Occasional showers and bright intervals; wind W, gales slowly moderating; max te
(43°F).

Outlook for tomorrow ar
nesday: Sunny interval
showers; rather cold; f
night.

Saturday

London: Temp: max, 6 a
pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 6
6 am, 11°C (52°F). Hum
pm, 82 per cent. Rain, 2
6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6
hr. Bar, mean sea level,
1,022.7 *millibars, rising.*

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 a
pm, 12°C (54°F); min, 6
6 am, 11°C (52°F). Humi
pm, 80 per cent. Rain, 2
6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6
Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm,
millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	16	61	Copenhgn	c	5	41	Lisbon	s	9	48	Nicosia	f	16	61
Amsterdm	d	10	50	Dublin	c	12	54	Locarno	s	10	50	Oslo	c	−2	28
Athens	f	16	61	Edinbrgh	d	11	52	London	c	12	54	Paris	d	10	50
Barcelona	s	11	52	Florence	c	9	48	Luxembrg	d	7	45	Reykjavik	c	1	34
Beirut	r	13	55	Funchal	c	18	64	Madrid	s	8	46	Rome	f	16	61
Belfast	d	11	52	Geneva	c	6	43	Majorca	s	15	59	Ronldswy	c	11	52
Berlin	d	9	48	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malaga	f	16	61	Stockhlm	c	3	37
Biarritz	c	11	52	Guernsey	c	10	50	Manchstr	c	13	55	Tel Aviv	r	16	61
Brmnghm	c	11	52	Helsinki	sn	1	34	Moscow	sn	−	25	Venice	s	6	43
Bristol	d	10	50	Innsbruck	r	6	43	Munich	r	7	45	Vienna	r	9	48
Budapest	f	10	50	Istanbul	c	8	46	Naples	c	14	57	Warsaw	s	2	36
Cardiff	d	9	48	Jersey	c	10	50	Nice	s	13	55	Zurich	c	7	45
Cologne	d	10	50	L Palmas	s	19	66								

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in Engl

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'est broadcasts in he House cut ack to 3-4 weeks

Our Political Editor

he promised debate in the se of Commons on an ex- ment in the broadcasting of proceedings on television radio will not take place re the Christmas recess. contrary to earlier mini- ial suggestions, will the lic experiment run to about e months, but rather three ur weeks.

essure on the Government's table in the Commons has pelled a postponement of original plan prepared by Short, Leader of the House. tations on the resources of BBC and Independent dcasting Authority, involv- both technical staff and pment, have made necessary curtailment of the experi- tal period.

though the motion that will rought before the Commons not yet been drafted, the d intention is that MPs ld be asked to decide on a vote on whether they want cameras and microphones ted to proceedings for an riment of short duration.

is reckoned likely that in w and much younger House a motion would carry. The and IBA would have to the cost

the House carried the n, it is expected than an oc select committee or a mmittee of the House ces committee would be inted to oversee MPs' ests.

yond that, the BBC and endent programme com- s would produce a daily amme on the model of much-admired BBC radio re, *Today in Parliament*, ugh running for half an It is also expected that ecorded highlights should ed in news reports.

there will be an intense cal argument, when the e comes, over whether ment should have its own el on radio to give a ng verbatim report, or whether, on the analogy of *Hansard*, the House should keep control over its broadcast of proceedings through the Speaker.

In fact, however, the conditions of the experiment presuppose that at the beginning the existing broadcasting authorities shall exercise editorial control, simply because they alone for the time being have the staff and equipment to make an experiment possible.

Public reaction will form part of the experiment. It is not merely that the broadcasting authorities would not be prepared to foot the bill for a closed circuit trial run, with a fairly expensive commitment of technicians and producers. It is also that ministers recognize, as they hope backbenchers will realize, that the size of the audience for televised politics is an important part of the test.

In government quarters there appears to have been no serious consideration of the occasional backbench demand for a special parliamentary channel. Not only would Parliament have to find the production staff, assume responsibility for editorial control and pay the bills; it is also recognized that a broadcast of one House or the other must justify itself in terms of public interest if it is worth doing at all.

One controversy that may arise in the new year debate is that one House does not make a Parliament. If the Commons go ahead from an experiment to a daily programme, with news clips, then the Lords, who in those matters tend to be more venturesome, will want to share the show, as they do daily in BBC radio's *Today in Parliament*, by general consent the most sinless report to be found of parliamentary proceedings in both Houses.

The Upper House never forgets that the BBC's charter obligation is to report Parliament, not simply the House of Commons.

David Wood's column, page 13

The Rev William Kirkpatrick celebrating Communion outside the disused St Mary's Church, Lambeth. His young communicants yesterday completed a pilgrimage to London from Canterbury to help Britain's homeless.

Drive against Marxist teachers

By Tim Devlin
Educational Correspondent

A national campaign has been launched against Marxist and progressive teachers who are said to be contributing to the breakdown of discipline in schools.

The newly formed National Campaign for Discipline in Schools says in a statement published today that violence and indiscipline are reaching dangerous proportions and some teachers and head teachers are finding it difficult to exercise reasonable control over pupils.

The campaigners have kept a dossier on indiscipline. Their statement says physical violence against pupils and teachers have resulted in death. Vandalism against property is widespread and arson is becoming common even in country schools.

The statement says: "Fellow pupils are usually the chief sufferers, especially those who wish to work and cooperate with the school, but teachers who try to set reasonable standards are often intimidated by pupils in revolt."

It says Marxists are openly active everywhere in education but are especially concerned with a few key centres: teachers' training establishments, university sociology departments; and in bodies concerned with curriculum development in schools. "They make no secret of their determination to break down the authority structure of schools, and openly encourage sixth-form activists."

It says the Marxists' influence is disproportionate to their numbers.

Leaders of the campaign are the Rev Valentine Fletcher, aged 60, who was until last week Rector of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, and Mr Fred Naylor, aged 55, former headmaster of the City of Bath Technical School, now attached to an education college in Bristol.

JPs back identity parade with no suspect

By a Staff Reporter

In certain circumstances there is considerable merit in "dummy" police identification parades, at which no suspect is present, the Magistrates Association says in written evidence to the Devlin committee on identification procedures. The association represents 20,000 magistrates.

At a dummy parade a witness who had been asked to identify someone would not be told the suspect was not in the "line-up". Such parades, the association says, are a valuable safeguard.

As an additional safeguard all identity parades should be photographed, the association says. It believes there is a need for franker recognition by the courts, the legal profession, the police and public of the difficulties involved in visual identification.

The association is "firmly opposed" to a magistrate attending an identity parade and putting himself in a position where he might be called as a witness.

It also recommends that a police officer in charge of a case should not attend. This would remove the feeling that his presence was detrimental to the suspect's interests.

The association believes that a suspect should be permitted to have his solicitor present at an identity parade so that he could ensure that irregularities were raised in court.

In circumstances where a defendant had refused an identity parade, the association favours court room identification, but not while the suspect stands in the dock.

The report says: "The defendant should be invited to take up any position he favours in the well of the court room before the witness enters". The witness would then have to point out the person he identifies.

'I can't face my future

'I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life.
Please help me!'

The world's population is growing faster than our ability to provide our teeming millions with food, housing, education, jobs and medical care.

At Population CountDown we're trying to help by raising funds to help people understand the need to limit the size of their families.

Please help this little boy smile the smile of a child that has just eaten a decent meal.

Please send what you can.

Population Count Down

Every £25 we raise pays for a family planning worker for a month. £500 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

To: Population CountDown, Dept T.26
P.O. Box [illegible], Gt. Titchfield St.
London, W1 01-[illegible]

Here is my donation of £.............. Giro [illegible]

I would like to help my local group ☐ (tick)

Registered Charity No. [illegible]

Mr. Mrs. Miss ____________________

Address ____________________

____

"SAY WHEN" New report on Britain's population. Send 50p for copy ☐ (tick)

nion activists gather in London

r Labour Editor

de union activists in the industries of many coun- including communist of Eastern Europe, the ping countries, Western e and Japan, begin a day conference on work- nditions in London today.

egates will be welcomed Foot, Secretary of State mployment, and Mr Len y, general secretary of the The conference, which has almost a year to stage, is sponsored by the Amal- ted Union of Engineering ers and the Transport and al Workers' Union.

out 200 delegates will l the debates at the TUC's uarters in Great Russell , London. About a third delegates will come from l, including some from ies, both east and west, normally noted for their manufacturing capacity.

conference is being boy- by the American, sh and Belgian trade s because delegates from socialist-block World ation of Trade Unions are part.

ll, some half-dozen com- t countries are expected articipate: the Soviet , Czechoslovakia, the n Democratic Republic, ia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Unions in Cyprus, Australia, Finland, France, Iraq, Italy and Japan have accepted invitations to attend, and Egypt, Iceland and Poland may also be represented.

Most of the unions in the British Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions are likely to be there. The chief topics for debate in the public sessions are expected to be the unions' response to the increasingly multinational nature of the motor industry, and the "working environment" of the production line.

Federation "Moscow-run": Mr Peter Walker, Opposition defence spokesman, said in Worcester on Saturday that the World Federation of Trade Unions was "entirely run by Moscow".

The conference would be given the Government's accolade by Mr Foot, Mr Walker said. "Perhaps Mr Foot will explain to the Soviet communist delegates about the right to strike, as none of them has ever possessed it.

"The importance of free wage negotiations can also be explained. For to them it would be a novel experience. The freedom of movement from one employer to another and from one part of the country to another is also a freedom which should be of novel interest to these Eastern European communists, who describe themselves as trade union leaders."

Mr Walker said that 25 years ago Arthur Deakin, a moderate and respected British union leader, withdrew the British unions from the world federation because, he said it was becoming "nothing more than another platform and instrument for the furtherance of Soviet policy".

Now, Mr Walker added, the federation was to take a leading part in the biggest conference between British and Soviet trade unionists since British unions withdrew.

Speaking on the defence cuts announced last week, Mr Walker said: "What rejoicing there must be in Moscow at the decision that over the next 10 years Britain is going to spend £4,700m less on maintaining its security.

"The voices of appeasement on disarmament are as strong today as they were in the worst period of the thirties. The whole record of the East-West negotiations on disarmament is the record of phoney agreements and a disastrous softening of the West.

"When will the West, and Britain in particular, wake up to the growing military might of the Soviet Union?"

Right-wing win seen as threat to union reform

By Our Labour Editor

Mr Frank Booth, an organizer in the chemical and electricity industries, has been appointed Yorkshire regional secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union. Subject to formal approval by the union's national executive tomorrow, he will take over the post at the end of next month.

The appointment of Mr Booth, aged 53 and generally reckoned a right-winger, will be interpreted within the union as a setback for the liberalization policies of Mr David Basnett, the general secretary, who was elected two years ago on a platform of reform of the union's traditionally authoritarian style of leadership.

Mr Booth, who has been an official of the union for the past 11 years, will now represent 85,000 members, one tenth of the total, in the union's policy-making councils.

In the aftermath of Mr Basnett's capture of the top job in the union in his forties, some leading positions in the GMWU have recently gone to younger men, but the Yorkshire appointment indicates that the GMWU's move away from right-wing policies is not universally supported.

THE REIGNING ERROR

he Crisis of World Inflation

William Rees-Mogg

The most exciting book I have read in ong time and I would guess it uld turn out to be one of the most fluential books of the 1970's. You ve most effectively and convincingly t at the soft underbelly of the tablishment—economists, bureaucrats d politicians . . . Your analysis of the ed for an ordinate monetary system a counterpart of the need for dinance in all other aspects of our lture and civilization is most eresting."

Tony Boeckh.
Editor of The Bank Credit Analyst,
Canada

5 (cased)
0 (paperback)

AMISH HAMILTON

Moderates to urge caution in miners' pay claim

By Our Labour Editor

Miners' leaders are to meet tomorrow to discuss the shape of their next pay claim after the disastrous failure of the National Coal Board's attempts to win acceptance of a pit productivity scheme.

Militant coalfields will press for the immediate tabling of a demand for rises of up to £30 a week for top-paid miners, but the moderates are likely to argue that the union should proceed cautiously with a claim for unspecified "substantial" rises as laid down by the annual conference of the union.

The talks, at the level of the trade union side of the industry's joint national negotiating committee, may prove inconclusive because of the finely balanced political make-up of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive subcommittee, and because the moderates are in no hurry to allow the miners to be cast in the role of chief saboteurs of the TUC's social contract with the Government.

Union negotiators will report first to the full NUM executive on Thursday, and exploratory talks with the board will be held before Christmas.

When the two sides meet shortly, the board may offer consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold money into basic rates, together with machinery to carry on compensating miners for untoward increases in the cost of living, until the expiry of the present agreement, so that the wage expectations of the men who rejected productivity bonuses ranging up to £12.50 a week will not be heightened as the basic rate negotiations proceed.

Action threat by white-collar transport staff

By Our Labour Editor

White-collar workers employed by British Road Services will discuss tomorrow calls for industrial action because of "widespread dissatisfaction" over a pay offer which falls short of the £40 for 40 hours recently awarded to lorry drivers in Scotland.

Many branches of the Transport and General Workers' Union white-collar section, the Association of Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Staffs (ACTS), have rejected proposals made by BRS and associated companies for new rates giving £1,595 or £1,750 to most staff.

The staffs' willingness to take industrial action will be tested at a special delegate conference of the ACTS being held in London. A TGWU spokesman said the meeting would "coordinate the union's viewpoint".

How wives can help directors to live longer

By Penny Symon

Advice for wives of directors on how they can help their husbands to live longer is given in the *Director*, the journal of the Institute of Directors, by Dr H. Beric Wright, its medical adviser.

The chances of being made a widow or widower are three to four times as high for a woman as for a man under the age of 50, so to avoid becoming a premature widow, Dr Wright says, a wife should make sure her executive-husband gets exercise and takes proper holidays.

"Complain when he is away too much or he comes back worn out, late for supper, smelling of booze. Make him take his holidays, see that he gets exercise over the weekends, preferably with the family. Golf produces grass widows! Stop him smoking, and don't smoke yourself."

Business News page

YOUR CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE

International calls

Dial direct if you can-book early if you can't.

Subscribers with International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) facilities can now dial direct to many telephones in the following countries:

Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, USA, West Germany.

For those who do not have ISD facility, or who wish to call countries which cannot accept direct dialling, bookings for international calls at Christmas and New Year are now being accepted.

But please note that bookings will be accepted for Christmas Day ***only if you cannot dial the call yourself.*** This will ensure maximum operator service being available for callers without full automatic service.

WHEN TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Bookings may be placed daily from Monday, December 2 between 8.30 am and 10.30 pm, ending December 23 at 10.30 pm.

Calls for connection by the operator may be booked for the period from 6 pm Christmas Eve to midnight Boxing Day, and from 6 pm New Year's Eve to midnight New Year's Day.

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Direct dialled international calls will be cheaper this Christmas than any previous Christmas.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES

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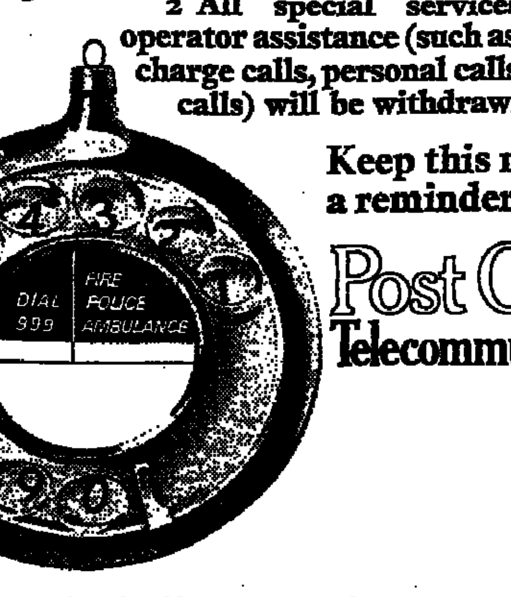

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Arts get a boost as inquiry is launched and conference calls for Government cash

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

A number of new initiatives which could have the most significant effect on the arts in Britain for many years took place at the weekend.

The moves include the establishment of the first general inquiry into the arts for more than 10 years, financed by the Gulbenkian Foundation and presided over by Lord Redcliffe-Maud; and an invitation by Mr Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, to the CBI and TUC to discuss industrial sponsorship.

The invitation came at a top-level conference organized by Sussex University and The Times Trust, the third in a series of Astor press workshops, held to debate the future of arts sponsorship in Britain and the roles of the media, industry and commerce, and government.

Its participants, including leading arts administrators, academics, and local authority and government representatives, achieved much unanimity about priorities, and there was a sense of urgency in some of their concluding statements.

They provided solid support for a call to the Government for more arts backing; and to the Arts Council to advise industry on arts sponsorship.

The Gulbenkian inquiry is expected to report early in 1976 with conclusions about the best use of money and manpower, the future structure of arts support, and the function of regional arts associations and local authorities. It was set up after a joint approach by the Arts Council and the standing conference of regional arts associations.

Mr Anthony Wraight, who will assist Lord Redcliffe-Maud, said they would tour the country seeking the views of all arts organizations. "We want to know what the problems are

An initial sum of £10,000 has been set aside for the inquiry, which has invited written views to 99 Portland Place, London, W1N 4ET.

At the conference the main concern was over the best way of enabling the arts to be maintained and to flourish.

Mr Jenkins, in the keynote speech, expressed views which many later speakers voiced: that any arts policy which lacks the support of the people is vulnerable, that there must be access to a wider public through television and by visits to local theatres by great national companies.

He said he was not free to distribute his £50m grant as he wished. Established commitments restricted his freedom to manoeuvre.

Sir Hugh Willatt, secretary-general of the Arts Council, said that over 25 years or more the council had acquired obligations to 700 or 800 trading enterprises and gave grants to between 2,000 and 3,000. But such grants did not guarantee commercial success.

He said the Arts Council's job was to respond, and was there with staff and specialist panels when anyone came to them with a constructive idea.

"I do not believe we do very often fail to detect something which is good and ought to be supported; it is a big thing to say, but I honestly believe it."

Sir Jack Lyons, the businessman, who introduced Sir Hugh, said however severe the problems, people would prefer to see large amounts spent on the arts. Otherwise there would be the remnants of the bingo halls, the betting shops would continue to prosper and our children and grandchildren would live in a cultural wasteland.

Mr Claud Wright, deputy secretary in the Department of Education and Science, said tax concessions to help the arts were the same in total as increased subsidy.

The discussion included a plea for more aid for literature and a comment from Sir Claus Moser, chairman of Covent Garden, that if another £10m were to come from all donors next year all the strains would go out of the situation.

Local government sponsorship produced a discussion on Manchester's successes by Mr Bernard Langton, chairman of Greater Manchester recreation and arts committee. He said everyone, particularly the media, had failed to create a climate in which people like himself could operate.

He said doubling expenditure on the arts would mean 2p a week a household a year, or half a bottle of whisky, two packets of cigarettes and six pints of beer; and suggested a 1p rate for industry, which in Manchester would produce £4m.

The final session, on the media, brought opposing suggestions that newspapers gave either too little or too much space to arts subjects, but agreement that the BBC and independent television should put more of the products of sponsored organizations on their screens.

Firms, an insurance company official said, would find it better, more effective and more satisfying to support the arts than putting up with the kind of publicity they now got from sport.

It was not, however, a greatly encouraging occasion for Mr Jenkins, whose initiative with the CBI and the TUC can succeed only if he can claim their absolute enthusiasm.

No union was represented there and only a handful of commercial concerns. Without the vital ingredient of their concern and participation, it may be, sadly, back to the bingo halls.

Leading article, page 13

Mr John Boyd, a Labour Party and TUC veteran and contender for the general secretaryship of the engineering union, in his Sunday role as Salvation Army tuba player at Catford, South London.

Hardship claim over Pakistan entry syster

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The system for issuing entry certificates in Pakistan to dependants wishing to join men settled in Britain causes much hardship, the Runnymede Trust says in a report published yesterday. Yet, when the Government introduced the system it claimed it would be more humane, the report adds.

It cites the cases of two Pakistanis in Scotland who sought a divorce to marry someone in Britain because they felt their wives in Pakistan would never get an entry certificate.

The report says that other people had not applied for entry certificates "because they feel that the process presents an insurmountable hurdle, while others are deterred from marrying at all".

The report, by Mohammed Akram and Sarah Leigh, recommends sweeping changes in the system. The authors say: "At present it may take as long as four to six years for a Pakistani wife to go through the process of applying for and obtaining an entry clearance.

"In many cases the return journey to the entry clearance officer's office, usually by bus, may take as long as 24 hours, or even longer if she comes from the south of the Punjab.

If, as is usually the case, she has to go several times, she may easily have to travel farther in miles to get the entry clearance than the whole journey to the United Kingdom.

"No doubt if clearances were not compulsory most people would still prefer to use them, but where the case is simple and the documentation clear, it is surely right that a wife should be able to travel without a clearance. Clearances are not compulsory for stu-
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The report comme
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*Where do you keep your
beds? A study of the entry
ance procedure in Pakista*
Mohammed Akram with a
commentary by Sarah
(Runnymede Trust, 62 Cl
Place, London WC2N 4HH,

Anti-rape squad increased after new attack

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

Detectives at Cambridge had their leave cancelled yesterday to help the city's 20-man anti-rape squad after a girl, the fourth in eight weeks, had been attacked.

The girl, who is in her 20s, was dragged from her bedsitting room in the Newnham area between 3 am and 4 am yesterday. She was forced into the garden, where she was raped.

The special squad was set up after the first attack in October. The police said yesterday they had no clear description of the man they are seeking.

Detective Superintendent Bernard Hotson said yesterday: "These have all been terrifying attacks and all young women in Cambridge should take extreme precautions to protect themselves. They should lock their doors and windows at night and call us if they are in any doubt about anything."

A monument to the struggles of early unions

Regional report

Ronald Kershaw

Barnsley

It is doubtful whether Barnsley can be considered the cradle of the coal mining industry, but it may certainly lay claim to powerful links with the emergence of trade unionism as a force to be reckoned with in the industry.

The trials and tribulations of the early leaders of organized labour in the middle of the last century were referred to recently by Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire president of the National Union of Mineworkers, when delegates gathered to celebrate the centenary of the opening of that lump of Victoriana in Huddersfield Road, Barnsley, the purpose-built headquarters of the Yorkshire NUM.

Mr Scargill chose to highlight the courage and conviction of the union leaders of the day who came under fairly heavy fire from a number of critics for spending £8,000 of union money on the building.

Critics are constant, for I well recall a similar uproar when the Yorkshire leaders decided to spend £6 a head on a luncheon in 1958 to mark the centenary of the formation of the union.

The short-lived memory of the 1958 expenditure was confined to the digestive tract as I recall, but the 1874 spending remains in the mass of Italian-Gothic masonry which has clearly appreciated in value and added to the assets of the Yorkshire area NUM, which, incidentally, is richer than the national body to which it belongs.

As a matter of record, it is interesting to note that the criticism of the money spent on the headquarters was referred to in a speech by Mr John Normansell, the first general secretary of the Yorkshire miners, later national vice-president of the union. At the opening he said: "It is not long since we had some hundreds of persons prowling round this building and threatening to pull it down. But I am glad to say no one touched a stone."

The Barnsley Times and South Yorkshire Gazette of Saturday, November 7, 1874, regarded the opening of the new building as ". . . an occurrence which has long been looked forward to with hopes and fears and it is one which for years, nay, generations to come will be looked back upon as the commencement of a new era in the history of labour."

The building has from time to time been referred to as "Camelot", not so much for the fact that the odd pinnacle protrudes to hide the chimney pots as to a not too oblique reference to the headquarters of King Arthur, a tag that Mr Scargill has acceped with some secret humour.

During the celebration of the centenary a number of books and records were available for perusal. One such volume recorded the transactions and results of the conference in 1863 of the National Association of Coal Lime and Ironstone Miners of Great Britain.

It would appear that the government returns of annual statistics written by Robert Hunt, keeper of mining records, showed that in 1862 there were 3,088 collieries in Britain employing 235,590 colliers, producing nearly 84 million tons of coal. The value of the coal was estimated at £21m.

Even an indifferent mathematician may estimate that coal was being mined at a rate of five shillings, or 25p, a ton. It is a matter of interest that the National Coal Board now employs 242,000 miners in 259 pits producing at present rates about 130 million tons of coal a year.

The value of money is clearly in question, but just for the record it is reported that a current pithead price for coal is £7.18 a ton. The coal board's latest balance-sheet showed that it costs more than £10 a ton to produce, hence their vast loss.

It would be unwise and perhaps foolish to attempt to trace the paths of the union leaders of Yorkshire miners over the past century. Suffice it to say that they have passed on a heritage of fighting for the rights of the miner.

Opposing views on abortion in Tory pamphlet

By a Staff Reporter

The argument that abortion is less costly to the public than full-term pregnancy or confinement is set out in a Conservative Political Centre pamphlet published today.

Stating the case in favour of abortion, a zoologist, Mrs Christine Beazley, points out that between 1968 and 1973 the numbers have risen from 35,000 to 169,000, but are now levelling off. She disputes claims that liberal abortion encourages promiscuity.

The arguments against abortion are set out by the Conservative MP Mrs Jill Knight, who claims that since the Act was passed the number of back street abortions has increased. She also maintains that, contrary to assurances, numbers have risen and that medical experiments are proceeding on live foetuses.

Mrs Knight emphasizes "the need for all human beings to accept the first right of all—the right to life".

Farm workers' pay offer 'totally inadequate'

By Alan Hamilton

An increase of £1.60 a week on basic agricultural wages, likely to be approved at a meeting of the Agricultural Wages Board on Thursday, is totally inadequate and will result in a cut in the real standard of living of farm workers, according to the Low Pay Unit.

The unit is an independent watchdog organization run by Mr Frank Field, who is also director of the Child Poverty Action Group. Mr Field has written to the wages board, and to Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, urging an improved pay offer to the country's 300,000 farm workers.

The wages board proposal, which by the conventions of the agricultural industry's peculiar *negotiating machinery* would not normally be open to further negotiation, is an 11.2 per cent increase on basic rates, raising the farm workers' minimum rate to £27.80 from January 20.

The Low Pay Unit's direct approach to the wages board is thought to be the first time that an outside body has attempted to intervene directly in the establishment of an agricultural minimum wage. In his submission Mr Field urges the board to set a more generous basic rate.

Research by the unit concludes that, whereas the average wage for all male workers last April was £47.7 a week, including £5 overtime, that for agricultural workers was only £32 a week, including £7.3 overtime. The average hours a week worked in all industries was 43.7, while on farms it was 48.9.

The unit concludes that general farm workers worked on average 5.2 hours a week longer than all male employees, for a wage which was £14.7 less than the average.

"If the proposed new minimum rates go through then over 200,000 agricultural workers and their families, who constitute one of the largest low-paid groups in the country, will suffer major cuts in their living standards during the coming year", the submission states.

Mr Reginald Bottini, general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, addressing Devon farm workers on Saturday, said that the wages board proposals were a flagrant insult and the union would insist on a substantial improvement being made at Thursday's meeting.

"The board in consequence will face a big challenge on that day; it must itself be big enough to respond positively. Failure to do so could not only fatally damage the board's reputation as a credible negotiating body; it could also do incalculable harm to the agricultural industry"

He added that in the year ended last June more than 15,000 workers had left the land.

The union is seeking a minimum weekly rate of £35 for all farm workers, with the adult rate payable at the age of 18.

In its letter to Mr Foot, the unit urges him to use his powers to advise wages councils and wages boards on the level of statutory minimum wages that they should impose.

NHS administrative staff's action will affect nurses

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Nurses are the first workers in the National Health Service likely to feel the effect of the decision by administrative staff to work an hour less a week and to ban overtime in support of their claim for a shorter working week.

The recent £171m pay award to nurses, backdated to May 23, faced finance departments with a complex operation, at a time when they had dealt with some sixty pay awards during the year in addition to their normal work.

As a result of the Halsbury recommendations on nurses' pay, the number of scales has been condensed from about 300 to about 60, an operation which will assist pay staffs in the long run but is causing great difficulty at present.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees, one of the unions supporting the industrial action, who is being taken the staff side claims, because of lack of intent to get a solution in two years of discussions, hopes that its 90,000 nurses will support the action.

The union with the biggest membership concerned, the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which has instructed 70,000 members to go-slow from today, hopes a short campaign will prevent any ill effects on patients. The industrial action affects everyone in administration, from senior officers to typists and clerks, who may be concerned, for example, with medical records.

But at least 3,000 senior administrative staff in the service have been left to decide on their own action. The Institute of Health Service Administrators says that it fully shares the frustrations of the staff side in trying to negotiate since March, 1972, a modest improvement in hours which would bring them into line with the Civil Service and local government service.

It was sympathetic to the aims of the present action but the issue was not, in its view, one to justify a recommendation of industrial action to its members. Participation would be left to each individual to decide.

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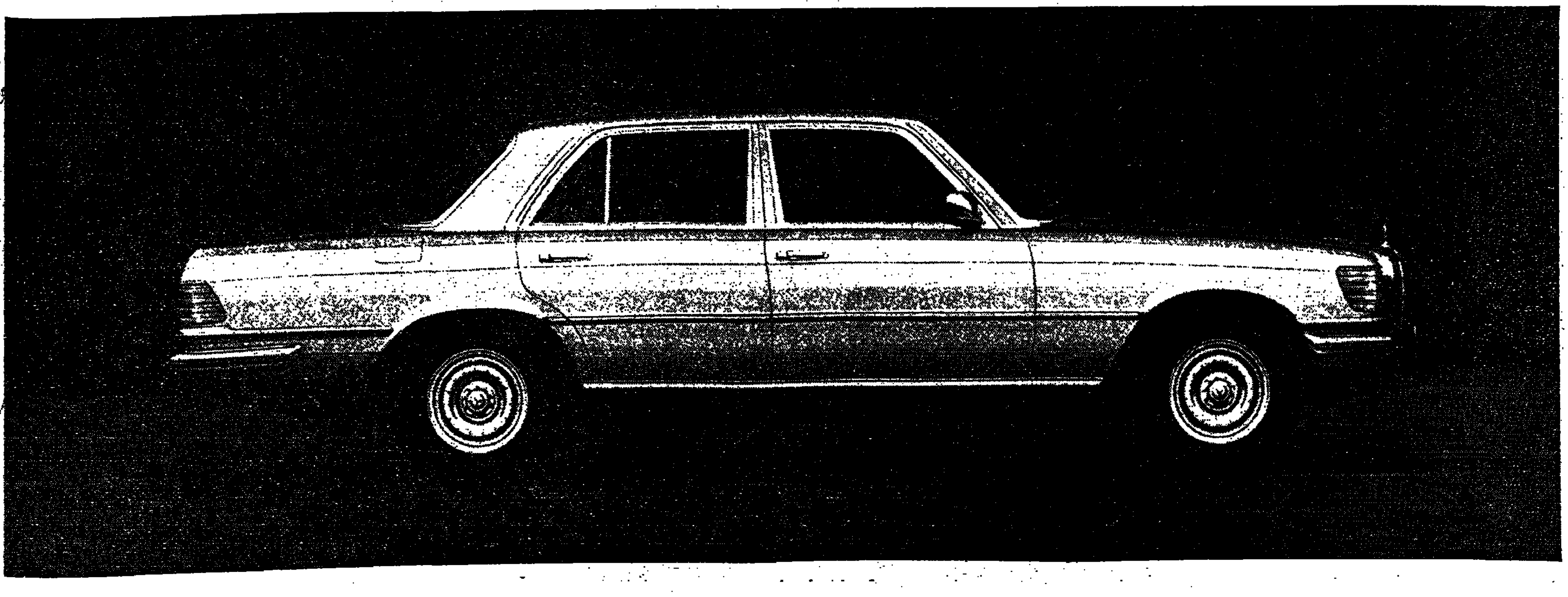

WEST EUROPE

Paris summit will face difficulty in reaching agreement on energy policy for Community

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Dec 8

The shadow of Dr Kissinger will fall across tomorrow's EEC summit conference in Paris.

On the most divisive issue on the agenda, the EEC's internal and external energy policy, the concession President Giscard d'Estaing most wants from his EEC partners is likely to annoy Dr Kissinger. And the foreign ministers of all the Nine (except Ireland) will be meeting the American Secretary of State at the semi-annual Nato ministerial gathering in Brussels on Thursday and Friday.

Energy is the field where summit preparations in Brussels have made least progress. The Germans see it as the most important single issue, but the French are maintaining their lonely boycott of the energy consumers' group, which is backed by America, and are preventing the EEC as a unit from being represented on the group's offspring, the International Energy Agency. They are not expected to relent on this, except perhaps by permitting the European Commission to have observer status.

Unless president Giscard d'Estaing is to be denied any plums from this summit pudding, his partners will have to support his plan for an early conference of oil consumer and oil producing nations. To placate Dr Kissinger, who insists that a solid consumer front should come first, this may have to be "well prepared", that is somewhat delayed.

The British also have an energy problem: the Germans, Dutch and French are pressing for a "common energy market". Theoretically this could mean that in the event of an Arab embargo, Britain would have to share its North Sea oil more completely with its EEC partners than envisaged in the consumer group agreement.

The overall expectation in Brussels is for a modest summit package. At foreign minister level there has been good progress on how in broad terms the EEC's deficit and surplus countries should tackle inflation and unemployment. The need to reinforce the role of the monetary cooperation fund will be agreed.

The problem of economic and monetary union, along with some institutional questions, could well be passed to the committee of "wise men" which the Belgian Prime Minister is expected to call for.

The establishment on January 1 of a three-year regional development fund with about 1,400m units of account (roughly £580m) has been agreed in principle, but not its distribution.

With most other countries having sizable axes to grind, the Benelux countries could find themselves in the role of mediator, not least when Mr Wilson raises the problems of renegotiation.

Richard Wigg writes from Paris: The Elysee palace today declined to comment on Mr Wilson's tough-sounding speech last night to London mayors. But some French officials interpreted it as the Prime Minister's opening gambit with his summit colleagues.

Mr Wilson can expect to be questioned closely in Paris tomorrow and on Tuesday in an effort to find out whether he is likely to recommend that Britain should stay in the EEC.

On the face of it his speech will strengthen those at the Foreign Ministry in Paris who resist the kind of compromise on the Community budget problem which appeared as a shimmering hope at last Tuesday night's dinner meeting between Mr Wilson and M Giscard d'Estaing.

The speech may well have been discussed when the French President had another of his telephone conversations with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, this morning.

France's hope that the summit meeting will produce a reinforcement of European institutions was emphasized at the weekend by the President.

Dan van der Vat writes from Bonn: If the European summit is a failure, it will not be for want of West German efforts towards making it a success.

Herr Schmidt has been travelling, or having long telephone conversations with Community leaders, so much in recent weeks that he has almost become a rival to the peripatetic Dr Kissinger.

As far as Herr Schmidt is concerned, the overriding theme in Paris must be economic cooperation among the Nine in the broadest sense. Time and time again in recent weeks he has spelt out his message, which can be boiled down to a warning that if we do not all hang together, we shall most assuredly hang separately.

When it comes to Community cooperation, or rather a common front, in the crucial field of energy, the West Germans identify the go-it-alone policy of France as a major obstacle.

Peter Nichols writes from Rome: Superficially the Italians look ill-prepared to face a summit just after forming a new government in the midst of serious internal worries. In fact the mood is far from unworkmanlike.

Signor Aldo Moro, the Prime Minister, told parliament when presenting his programme that there was no alternative to an authentic Community.

The Italians want to see progress in Paris on regional development. At the same time they will support any proposals which look like favouring integration and the strengthening of Community institutions.

Hence, they would certainly approve of French suggestions for advances towards a directly elected European Parliament and away from the unanimity rule in the Council of Ministers.

George Clark writes from Dublin: The Irish Government sees little chance of Britain being able to change the formula agreed for contributions to the EEC budget.

Although there has been no formal decision or announcement, Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and other ministers are making it plain that in the event of Britain deciding to withdraw from the EEC, the republic will continue as a member.

The Irish expect that approval will be given in Paris for a regional fund of £600m to be spent over three years. They have been told that the republic will be offered 6 per cent of the fund, but they are asking for 8 to 10 per cent. According to reliable sources, Britain is asking for 28 per cent.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn enjoying a smoked herring during a visit yesterday to the Skansen open-air museum in Stockholm.

Nobel award tomorrow to Solzhenitsyn

Stockholm, Dec 8.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn arrived in Stockholm last night to receive his Nobel prize for literature at a ceremony on Tuesday.

The exiled Soviet author won the prize in 1970 but had been unable to attend the prize-giving ceremonies. Accompanied by his wife, he travelled by train from Switzerland to Soedertaelje, a suburb of Stockholm, where he was transferred to a car for the journey to his hotel to avoid the crowd of reporters waiting at the main station.

Today Mr Solzhenitsyn went sightseeing in the city. Tomorrow he is to attend a reception at the Stockholm stock exchange, which is also headquarters for the Nobel committee; and on Wednesday he will have dinner with King Carl XVI Gustaf.

He will hold a private press conference on Thursday.—UPI.

Essen, Dec 8.—A noisy, radical leftist demonstration marred the world premiere last night of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's only drama, *The Republic of Work*.

The play was interrupted for 15 minutes as demonstrators showered the audience with leaflets calling the exiled Soviet author a "bailiff of reaction".

A poster, put up on the stage, said: "Who supports fascism in Chile has no right to attack Stalinism." Scuffling broke out when a Yugoslav emigrant, who had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union, ran out on to the stage and tore down the poster.

Mr Solzhenitsyn has written a second, "milder" version of the play, which was produced in the United States. But the original version had never been staged until last night's performance.—AP.

Brezhnev concession on security conference

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Dec 8

France and the Soviet Union have agreed to work together to clear up the "remaining difficulties" to the holding of the final phase next year of the Geneva-based conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

This was stated in the final communiqué issued yesterday at the end of three days of talks at Rambouillet, outside Paris, between President Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

Mr Brezhnev, after being late again yesterday for the final round of talks, made a big effort to remove any impression among journalists that he was unwell when he was seen off at Orly airport by M Giscard d'Estaing. Smiling and relaxed with reporters, he said he was "completely satisfied" with the results of his talks.

The passage in the communiqué on the East-West security conference, which officials said had been personally worked out by the two leaders, spoke of "good premises" having been created to permit now the early holding of the third phase of the conference, in Helsinki where it began.

There is talk in Paris now that the second stage could be wound up in about three months and the top-level stage held before next summer.

President Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation from Mr Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union. Officials said the visit would probably take place next autumn.

The Geneva conference is still in its second stage with Western nations insisting there must be genuine progress on the question of human contacts between the West and Communist countries. Holding the third stage at summit or foreign minister level has been made dependent on concessions by the Communist countries.

But the statement yesterday said the French President and Mr Brezhnev were agreed that substantial progress had been made during recent weeks. French officials mentioned progress on the text concerned with reuniting separated families and also spoke of a change of intentions by participants. In other words Paris believes that Mr Brezhnev, in order to get the security conference summit he so much wants, has shown a willingness to permit advances in ways sought by the West.

While the two statesmen were expressing pleasure over the trade agreements they signed during their talks, M Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, judged it necessary to state publicly that coexistence "can never mean the maintenance of the political and social status quo".

After dining with Mr Brezhnev, he issued a statement emphasizing that the position and tactics of the French and Soviet Communist parties were different.

Signor Moro wins vote of confidence

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Dec 8

Signor Aldo Moro yesterday won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by 355 votes to 226 and the new Government was empowered to take over the country's affairs after the longest crisis since the end of the war.

It is a minority coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans, but with support from the Socialists and Social Democrats. The Liberals abstained for the first time in a vote of confidence for a government based on a centre-left alliance. The Communists, who voted against the coalition, promised "an open and loyal" opposition.

Signor Moro was optimistic about the future and excluded any new financial and monetary restrictions. But the economic crisis has yet to be fully faced. Signor Moro himself saw the immediate test in his forthcoming meetings with the trade unions. He has promised a cleansing of public life.

The Christian Democrats are facing a real threat to their political hegemony. The party has had a series of unprecedented political defeats which began in May with its failure to repeal the divorce law.

Fears are being expressed that the party may once again lose heavily in the regional elections due in the spring or early summer.

Corruption is one of the allegations against the party. But more important is the increasing feeling that the Christian Democrats have still not grasped the extent of the gap between the party's outlook and public opinion.

The most favourable sign for Signor Moro is a reasonably wide acknowledgment in the press that the confidence debate has shown a heartening contact between Parliament and public opinion.

Andalucia is praying for end of drought

From Harry Debelius
Seville, Dec 8

Special prayers for rain were said all over southern Spain today. The region is afflicted by a drought which is killing cattle, burning crops and threatening the water supplies of big cities.

The Government last Friday authorized loans without interest for farmers to buy feed for livestock and to help them through a season of withered crops. But this was not enough to raise the spirits of the people of the largely agricultural southern half of the country.

The last time it rained in Seville was on November 15. The people remember the date well because it was the first rain that had fallen since early spring.

"Rivers in western Andalucia are at their lowest in 15 years. There is danger that even the low-lying and still verdant irrigated lands may soon dry up because of lack of water to flood the irrigation canals.

Winter wheat crops are doomed in many parts of the south.

Text of Wilson speech on how to get the EEC ball 'out of the scrum'

This is the text of a speech made by Mr Wilson on Saturday at the annual dinner of the London Labour Mayors' Association.

"On Monday and Tuesday, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and I will be in Paris for a meeting of the heads of government of the European Community countries, a group which will, I think, come to be known as the European Council. This is a follow-up to the successful informal exchange of views between heads of government on economic and other questions in Paris early in September.

"A great deal of work has been put into preparing for these high level talks. Certainly to judge from the meetings I had with the German Federal Chancellor at Chequers last weekend, and with the French President in Paris on Tuesday, we shall be discussing together world economic problems, particularly inflation and unemployment, energy, international trade, and the challenge to the world's financial system caused by the growing surpluses held by oil exporting countries. To get a clearer idea of where we all stand, and the greatest possible identity of view on these matters, will be of the highest importance.

"We are not meeting exclusively or even mainly to talk about Britain's renegotiations of the 1971 terms of entry into the European Community, though that will not be far from the minds of any of us.

"But it is imperative that our partners in Europe should know exactly where the British Labour Government stands—where indeed we have always stood.

"The position I have put forward on behalf of the party since the terms of entry into the Community became known in 1971 has been totally consistent, and indeed it is the line we have taken ever since the time when, during the previous Labour Government, we made our first approaches to Europe in 1966.

"We said then, we say now, that entry on the right terms would be good for Britain and good for Europe. But at no point over these years have I disguised my conviction that we should reject terms which would cripple Britain's ability to solve her own problems, and prevent Britain from making the contribution to Europe of which she is capable. The kind of terms we proposed in 1967 are precisely the kind of terms for which we are negotiating now.

"When I read the assessment of commentators who have shown their blind and fanatical commitment to entry regardless of the terms, the people who now commend us for seeking the right terms in place of those they so eagerly supported in 1971-72, it is plain that it is they who have changed, not the Labour Party or its leader.

"We are negotiating with a real intent to succeed, and what we are negotiating to achieve precisely follows the resolution which I put before the National Executive Committee in July, 1971, and commended to the conference the following October.

"The specific issues with which we are concerned were set out in the manifesto which we put before the country in February, and restated in the manifesto for the October election. In both these elections the British people have endorsed our policy on the Community, and accepted our pledge that 'within 12 months of the election we will give the British people the final say which will be binding on the Government—through the ballot box—on whether we accept the terms and stay in or reject the terms and come out'.

"The position of the Government is clear.

"'If renegotiations are successful, it is the policy of the Labour Party that, in view of the unique importance of the decision, the people should have the right to decide. If these two tests are passed, a successful renegotiation and the expressed approval of the majority of the British people, then we shall be ready to play our full part in developing a new and wider Europe.

"'If renegotiations do not succeed, we shall not regard the treaty obligations as binding upon us. We shall then put to the British people the reasons why we find the new terms unacceptable, and consult them on the advisability of negotiating our withdrawal from the Communities.'

"That was what we said in the February manifesto. That has been the policy of the Labour Party, endorsed by the conference; it is the policy of the Government, endorsed by the people.

"Our negotiations stand or fall on the issues set out in our policy. And they were set out clearly by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary in his first statement on these matters to the Council of Ministers of the Community at the beginning of April.

"I am not sure even now how fully they are understood or appreciated by all those with whom we are negotiating; so I will summarize them again tonight.

"(1) Major changes in the common agricultural policy, so that it ceases to be a threat to world trade in food products, and so that low-cost producers outside Europe can continue to have access to the British food market.

"(2) New and fairer methods of financing the Community budget, so that our contribution to Community finances is fair in relation to what is paid and what is received by other member countries.

"(3) Rejection of any kind of international agreement which compelled us to accept increased unemployment for the sake of maintaining a fixed parity, as was required by the proposals then current for a European economic and monetary union.

"(4) The retention by Parliament of those powers over the British economy needed to pursue effective regional industrial and fiscal policies.

"(5) An agreement on capital movements which protects our balance of payments and full employment policies.

"(6) The economic interests of the Commonwealth and the developing countries must be better safeguarded. This involves securing continued access to the British market, and, more generally, the adoption by the enlarged Community of trade and aid policies designed to benefit not just 'associated overseas territories'.

"(7) No harmonization of value added tax which would require us to tax necessities.

"Those are the terms we seek, and it is on our success in achieving them that the issue will be decided. They are the terms on which every Labour Member of Parliament, every Labour candidate, all of us, fought two general elections.

"For me, for the Government, the guidelines for the negotiations are set out in the manifesto. Whatever the outcome, we shall abide by them.

"It stands to reason that provided we get the right terms—but only if we get the right terms—I shall commend them to the British people, and recommend that we should stay in and play our full part in the development of the Community.

"I have made this clear again this week, and I shall repeat it at the meeting of the European Council next week.

"Having put the issue twice to the people within this year, I owe it not only to the party, not only to the British people who endorsed our manifesto, but also to those with whom we are negotiating, to make it clear that those are the terms and we do not seek to add to them.

"I have been concerned to read a number of press reports, which might mislead our partners in Europe, to the effect that there is only one issue that really matters—the size of Britain's budgetary contribution. This question is important, but satisfaction on this is manifestly not enough.

"That is why I have throughout been emphasizing the importance of the other issues.

"We have already made substantial progress on some of them. As a result of a decision by the whole Community, the common agricultural policy is to be subject to a thorough review and stocktaking.

"But already the Minister of Agriculture has, in urgent and critical negotiations, succeeded in securing the necessary freedom in Britain to act, for example, on beef.

"And on sugar, where the terms we so strongly criticized in 1971 have now been proved to be—as we said they were—insubstantial and inadequate, we have at last secured what our predecessors failed to obtain: guaranteed access for 1.4m tons of sugar from the developing countries of the Commonwealth. While perhaps the Conservatives cannot be blamed for failing to see that 1974 would end in conditions of a world shortage of sugar, it is ironic that this shortage coincides with the very moment they set for ending our right to import from Australia, and the guarantees for Commonwealth developing countries whose firm continuance we demanded.

"On the manifesto requirement about arrangements for developing Commonwealth countries, good progress has been made. The negotiations this summer in Jamaica covering African, Caribbean and Pacific countries were marked by considerable success by Judith Hart in extending the arrangements under Protocol 22. We believe that similar concern should be shown for the Indian sub-continent, but I for one would like to pay tribute not only to our negotiators, but to the response which they were accorded by our partners.

"There may be good reason for hope that our requirement on VAT may be not too difficult to meet, and clearly European economic and monetary union is receding into a more distant perspective.

"Problems of parliamentary authority are going to require a great deal of imagination, but the specific problem referred to in the manifesto of the powers of Parliament in relation to fiscal, regional and industrial questions should be capable of a solution.

"There need be little difficulty over the fiscal issues. On industry we are concerned with one or two specific matters, notably steel. The regional question is not so much one of the Regional Development Fund, where progress is being made; it is much more a matter of each country—and we all have problems here—being able to take whatever action is needed on a basis which does not offend against the Community rules of fair competition, nor create difficulties for our partners.

"Different countries have evolved different techniques for dealing with their regional aids, because regional problems can vary considerably within an individual country. Particularly in the industrial situation which we and our partners face, it may sometimes be necessary to act speedily and with a certain degree of originality.

"I made clear earlier in the week that what we are concerned to do is to redistribute employment opportunities and industrial expansion as between prosperous areas and those most in need of development—within Britain. I think it is right that each country should have a reasonable degree of freedom to act quickly in an emergency, subject only to an obligation to justify any action to their partners. But I would repeat an assurance I have already given that we do not want to get into competitive bidding against others in the Community. We should all be working within the same rules of fair trading competition.

"I believe very strongly, and I want our colleagues in the Community to recognize this, that what we have said in the manifesto about the ability to continue to import food from our traditional Commonwealth suppliers is something which is very important to our people. These have been traditional suppliers to Britain. But it is not just a matter of trade. There are deep personal and family relationships for many of our people with countries in the Commonwealth.

"I have 43 close relatives in Australia, descendants of my four grandparents, more than four times as many as I have in Britain. I am not unique in this. And in addition to family ties there are very many who recall the response of the Commonwealth when Europe's freedom was in danger, many who developed close personal friendships within the Commonwealth. I trust that our friends in the Community will not underrate this very powerful feeling in Britain, or the importance of the Commonwealth relationship which we can bring into the Community with us.

"But in pressing for some understanding of these problems, we do not seek to change the basis on which the European Community is founded. Indeed, we believe that the adjustments we are asking for are readily compatible with the principles of the Community.

"It is in the best interests of Britain and of other members of the Community that we proceed with all reasonable urgency to settle the outstanding problems which face us in the renegotiation. We shall be meeting in Paris against the background of an increasingly grave world crisis. We should all be free as soon as possible, whatever the outcome of the negotiations, to give that crisis our full attention. I hope that Monday and Tuesday will provide the highest possible measure of agreement between us on how these problems should be approached.

"I believe that the necessary speed and urgency, combined with the thoroughness that is needed, can best be achieved if ministers, accountable to their own people, now take charge. At the press conference which Herr Schmidt and I held at the conclusion of our talks last Sunday, I said: 'I would like to see the negotiations coming under much clearer political direction by politicians who know what is important to their own country, their own electorate, as well as to the countries with whom they are negotiating and their electorates'.

"This was immediately endorsed by the Federal Chancellor, who said: 'I very much agree with the British Prime Minister, that political questions in the first and in the last instance are to be solved and answered by political animals. They can be prepared, and must be prepared of course, by civil servants of various capacities, but we ought to be aware that what we are facing are political questions that are not very likely to be solved by legal procedures'.

"For various reasons—changes of government in other Community countries, our own second general election—we have not before now been able to bring the vital remaining issues to the point of decision. Now, in simple sporting terms, the Foreign Secretary and I want to get the ball out of the scrum.

"It is frequently said, not only in this country, that in Brussels there is a great concentration of bureaucrats, jurists and even theologians. You find them not only in the Commission, but to some extent even in national delegations visiting Brussels for particular councils or committees. However that may be, we have now reached the point where the result is more important than the game.

"There is a famous story about a Welsh Fifteen at Cardiff Arms Park. For 20 minutes, ankle deep in mud, the forwards hardly released the ball from the scrum for a moment. At last it emerged to the scrum half, who passed to the fly half, who then kicked it high over the grandstand. A search party set off to look for it, and after 10 minutes had not returned. One of the Welsh pack—or it may have been the English—was heard to say: 'Never mind the ruddy ball, let's get on with the ruddy game'.

"We must take great care that we do not become so obsessed with the game that we lose sight of the ball. So let's get it out of the scrum. It has been there so long that I would like to know if it is in fact oval or oblong or banana shaped or even flat. I want to get it into the hands of the three-quarters, the politicians, those with authority to move. Then let's see if we are able to score the try or not.

"For many years I have been accused of putting party interests or the requirement of party unity before all else. I do not think party unity is necessarily an unworthy aim, particularly for the leader of the party.

"The fact is, as others have admitted so clearly, that the Labour Party is divided on this issue. So are the Conservative Party, even though they have more ruthless means of suppressing freedom of thought than a democratic party would consider to be right. So are the Liberals. I have no doubt that the other parties represented in the House of Commons reflect this same division, which runs right through opinion in this country.

"But at a time when the pro-market commentators, whose regard for me two or three years ago fell a little short of enthusiasm, are now beginning to sing a different tune, let them realize this. While I do not apologize for doing all in my power to get this party united, what I can claim to have done since 1966 is to keep this party consistent. And this is what our manifesto means. We will work wholeheartedly for the success of the European venture if we get the terms for which we have asked and the endorsement of the British people.

"But if we do not, we believe that our national interest would not be served by accepting a situation which would undermine our economic strength, and our capacity to protect our national, as well as our wider international, interests.

"Mr Chairman, I thought it right in advance of this vitally important meeting next week to set out for our own people and for those to whom we shall be talking, the position which, as a party, we have taken up, the position which the British people have endorsed, the position which is the policy of Her Majesty's Government."

OVERSEAS

Turkish Cypriots are suspicious over Makarios peace move

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, Dec 8

Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, today warned President Makarios to "face up to realities in Cyprus". If the archbishop followed this advice, Mr Denktash added, hope remained for a settlement.

Since Archbishop Makarios returned here yesterday to a triumphant welcome from Greek Cypriots, the Turks have shown much suspicion, awaiting evidence of his proclaimed peace mission. He told the 125,000 people gathered to meet him that he would do everything possible to bring about a settlement.

However, his return has exposed the fundamental differences betwen the two communities over the shape that such a settlement should take. Although he indicated flexibility on the Greek side, he told his audience that he would not accept any transfer of populations.

In his reaction today, Mr Denktash said that if this were the "common line" drawn during the archbishop's talks in Athens, then the situation was back to an impasse. "I cannot say that the inter-communal talks can go on, without hearing Makarios say that he agrees to some geographical basis for a settlement."

Mr Denktash went on to say, however, that he believed the archbishop's speech had enhanced the prospects of peace. "We appreciate his strange new peace-making role", Mr Denktash said, adding sardonically: "As far as we can remember him, he has always caused trouble."

Before the archbishop's return, the Turkish Cypriots had threatened to withdraw from inter-communal talks if he came back.

The archbishop spent today with relatives and is expe to resume his preside duties tomorrow. He plan tour refugee camps later week.

So far the archbishop given no indication of the of settlement he envisages. said in his address that would make no promises w he may not be able to f This has been taken as an cation that his view o settlement may not be so removed from that of Glafkos Clerides, the a President as had been expe

His return is viewed by Greek Cypriots as a unif factor, as they prepare for next round of talks with Turkish Cypriot leader Although no date has bee for the next round ther growing optimism on both that they will be resu speedily. In preparation Turkish Cypriot leaders a meet tomorrow to draw policy now that the archbi has entered the scene.

"We are ready to tal Makarios as the leader o community", Mr Denktash "But we cannot accept th is the representative of Cyprus Republic and tha are just a community in republic looking to him for cessions or for justice."

"I am giving a lot of m for the archbishop's pea approach, in the hope that are things that can be expl to him", he added. "Bu cannot give self-governme the two communities wi giving them a geograp base. We shall continu develop ourselves until realities push the two sides to the negotiating table."

Although Archbishop M rios ruled out a geograp division along the lines d by the Turkish invading he has left the door open geographical settlement cantonal basis.

Soyuz 16 lands after dres rehearsal for link-up

Moscow, Dec 8.—The Soviet Union's latest rehearsal for next July's space link-up with an American Apollo craft ended successfully today after six days in orbit.

The two Soviet cosmonauts, Colonel Anatoly Filipchenko and Mr Nikolai Rukavishnikov, soft-landed in northern Kazakhstan, 180 miles north of the small steppe town of Dzhezkazgan this morning.

The Soyuz 16 spacecraft, modernized to meet the requirements of the American-Soviet link-up, had functioned normally at all stages and the cosmonauts felt well, Tass reported.

Schoolboys at Kettering, Northants, who have made a hobby of tracking spaceshots, beat the Soviet media by announcing the descent of Soyuz 16 30 minutes before Moscow radio broke the news. The schoolboys were also ahead with the announcement of the blast-off last Monday.

The Soviet Union does not announce beforehand its space programme and there is no way of knowing therefore whether Soyuz 16's successful six-day flight marks the end of the rehearsals here for the docking with Apollo next year.

But mishaps have dogge Soviet space programme the past few years, and a report here yesterday refe to ground trials of the lir mechanisms. This left oper possibility of yet more S proving flights, despite the cess of Soyuz 16's rehe which went off withou hitch.

The previous Soyuz launched last August, loped a fault and appar overshot its docking part Salyut 3, Russia's space atory.

Colonel Filipchenko an Rukavishnikov performed in space and the only plaint ground control made against them was they woke up at 6 am ir of taking their full sleep

The Soviet-American rendezvous next July en era in scientific res limited to Earth orbiting on the political horizon it tended to be a trium landmark in East-West de testifying to the willingne the two super-powers cooperate in all areas of endeavours, as well as to technological superiority all other nations, incl China and Western Eurc Reuter.

Mr Vorster speaks of a 'ghastly alternative'

Pretoria, Dec 8.—Following is the full text of Mr Vorster's statement:

However one may look at the matter, it is a great pity that the attempt made on Friday in Lusaka to reach an agreement between Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana was unsuccessful.

If this were to signify the end of all future negotiations it would be a tragedy.

While one cannot at this stage make a final assessment, nor would one wish to do so, it is necessary briefly to draw attention to the following:

1. Negotiations in Cape Town, Pretoria, Salisbury and Lusaka made very good progress until Friday and were conducted throughout in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

2. Promising new points of principle were reached which held out the prospect of a complete and speedy solution.

3. Rhodesia adopted a very realistic and reasonable attitude and throughout fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments. I have no doubt in this respect that Rhodesia would have honoured any future commitments.

4. Zambia as well as the other parties also made an honest attempt to find a solution and made a full contribution to this end.

5. As we see it, the discussions foundered as the result of the new demand at the end of the proceedings. This demand was in conflict with the spirit, inte result of the agreement up t point.

6. Rhodesia cannot theref blamed for the failure of the tiations.

7. Unless the other parties to the basis and metho approach which was agreed before the deadlock on Frid must be assumed that agre cannot be reached.

8. Without interfering in one's domestic affairs, Africa did everything to brir parties together and to pr understanding for each o problems. In this connexion, and expense were not spare South Africa meticulously c out its commitments.

9. It is clear that influ exerted by certain circles i world, African states, Rh and in South Africa mil against the attempts to re settlement. But on the credit it should be noted that usefu tacts were established to fo basis for future understandi favourable climate was created, making it possible, than in the past, to reach understanding.

10. South Africa will co its efforts, if at all possib bring the parties together around the conference table alternative is too ghastly to template.—Reuter.

Text of Smith rejection

Salisbury, Dec 8.—Following is the text of the statement issued yesterday by the office of Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister.

Consistent with détente which has developed recently in southern Africa, discussions on the Rhodesia issue have taken place in Pretoria, Lusaka and Salisbury. Resulting from these discussions the Rhodesian Government agreed to mount a constitutional conference on certain conditions.

First, that there should be a cessation of terrorism in accordance with the Prime Minister's frequently stated principle that he would only be prepared to discuss constitutional issues with those who undertook to work constitutionally and within the law.

Secondly, that any constitutional conference would have to accept that there would be no lowering of standards.

Accordingly, and with the concurrence of the Rhodesian Go ment, discussions were hel Lusaka this week between 18 desian Africans—six from ea the banned African organiza and six from the ANC—an Presidents of Zambia, Tan and Botswana. Following on discussions a meeting was hel terday (Friday) between the Presidents and representativ the Rhodesian Government.

At this meeting our repre atives were informed that would be no cessation of terr unless it was agreed that a condition of the constitutional ference was that it would be o basis of immediate majority r

These proposals are not a table to the Rhodesian G ment. However, the Rhod Government repeat their oft-s policy of promoting cooper and peaceful co-existence in s ern Africa and will continu pursue this objective.—Reuter

هكذا من الأصل

Chile junta's last-minute boycott f Peru celebrations shows Cuba question as divisive as ever

m Our Correspondent
a, Dec 8

he Cuban question, it seems, still as divisive as ever in in America, judging from the minute decision by General ochet, the Chilean military der, not to join in Peru's ependence celebrations, be- se of the presence of the an Foreign Minister.

eneral Pinochet's announce- it was immediately criticized both Argentine and Colom- officials. "The time has e to grow accustomed to the ticipation of Cuba in Latin erican meetings", com- ited Señor Indalecio Lie- o, Foreign Minister of ombia: and Señor Alberto nes, his Argentine counter- , said sardonically: "Argen- does not view the presence Cuba in these reunions with grace."

t the same time both the ezuelan and the Colombian idents have said they are lying the possibility of estab- ing diplomatic relations with a. In the case of Venezuela is expected to be announced day.

ut even though the Cuban tion remains a live issue he hemisphere, its import- stems more from the fact it is a symptom, rather a cause, of a growing aise.

part from Peru, a Latin American country's stand on Cuba has for long been a barometer of how far it is prepared to go vis-a-vis the United States, rather than a sign of direct political affinity with the Castro regime.

Indeed, the failure of Latin Americans to reach a clear mandate in favour of lifting the 1964 sanctions against Cuba during last month's meeting in Quito of the Organization of American States signalled a breakdown in the organization itself. It became obvious that the OAS was no longer viable as a forum in which a common ground between the disparate groups on the continent could be reached.

As a result, the disagreements between a minority of progressive governments struggling for increased independence from the United States and a majority of right-wing governments have grown more ominous.

Whereas last month Latin American foreign ministers were unable to agree on a matter of substance, now, it seems, South American heads of state are not even prepared to commemorate an historic occasion together.

Of the seven South American government heads originally invited to the Peruvian celebrations, only three have come—General Omar Torrijos, of Panama, President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela and General Hugo Banzer, Bolivian head of state.

The absence of the other leaders from Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia and now Chile, bodes ill for Peru. It represents the clear failure of the Peruvian Foreign Minister's repeated calls this year for unity, peace and a respect for the non-intervention of states in South America.

Even though the question of Bolivia's long lost outlet to the Pacific and the Peruvian President's call for a 10-year arms freeze in Latin America may be inserted in the Declaration of Ayacucho, the central act of the celebrations being signed tomorrow, it is difficult to see what such statements amount to in the absence of the Chilean head of state.

The most serious implication of the meeting's failure is an expected deterioration in relations between Chile and Peru. These have been bad ever since the right-wing military coup in Santiago last September.

The efforts made by Peruvian officials to prepare the way for General Pinochet's arrival on Saturday and the fact that it was known shortly after the meeting in Quito that the Cuban Foreign Minister was invited have led many observers to interpret General Pinochet's last-minute decision as tantamount to a direct affront.

PLO to try hijackers of VC10 'for murder'

Beirut, Dec 8.— Four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airway VC10 airliner to Tunis last month are now in the custody of the Palestine Liberation Organization, probably in Cairo, and will go on trial as promised by the PLO.

According to Palestinian sources here, the PLO was still abiding by its decision to put the four guerrillas on trial "on murder charges".

The four Arabs, who killed a West German passenger before surrendering, were released by the Tunisian Government yesterday.

An official announcement in Tunis said the four men, and seven of their comrades who joined them from jails in Egypt and Holland as part of the bargain to release the passengers of the VC10, left the country after promising "to put themselves at the disposition of the PLO".

The announcement did not say where the 11 went but Palestinian sources in Beirut said "It is most likely that they flew to Cairo".

In earlier statements, the PLO denounced the hijacking, and the killing of the German passenger because "such acts only harm the Palestinian cause".

"The PLO will unveil the parties or party behind the four murders", Palestinian sources said today.

Palestinian leaders have accused Libya and Iraq of harbouring and financing the four and encouraging them to carry out the operation. Libya and Iraq have denied any involvement in the incident.—UPI.

When heroines were heroines and not just decorations

My favourite heroine in twentieth-century literature is Flora Poste (formerly of Cold Comfort Farm, Howling, Sussex) and she voiced the feeling we all get when much loved books are discussed by strangers: "*One of the disadvantages of almost universal education was the fact that all kinds of persons acquired a familiarity with one's favourite authors. It gave one a curious feeling; it was like seeing a drunken stranger wrapped in one's dressing gown.*"

At the time Flora was having to discuss Mr Mybug's appalling life of Branwell Bronte (to be called either *Scapegoat: a Study of Branwell Bronte* or, *Pard-Spirit: a Study of Branwell Bronte* proving beyond a doubt that Branwell wrote the novels while the girls drank). There *are* books like that; but it is a pleasure to come across *Reader, I Married Him*, a study of the women characters of Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell and George Eliot (Macmillan, £4.95) by Patricia Beer, and *Seduction and Betrayal: Women and Literature*, by Elizabeth Hardwick (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £3.95).

Patricia Beer's book is a highly enjoyable study in English Literature while Elizabeth Hardwick's is a collection of pieces which have delighted us in the *New York Review of Books*. Her range includes Zelda Fitzgerald, Sylvia Plath, Virginia Woolf and Ibsen's Nora, Hedda and Rebecca, and there is an interesting chapter on the seducer and betrayer in literature which gives the title.

Nineteenth-century women, in fact and fiction, as so vividly exemplified in these studies, had to struggle for expression against, as Patricia Beer says, the "dreadful and time-honoured disadvantages of education, and then "fatherly and brotherly tyranny, followed by husbandly tyranny". No single Janeite will ever totally agree with another over their idol, and Patricia Beer takes Jane severely to task for her apparent unquestioning acceptance of the rules of a male-dominated society. Jane is also arraigned for avoiding the sexual element, either out of modesty or from distaste. My own contention is that sex is perfectly plainly indicated in the Austen novels if, as the dreadful Mr Mybug would say "you care to dig for it"—but it is the feminine aspect, which prefers the affections of the heart, and the words that express them, to the more direct and explicit actions of the body. Nor does Jane, in the author's eyes, pay enough attention to man as seducer; surely the creator of Mr Wickham, one of those fascinators to whom all women, including the sensible Elizabeth Bennet, are irresistibly drawn, can be acquitted of this accusation.

It is Elizabeth Hardwick's contention that "Seduction may be baneful, even tragic, but the seducer at his work is essentially comic"—a viewpoint taken of Don Giovanni and Lovelace. One might wish to see them as comic. Mozart and Da Ponte's Don does give the impression of having lost his grip.

But the genuine seducer is a hunter, set obsessionally on the chase. The ultimate fate of his quarry is chillingly irrelevant. Three days at Burgos as Don Giovanni's lover produced the frenzy of hatred and despair which made Donna Elvira, one archtype of the seduced and betrayed woman, pursue him like some kind of fury. Both Caroline Lamb and Lady Byron behaved in much the same way to Byron. The other kind of woman goes into a decline and dies—like Clarissa Harlow, or the victim of the Vicomte de Valmont in *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*, the seducers' handbook. Even Mrs Gaskell, happily and securely married as she was, more courageous than Dickens in her portrayal of the life of a prostitute or unmarried mother, seemed not to be able to allow such a character to live moderately happily ever after, as many did in real life.

What splendid characters they were, these nineteenth century fictional ladies—Mrs Gaskell's Cynthia Kirkpatrick, Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, Jane Austen's high-spirited Bennets, George Eliot's Dorothea Brooke and Gwendolen Harleth, Ibsen's Nora and Hedda, we can meet to discuss them with Patricia Beer and Elizabeth Hardwick as though they were our friends. Understandable that Nora should leave Helmer, but how could she leave the children? Hedda might have found a niche in the twentieth century: I can see her masterminding a hijack as to the manner born.

If the men come out badly in these two books, it is because, in T. H. Huxley's gibe at George Eliot's denial that she went in for the superiority of women "Mrs Lewes rather teaches *the inferiority of men*". George Eliot's brother cut all connexion with her when she went to live with G. H. Lewes, and then forgave all when she married John Cross at the end of her life. The Reverend Patrick Bronte was an eccentric domestic tyrant ("half-crazed" according to Patricia Beer). Charlotte's short marriage was happy: how would long years of marriage to a non-intellectual bigoted Puseyite, showing signs of jealousy and possiveness, have been endurable?

For all their handicaps and their reticences, it seems that writers born in the nineteenth century created characters more real to us than those of contemporary writers. Women have not fared particularly well recently as heroines and central characters in fiction. Rather they have been portrayed as victims, sufferers, decorations to the action, kooks and waifs. English literature and its critics will have a thin time of it in the next century if Miss Brodie and Flora Poste are the most positive characters that we can recall. Discuss, as they say in Eng Lit, using one side of the paper only. . . .

Philippa Toomey

The Brontë sisters, by their brother Branwell.

Queensland blow to Mr Whitlam

n Our Correspondent
bourne, Dec 8

devastating defeat for the our Party yesterday in the ensland state election has ved strong Opposition pres- for a federal election next .

e swing away from Labour the Country-Liberal Party ernment headed by Mr ke-Petersen was 16½ per . It had been expected to bout 5 per cent. Mr Tucker, state Labour leader, and deputy both lost their seats. e result is a distinct rebuff Mr Whitlam, the Prime ster, who with seven of his sters spent three weeks paigning throughout the . He waged a particularly ous contest against Mr e-Petersen who, he said, cost Queensland many mil- of federal dollars by his born opposition to almost thing emanating from Can- a.

e state Premier retorted alling on Queenslanders to ff the bureaucratic cen- sts in the national capital. r Whitlam's platform style brilliant while Mr Bjelke- ersen's was rather pedes- n. But the electors left no bt about how they felt and r verdict is universally pted as a defeat for the ral Government as well as Queensland Labour Opposi- since the election was fought largely on federal issues.

Mr R. J. Hawke, President of the Australian Labour Party, described the result as "grievous". It provided "further evidence of the need for the federal Government to move towards significant changes in economic and other decision making policies to ensure a lift in the level of economic activity and employment".

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said: "Our victory has reduced the Labour Party to its lowest ebb. They said 'Let's go', and now they are going. The big guns of the Labour Party came up from the south to campaign in Queensland but they obviously fired only blanks. What happened in Queensland today will happen all over Australia tomorrow when Mr Whitlam and his fellow socialists have been forced to face the electors."

Mr Douglas Anthony, leader of the federal Country Party described the Queensland vote as a protest against the Whitlam Government's "economic hooliganism".

Many Labour supporters are blaming Mr Whitlam for getting too involved in a state election in which the electoral dice were heavily loaded against Labour. Mr Whitlam faced the alternatives of trying to ignore the Queensland poll and dissociate himself from the result or weighing in fully in an attempt to hold the line.

The second course was largely forced on him by the tactics of the Queensland Premier in attacking the Whitlam Government so strongly on federal issues.

It is no wonder therefore that the Queensland rebuff, coming after Labour's poor performances in the Australian capital territory and the Northern Territory legislative assembly elections during the past two months, should now reawaken Opposition threats of forcing another national election by the Senate again refusing the Government supply in May or June next year.

The Liberal-Country Party Opposition in Canberra obviously believes the electoral tide is flowing in its favour.

Canberra, Dec 8.—The number of unemployed in Australia rose by 22,380 last month to 211,626, which represents 3.59 per cent of the work force.

Commenting on the official figures, Mr Malcolm Fraser, Opposition spokesman on labour, said the Government should resign because if the current policies continued, unemployment would approach 400,000 by February.

Mr Phillip Lynch, deputy leader of the Opposition, said Australia was facing a "1930s-style employment collapse".—Reuter.

Three dead in Argentine political violence

Buenos Aires, Dec 8.—Men firing from a speeding car shot dead a right-wing Peronist municipal councillor and a companion near Buenos Aires at the weekend, a few hours after a left-winger had been dragged out of his house and shot dead.

A total of 207 people have died throughout Argentina this year through assassinations, bombings, kidnappings and shootings.

In the latest shooting, witnesses said that the men had opened fire from a car on a pick-up van carrying Señor Adolfo Dominico, the councillor, and two other men.

Señor Dominico and Señor German Agustin Alvarez were killed instantly. The third man, Señor Guillermo Salas, was taken to hospital with serious injuries.

The left-wing victim was identified by the police as Señor Enrique Omar Rosconi, aged 29, an employee of the University of La Plata, and a member of the Maoist Revolutionary Communist Party.—UPI.

To what extent is dyslexia at the root of reading problems?

No one doubts any longer that there are a large number of children in schools who do not read and cannot write; perhaps as many as one in 10 leave school with some sort of trouble with literacy. This may be because they were neglected at home before they ever got to school, because they have emotional problems, have not been properly taught, because they are partially blind or deaf, or have some brain damage. Or even, simply, that they do not like school. But one question that torments parents and continues to perplex teachers and psychologists is whether or not there exists a small number of children who cannot read or write because of a specific, isolated and, in theory anyway, identifiable problem: dyslexia.

This by now despised word has fallen into such disrepute—largely due to the overzealousness of middle class parents who are suspected of preferring to label their dull children "dyslexic" than "backward"—that efforts have been made to rename it "specific reading difficulties" or even just call it an inability to read.

The very fact that it needs these vague names, and that people are defensive when they mention it, betrays the point that no one, to date, has been able to produce a satisfactory explanation as to why a group of children (10 boys to every one girl, though again no one knows why) with average or above average intelligence, who can see, hear and talk perfectly well, and have no over-riding emotional problems, simply cannot recognize letters or link what they see and hear to the shape of letters or the written word, at an age when other children are reading and writing fluently.

For years the phenomenon remained in the hands of doctors and neurologists, who spoke of minimal brain damage, and visual disorders. They called it developmental dyslexia, and said the trouble lay basically in the interpretation of information coming to the brain through the eyes and ears, and was commonly associated with clumsiness and difficulty in telling right from left.

Only relatively recently—in, say, the past 10 years—has the subject moved into the hands of teachers and educational psychologists, who are wary of such statements and argue that these poor readers show so many different symptoms—squints, poor concentration, no memory for words, inability to copy words or sounds or remember sequences like dates, slow in learning to tell the time, and many others—that it is ridiculous to pin them all to one disorder.

And so those who are against the notion say, as Professor J. Tizard in a report to the Department of Education and Science put it in 1971, that there is really just a continuum spanning the whole range of reading abilities, from fluent readers to those with severe difficulties, and that they should be treated as part of the wider problem of reading backwardness. Those who stand by dyslexia, however, hold fiercely to its existence, and maintain that as many as 35,000 children enter school with it each year.

The issue has been further confused by the very vocal lobby—there are now 20 parent-founded societies belonging to the British Dyslexia Association—who have been clamouring for special teaching since the early 1960's. They complain that local authorities will not act on private assessments, and that they fob off the poor readers with play therapy, or send them to schools for maladjusted children. Many have opted to remove their children from the state system altogether, and send them to private schools specializing in poor readers, or on holiday courses. They have certainly irritated a number of schools but this should not detract from the fact that their demands have alerted people to the existance of specific reading difficulties, nor to the fact that it is partly through their efforts that the pressure has been taken off non-readers in schools.

Diagnosis and teaching for the children—whatever their label—is relatively new, and ranges, in keeping with belief and interpretation, from private tutors, to the special departments of hospitals and universities. Over the past few years a growing number of researchers have turned to this problem and started devising remedial programmes.

Foremost among the specific disorder faction is, as the name suggests, the Dyslexia Institute in Staines, which grew out of a parent association's interest and now diagnoses (£17 assessment fee) and coaches non readers, and runs courses for teachers. Despite its name the Institute remains as fuzzy as everyone else about the origins of the disorder. But they provide a highly structured language course, in which the child listens, repeats the sound, spells it, writes down what he hears, feels the shape of the letters, and reads back what he has written. There are now 40 children on the course, coming to the Institute once or twice a week, in groups of four. "They have such a poor visual memory that they can't remember letters in sequence", says Mrs V. W. Fisher, secretary of the Institute. "So they have to work 10 times as hard as other children, and learn every spelling rule in the book."

Another dyslexia supporter is Helen Arkell, a dyslexic herself, who has been teaching children to read for over 20 years, and four years ago opened her own teaching centre in Fulham. She believes in a strong hereditary factor—her own family are nearly all unhappy readers and she can trace hereditary similarities in most of her pupils—and sees the weakness as an auditory and perceptual one.

"These children have difficulty in sequencing—days of the month, events in their own lives—and directions, like left and right and map reading", she says. Her teaching methods are based on a box of letters (the Edith Norrie Letter Case) which are divided into sections depending on what part of the mouth plays a part in saying them, and the children are taught to see and feel where they make sounds.

Both these methods stem from a belief in an absolute condition called dyslexia. But other teachers in various hospitals and centres, while professing to be sceptical of its existence, are also teaching children who cannot read with a wide variety of systems.

Mr Jim O'Shea, for instance, teacher at the Bloomfield Learning Centre at Guy's Hospital, goes along with the continuum theory, but has evolved a teaching method based on a conviction that there are a number of non-readers who have a problem with concepts and symbols. He roots the trouble firmly in the province of language and linguistics, and believes that these non-readers need to be helped to turn their genetically determined language heritage into something more concrete, and that a child can be taught to forge the connexion between what is written on a page and what goes on in his mind.

Local authorities have also entered the field and the Inner London Education Authority in January opened a diagnostic unit in Pimlico to act as a resource centre, run remedial courses, and assess children with learning difficulties. Mrs E. M. Bradshaw, who runs the unit, believes in the existence of a small core of children who can be helped by at least two years' special teaching. She has devised a very flexible teaching programme, which she sends back to the child's school with suggestions for teachers. "These children very quickly become scrambled again if anything happens to upset them", she says.

While teaching methods vary in emphasis—at the Tavistock Clinic, for instance, the emphasis in the programme is psychoanalytical and it combines reading instruction with a form of psychotherapy—there is a surprising similarity in their results. Given a child who is two years or more behind in reading at the age of eight, but otherwise average in intelligence (it is of course, harder to tell with children of low IQ, or with exceptionally bright children, since you never know if they could in fact be doing better) most teachers agree that it is possible to turn him into a fluent reader. But it is a long, slow, patient, business, and will never make him anything but an indifferent speller. Helen Arkell goes a bit further. "Everyone except a very severe dyslexic can follow a career of their own choosing", she says. "But they have to work very hard."

And yet even the pure dyslexia school admit that there is a strong emotional factor involved, though some maitain that this is cause rather than effect. "I have never seen a child with specific reading difficulties who didn't also have emotional problems", says Mrs involved, though some maintain Mary Gardner of the Child Development Centre at Charing Cross Hospital.

Many of the behaviour difficulties clear up as the children begin to learn to read—particularly if they have been having a hard time at school before that. But again it is the parents who are quick to say that there is nothing wrong with them basically, while researchers are starting to question the family situation, and suggest that domineering mothers may have to take a share of the blame. "To some extent the emotional problems do improve with coaching", says Mr O'Shea. "But while some families are quite willing to bring their children along for coaching and reading problems, they are often reluctant to expose themselves to the suggestion of emotional disorder."

Another direction now being explored is the question of screening: can you, by catching the children at risk early enough, make it easier for them to learn to read? (A child is not seen as dyslexic, after, all, until after he is supposed to be able to read). A check list, the Aston Index, has been devised by Margaret Newton at Aston University, to screen children with potential writing difficulties, six months after they enter school.

And in North East London, Mrs Penny Hawkins, a psychologist, is testing out a work book for children in their last year of junior school, which can be done in the classroom, but which is susceptible of statistical analysis, and should give an idea of a child's abilities. Ideally this should result in an individual profile and a specific learning programme for each child.

This would of course be ideal. But there are neither the resources nor the trained teachers to carry out whatever remedial programmes are necessary, though more and more local authorities are setting up remedial reading centres. This lack of trained teachers for the whole field of learning difficulties is something that concerns everyone I spoke to. Despite massive concentration on reading—in 1965, in the middle of the reading research boom, there were 20,000 published books and papers on the subject and many thousands have been produced since—relatively little is done in Colleges of Education to train teachers in specific reading difficulties. Training teachers is consequently one of the prime functions of the Dyslexia Institute and the Inner London Education Authority unit. One school inspector suggested that teachers could be taught to administer simple screening tests in the classroom, and thus free the educational psychologists for teaching and remedial work.

And while it seems that up to a third of all 11-year-olds are reading very poorly, for a lot of reasons that are not dyslexia, it is hard to justify singling the still questionable dyslexics from the rest. More remedial teaching for all non-readers, not just dyslexics, is needed. As one educational psychologist said: "Peripherally, there may well be some children who are dyslexic. But no one has yet isolated them. And the moral question is: why should they have preference?"

Caroline Moorehead

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dditions to rport blamed r collapse

heran, Dec 8.—Mr Hushang bi, the head of Iran's civil tion board, today defended recent additions to the main of Mehrabad airport ter- al and claimed that years of personic flights" caused rsday's roof collapse which d 16 and injured 11.

owever, in a press state- t, Mr Hushang Seihoun, the ident of the Architects' ciation, claimed that the ges and additions to the had "undermined the cture". The fact that the cture had withstood heavy for 16 years proved that original construction was rate.

e pillars and supports of 108-ton concrete roof had unbalanced as a result of nstruction of the central , he said.

e Teheran chief prosecutor declared that "all respon- for the tragedy will be shed most severely".—AP.

Arrests in bed in campus raids by police

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 8.—More than 500 para-military police today occupied the two main universities here to quell student unrest over rising prices. They arrested at least 22 people.

In the pre-dawn raids, police entered the University of Malaya and the adjoining National University, hotbeds of student unrest over the past few days, and sealed all exits. Students were caught unawares and woken up, many in their pyjamas.

Among those held was Mr Hishamuddin Rais, president of the Socialist Club at the University of Malaya, who has been at the forefront of the violent anti-Government demonstrations. Among other things, the students want state help for the owners of 300,000 small rubber plantations who they claim are starving as a result of the low rubber price.

Students bury U Thant in mausoleum of their own

Rangoon, Dec 8.—The body of U Thant, the former United Nations Secretary-General, was buried here today at a site chosen by students in defiance of his relatives who wanted him buried elsewhere in the city.

U Thant, who died of cancer in New York on November 26 at the age of 65, was laid to rest in a hastily constructed mausoleum near the former students union building demolished during student riots in 1962.

While U Thant was being buried, thousands of Burmese were lining another funeral route to a mausoleum which U Thant's relatives had built with the help of the Burmese authorities near the Shwedagon Pagoda, Burma's most sacred Buddhist shrine, in the heart of Rangoon.

The students had seized U Thant's body on Thursday in front of 50,000 mourners, shortly before it was due to be buried at a public ceremony. They said they wanted a more fitting funeral and a special mausoleum in his honour.

They took the body to the Rangoon University convocation hall where it lay until today.

The body, draped in a United Nations flag, was taken from the hall this morning in a procession of monks and students to the burial ground.

People shuffled past the coffin, placed on a dais topped by golden umbrellas, and in a final mark of respect the students observed one minute's silence before raising the coffin over their heads for the mourners to see amid shouts of "victory, victory".

The Government had closed all educational institutions throughout Burma and temporarily cut communications with the outside world after the seizure of U Thant's body on Thursday.—Reuter.

lilitary manual on sale to Chinese public

n David Bonavia
ng, Dec 8

e publication in Peking of etailed manual on military ics for the ordinary citizen ns to reflect increased con- nce that the Communist y can exercise full control the Chinese armed forces the country as a whole.

he 383-page manual, which is g sold in bookshops, gives tical instructions, with trations, on the use of rifles, hine guns, artillery and es, as well as anti-tank and aircraft tactics, street fight- and measures to be taken e event of a nuclear attack.

o explanation is given for publication other than the usion, in lieu of a foreword, an article which appeared ntly in the party's main retical journal. This empha- s that although "power ws out of the barrel of a ", it is the party that will ct the gun.

here have been other recent ements to this effect in the cial propaganda media, ch have prompted some out- observers to wonder ther the party leadership have been involved in a tical confrontation with the fessional generals of the ed forces. In fact political military control are so ely tied up in China that no conflict could ever be presented in such simple terms.

What seems clear is that the army's role in civilian administration has been reduced, especially since the reshuffle of eight regional commanders nearly a year ago, and that the party is reasserting its authority more directly in the armed forces.

There is reason to believe that the General Political Department of the Armed Forces is being downgraded as part of this process. Last summer the only wall posters allowed to be put up anywhere in Peking other than on one street in the centre of the city, were those which specifically criticized that department for abuse of its authority.

Mr Li Teh-sheng, the former head of the department, has not been named in that capacity since he was sent to command the north-eastern region last year, and no successor to him has been identified.

Over the past year there has also been strong emphasis on the role of the people's militia (territorial units). However there seems to be no substance to assumptions that this is to be seen as a challenge to the authority of the regular armed forces. The militia is trained by professional soldiers and its access to most arms and all ammunition is controlled by local commanders.

What is significant about the publication of a military manual for the man in the street, is the fact that such a thing would have seemed downright irresponsible a few years ago, when the Army was still restoring order amid rival political factions, some of whom had purloined firearms and done a good deal of damage with them.

The manual plays down the destructive effect of nuclear weapons, saying that as they were invented by human beings, means of minimizing their effects can also be devised. It rejects the idea that there is anything drastic or final about nuclear warfare, and gives practical hints for self-protection in the event of a nuclear attack.

For instance, people caught in the open are advised to use natural features in the terrain to take cover from the flash, and people indoors are advised to lie under a bed.

The countries which might be expected to use nuclear arms against China are not named, and this is in line with the recent policy of giving less emphasis to the alleged threat of a surprise attack by the Soviet Union.

Boy of 15 jailed for 21 years in Nigeria

Lagos, Dec 8.—A Nigerian boy of 15 has been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment for his part in the armed robbery of a taxi, it was announced in Lagos today. Two men accused with him were jailed for 24 years.—Reuter.

Heavy fighting in S Vietnam for rice harvest

Saigon, Dec 8.—Government and communist forces sustained heavy casualties in two days of bitter fighting over possession of the rice harvest in the Mekong Delta military sources said today.

The Saigon command said that six district capitals had been shelled as fighting flared across the delta. According to incomplete reports, Government forces have so far had 900 casualties, including 150 killed and 100 missing, and the communists more than 500 dead.

Another target for communist attacks was a key Government base and radio installation on Ba Den mountain Tay Ninh province north-west of Saigon, the military sources said.—Reuter.

Zaire President in Kenya

Nairobi, Dec 6.—President Mobutu of Zaire has arrived in Kenya for a 24-hour stay on his way to China.

After landing in Nairobi he left for Nakuru, 100 miles to the north, for talks with President Kenyatta who is spending a working holiday there. President Mobutu is accompanied by a party of 65.

Racing

Comedy of Errors to meet Lanzarote at Leopardstown

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

After Comedy of Errors had beaten Lanzarote by a length to win the Cheltenham Trial Hurdle on Saturday few, if any, thought that the two would clash again before the Champion Hurdle, run over the same course and distance on March 12. The reactions of the respective camps could hardly have been more different. Fred Rimell, on this occasion on the victor's rostrum, grinning hugely, said immediately that Comedy of Errors was destined for Ireland to try and win the Irish Sweeps Hurdle again, but Fred Winter, also smiling, but ruefully I thought, commented that he and his owner Lord Howard de Walden would have to think again about Ireland.

However, those who interpreted that remark as meaning that they felt that there was no point in taking Comedy of Errors on again so soon and that they would be better off running Lanzarote at Kempton Park on Boxing Day were, in fact, wrong. Winter was simply playing for time, time to ponder and discuss the matter again with his owner and jockey before coming to a decision. Having done so Winter said yesterday that he and his connexions had decided to do battle with Comedy of Errors again at Leopardstown after all.

This will be their third meeting and a splendid prelude to next year's Champion Hurdle. Lanzarote and Comedy of Errors have not met twice and the score between them is one apiece. Having watched both races I now feel that it will still be a stalemate between them even if they were to meet another four times, the feeling that Lanzarote will win one day and Comedy of Errors the next very much depending upon circumstances.

This year's Champion Hurdle developed into something of a slogging match throughout which Lanzarote was served most ably by his pacemaker, Calzado. Together they contrived to undo Comedy of Errors. But on Saturday the ground was not so testing at Cheltenham and in the absence of a pacemaker, the gallop was not nearly so strong. This suited Comedy of Errors, the faster of the two. The decision not to run Calzado to ensure a scorching gallop, had been taken only 24 hours earlier. It was deliberate and calculated.

Knowing that Lanzarote was capable of beating Comedy of Errors when things suited him, Winter and Lord Howard de Walden wanted to find out whether they could do the same, playing Comedy of Errors at his own game. The answer was that they could not and when the two clash again in the future I always expect to see Calzado there fulfilling his useful role. Even so, things might have been much closer on Saturday had not Lanzarote made such a bad mistake at the last flight but one and not been quite so clumsy at the last as well. But in all fairness to the winner I have never seen him look so well or *hurdle so fluently. On this occasion* it was the combination of his speed and sharp jumping that won this particular encounter.

Afterwards Rimell praised Kenneth White for the way he had just handled Comedy of Errors. This incidentally is the first season that White has ridden Comedy of Errors who used to be ridden by William Smith. Rimell commented: "I thought that Ken rode him quite beautifully. Having learned from our mistakes in the past I told him to always have someone on his outside because Comedy of Errors tends to hang and jump to his right. He carried out my instructions to perfection."

What I found so refreshing about the race, not only beforehand, but afterwards as well was the willingness of the combatants to take each other on rather than shirk the issue. Rimell was obviously delighted having just seen Comedy of Errors win but *neither Winter nor Lord Howard* de Walden were despondent. Indeed, they were unperturbed by the reverse. All in all there is every prospect of witnessing another fascinating chapter in the history of the Champion Hurdle in March.

Hill's are now laying Comedy of Errors at evens and Lanzarote at 7—4 for the title but the position could look so different after Leopardstown. Attivo who finished third on Saturday, 20 lengths behind the big two, was overshadowed in the race just as much as he had been in the paddock beforehand. There he gave the impression that he would benefit from a rest. He has, after all, been on the go all this year, winter, spring, summer and autumn, racing over hurdles and on the flat. After the trial hurdle the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup was something of a letdown with none of the "class horses" managing to get in the hunt for the money. But it was a handicap after all and as such any throw of the dice must be possible.

Had this been a Tiercé race in France few, I think, would have forecast Garnishee, Bruslee and Canasta Lad in the correct order even though a study of last year's form book will show that Garnishee and *Canasta Lad* ran very true to their form in the Blue Circle Steeplechase at Ascot in January. Garnishee had not impressed those who watched him win his previous race at Sandown Park for which he was penalized and Canasta Lad had given the distinct impression in his two races this season that he had fallen out of love with the game.

Remembering the way that Bruslee came up the hill when he won the Mackeson Gold Cup there a month ago, I thought that he would bring off this unique Cheltenham double when he got to within striking distance of Garnishee just before the last fence. But this time he had nothing left on the run in and it was Garnishee who finished the stronger of the two to give his trainer Harry Thomson Jones, and David Mould victory. *I was not* alone in thinking that Garnishee was the pick on looks in the paddock, but I never thought that he would be capable of beating Bruslee at a difference of only 8 lb. But he did and there was no fluke about it.

Early days yet, quite obviously, but *Bruslee's chance of developing* into a serious challenger to Pendil evaporated with this defeat. Not that Captain Christy or The Dikler did any better, even allowing for the fact that they were carrying a stone more. Captain Christy almost ended up in the open ditch in front of the stands and after that he was never in contention. Crisp, on the other hand, ran and jumped really well until Richard Pitman felt that he was beginning to tire and accepted defeat.

This was Crisp's first race since he broke down while actually beating Red Rum at Doncaster 13 months ago, and his first since his tendons were operated upon as a result of that breakdown. Yesterday Winter told me that Crisp's legs still felt good and that provided that they still feel good this morning, 48 hours after his race, everything should be plain sailing from now on, not that training a horse who has developed leg trouble once is ever plain sailing. In principle, it is his intention to run Crisp again this month, preferably at Newbury on December 28, in the Mandarin Steeplechase.

David Mould and Garnishee are led into the winners' enclosure after their triumph at Cheltenham.

Cricket

Greig's 167 relieves gloom of Fletcher's net injury

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Perth, Dec 8

Except for a glorious innings of 167 not out by Greig and a good one by Knott, MCC have had another day of troubles. For one, Fletcher was hit on the elbow in the nets this morning by the scorching pace of Alan Smith, the team's assistant manager, as a result of which he was unable to bat against Western Australia and became, in company with Amiss's, a doubtful starter for Friday's second Test match.

For another, Colin Cowdrey's flight has been delayed for 14 hours in Bombay with engine trouble, giving him even less time to prepare himself for Friday should he have to play. For a third, on a perfect pitch for run-getting Luckhurst and Denness both failed to get the runs they badly need. Luckhurst was caught at the wicket off the second ball of MCC's innings, Denness at slip after making only two, neither of them anywhere near the line, as was their trouble in Brisbane.

Fletcher, who could have done with a long innings no less than Luckhurst and Denness, was just about to sign off from his morning net when Smith's medium paced ball lifted and struck him a nasty blow on the elbow that Thomson hit in the Queensland match a fortnight ago. When Fletcher's turn came to bat he could scarcely bend his arm. How long it will take to unfreeze no one cares to say. We can but hope, which we are having to do a good deal at the moment.

That someone in the MCC side, even with so little going right for them, would make a hundred was a safe enough bet this morning. Nowhere in the world, from Durban to New Delhi or Kingston to Karachi, can there have been a better place for a batsman to be than Perth. Although cloudless, there was a breeze to temper the sun, the ball came truly on to the bat at an accommodating pace. The outfield was smooth enough to add a gloss to the stroke. The bowling was respectable but seldom testing.

In similar conditions four years ago Barry Richards, playing for South Australia against Western Australia, scored 325 in five hours and a half.

When soon afterwards I said to a long exiled Englishman, who had taken Western Australian cricket to his heart, how fortunate he was to have had the chance to see Richards's wonderful innings, he replied that he had felt unable after a while to stay and watch it. It was too much like seeing his family mown down. Today, while scoring his last 61 runs in under an hour, Greig played as brilliantly as Richards must have done.

This was his highest first class score, 11 more than he made in his first championship match for Sussex. On that occasion he hit Brian Statham back over his head in a way that few batsmen ever did. After tea today he drove Paulsen, a leg spinner, for two of the largest and longest straight sixes I have seen. At Lord's they would have cleared the sightscreen at the Nursery End.

Greig batted for four hours, coming in at six for two and being still there when Denness declared with an hour left and a lead of 49. With Arnold having Walter Edwards caught at the wicket for four at the start of Western Australia's second innings in his best spell for some weeks MCC ended the day with the chance of a win. With nine wickets standing Western Australia are still 29 behind.

Lloyd made 43, being dropped at third slip when he was seven but playing some good strokes as well until, going down the wicket to Paulsen, he missed and was bowled. Lloyd has batted well enough in the few innings he has had out here to suggest that he might get some Test runs so long as Thomson was not too fast for him.

Although a beautiful pitch for stroke making it has some bounce in it which Thomson will exploit.

For MCC's fourth wicket Greig and Knott added 109 in 82 minutes. In turn Greig was studious or casual and he hit the ball with a *lovely full swing of the bat and* great power off front foot and back.

Brayshaw might have caught him at cover point when he was 16. Greig his a fierce head-high shot that was the only blemish in an innings in which the drives were not so much struck as unfurled.

Of the four hundreds made by the MCC team on the tour Greig now claims two Luckhurst and Amiss one each. By this time on the last tour there were nine, three of them to Boycott and two to Luckhurst.

After Knott had been c
off Paulsen with a hundred
for the asking, Old came and
a victim as usual of the
bowling. Then Taylor helped
add 79 in 46 minutes.

Inverarity kept the game
by allowing his leg spinn
suffer. Edwards added tc
pleasures of the day by his
ing in the covers, there wer
pipes for lunch and tea, b
would have exchanged all th
a hundred from Dennes
Fletcher and not an inju
report.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: First I
W. Edwards, run out
B. Laird, c Luckhurst, b Old
*R. J. Inverarity, c Greig,
Hendrick
R. Edwards, c Knott, b Hendri
R. Langer, b Titmus
I. J. Brayshaw, c Taylor, b He
drick
G. D. Watson, c Knott, b Titm
R. Paulsen, not out
†K. Wright, lbw b Titmus
W. Clark, not out
Extras (lb 8, nb 11)

Total (8 wkts dec)
T. Alderman did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2,
3—78, 4—119, 5—177, 6
7—222, 8—240.
BOWLING: Arnold, 12—1—
Old, 15—1—58—1; Hendrick, 1
49—3; Titmus, 18—1—65—3;
8—3—31—0.

Second Innings
W. Edwards, c Taylor, b Arnold
B. Laird, not out
R. J. Inverarity, not out
Extras (nb 2)

Total (1 wkt)
FALL OF WICKET: 1—7.
BOWLING (to date): Arnold,
10—1; Old, 4—1—5—0; Titmus
—3—0.

MCC: First Innings
B. W. Luckhurst, c Wright,
Alderman
D. Lloyd, b Paulsen
*M. H. Denness, c Inverarity,
Clark
A. W. Greig, not out
A. P. E. Knott, c Langer,
Paulsen
C. M. Old, c Inverarity, b Cla
†R. W. Taylor, not out
Extras (lb 2, nb 3)

Total (5 wkts dec)
K. W. R. Fletcher, F. J. Titm
Hendrick, G. G. Arnold did not
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0,
3—88, 4—197, 5—235.
BOWLING (to date): Alderma
2—42—1; Clark, 17—0—56—
son, 7—0—59—0; Paulsen, 2
125—2; Brayshaw, 6—1—29—

Jullundur, Dec 8.—The
Indians settled down to som
match practice and drew
three-day match against
North Zone here yesterday.
Zone, replying to a first i
total of 410 for five dec
batted only 55 minutes this
ing before Bedi declare
innings closed at 302 for nin
WEST INDIANS 410 for fiv
and 356 for four; NORTH ZO
for nine dec.—Reuter.

Divisions at Nottingham cause early start

By Jim Snow

The Nottingham meeting today sets up some sort of racing record which might be included in the Guinness Book next year. There are six races for the Ruddington Three-year-old Novices' Hurdle, the usual number of races for a whole day's programme. The unfortunate Nottingham executive had to divide the race into three parts, so many entries were there on November 20, and worse was to come. There were so many overnight declarations yesterday for the £300 plate, that all three divisions had to be divided into two parts, making six races for a humble race, and causing a start to be made at 11.30. This also must be the earliest start in postwar national hunt racing, and I cannot recall one race being split into six.

Fezeyot must hold a good chance at the weights in the three-mile Wollaton Handicap Steeplechase. He carries 10 st, and five weeks ago with this weight he won the W. L. and Hector Christie Memorial Trophy at Catterick Bridge in good style. Two useful stayers, Clareville and San Feliu finished second and third to him.

Easby Abbey is my choice for the Woodborough Novices' Steeplechase. For Peter Easterby he has won 13 races over hurdles, has established himself as one of the top handicap hurdlers in the north, and he is now only seven years of age. His future lies over fences, and his class and speed should be decisive.

Spartan, fifth at Wincanton to Yellow Lark after winning a handicap hurdle at Warwick in November, appeals most in the Kegworth Hurdle, and moving down the dark corridors of the six races for the Ruddington Novices' Hurdle I suggest Val D'Amour (11.30) and Hay Bridge (3.30) as likely to go well.

At Teesside Park, Middleham may have three winners, San-Feliu in the Durham County Handicap Steeplechase, and Brasidas in the Danby Novices' Hurdle, both trained by Neville Crump, and Esterel from Jumbo Wilkinson's stable in the Hardwick Novices' Handicap Hurdle. San-Feliu won over the course and distance a month ago by a wide margin, and Esterel finished strongly to win a hotly contested selling race at Doncaster on November 8. He was bought in for 675 guineas, and the money might have been spent well.

Brasidas ran with much promise at Wetherby when he finished fourth to the strong favourite Dansan on November 26. He was not greatly fancied by Neville Crump that day, and his form made Crump happy, and I think the performance is good enough to make Brasidas first choice for Teesside Park's last race. Crimson Carpet, successful in two of his last three races, may not be stopped by a 6lb penalty in the Thornaby Selling Handicap Steeplechase, and Fixby Gold has probably most to fear from The Gent and Cancello in the Crathorne Handicap Hurdle.

Fair King triumphs

Paris, Dec 8.—Fair King, owned by Miss Annie Michel, won the £26,450 Prix Fifrelet hurdle race at Auteuil today. Herodias was a length away in second place with the favourite, Gallican, third.—Reuter.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: Hurdles course, soft, steeplechase course, good to soft. Teesside Park: Good to soft. Teesside Park (tomorrow): Good to soft.

Cross-country

ROEHAMPTON: University Race over 7½ miles: Individual: Equal 1. A. J. Etchells (Oxford) and J. N. Goater (Oxford) 39 min 55 sec. 3. H. O. St John (Cambridge) 40 : 42; 4. W. Ewers (Oxford) 41 : 11. Team: 1, Oxford 30 points; 2. Cambridge 39.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 7, Chicago Black Hawks 4; New York Islanders 4, Kansas City Scouts 1; Detroit Red Wings 3, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; Montreal Canadiens 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; St Louis Blues 8, Washington Capitals 2; Los Angeles Kings 6, Atlanta Flames 2.

Teesside Park programme

12.45 HARDWICK HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m 176yds)

1 2 Hop Pole (A. Sims), F. Wiles, 6-11-4 .... S. Wiles 7
2 Fern Beech (L. Oliver), Mrs E. Gaze, 7-11-4 ...... R. Hyett
3 Kathy's Boy (Mrs MacArthur), D. Doyle, 5-11-2 ...... J. Doyle
4 340-00 Gaykart (Mrs Felgate), P. Felgate, 7-11-0 ...... M. Dickinson
6 23-0312 Red Earl (H. Ford), S. Norton, 5-10-11 ...... Mr K. Gray 5
7 310 Katebird (J. Turner), K. Whitehead, 4-10-10 ...... G. Holmes
9 f0-4 Craig Prince (E. Weymes), Weymes, 4-10-9 .... P. Broderick
10 0 Ryedale King (T. Amies), E. Carr, 7-10-9 .... K. McCauley
12 004-402 Even Melody (S. Green), N. Crump, 5-10-7 .... P. Buckley
13 000-30 Landscaper (G. Nolan), A. W. Jones, 4-10-7 .... —
15 3243-p3 Brave Loot (R. David), D. McCain, 6-10-4 .... R. Crank
16 p2- Cregg Park (Mrs Turner), W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-3 T. Stack
17 0-00232 River Song (C. Lamb), Lamb, 7-10-3 .... Mr R. Lamb
19 02-0230 Don Bernardo (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-10-2 R. Collins 7
20 04-030 Coopers Hill (J. McGhie), G. Richards, 4-10-2 .. J. J. O'Neill
21 00-0001 Esterel (L. Nicholson), B. Wilkinson, 4-10-2 ...... D. Goulding
22 000-02 Westby Lad (H. Lee), J. Fitzgerald, 5-10-0 Mr C. Thomson-Jones 5
24 3-30043 Babus Brief (Mrs Thompson), T. Kersey, 4-10-0 .. D. Atkins
26 Privet Hedge (Mrs Rawson), I. Jordon, 7-10-0 .... A. Brown 7
27 0u00- Tudor Court (F. Smith), L. Shedden, 4-10-0 .... P. Salmon 7

7-4 Red Earl, 5-1 River Song, 5-1 Brave Loot, 6-1 Coopers Hill, 8-1 Esterel, Westby Lad. 13-1 others.

1.15 THORNABY HURDLE (Handicap: £170: 2m 176yds)

2 00-00 Rebel Prince (Mrs Walton), F. Walton, 8-11-5 Mr F. Walton 7
3 ff2-023 Even Break (Mrs Gaze), E. Gaze, 12-11-5 .... R. Hyett
4 0-p4000 Laredo (A. Kemp), Kemp, 6-11-2 .... V. Percival 5
5 011120- Chadwick (M. Taylor), R. Barnes, 10-11-1 ...... A. Jones 7
6 p-02131 Crimson Carpet (H. Williams), A. W. Jones, 9-11-0 B. Sayles 7
8 132-00 Night Skite (W. Robson), L. Shedden, 9-10-2 ...... T. Stack
10 f0- Hondo Lane (R. Dexter), D. Chapman, 7-10-1 .... K. McCauley
11 003-340 Dardanelle (Mrs I. Webb), H. Webb, 10-10-0 .... P. Barton 7
13 000 Galverston (T. Kersey), Kersey, 8-10-0 .... D. Atkins
14 0-30000 Blaway (I. Anderson), A. W. Jones, 6-10-0 .... —
15 004202- Night Affair (V. Thompson), Thompson, 8-10-0 .... J. J. O'Neill
17 04f000- Scotch Briar (T. Kersey), Kersey, 9-10-0 ...... Mr G. Kersey 7
18 00000- Baron Angram (D. Thompson), G. Wallace, 9-10-0 .... R. Crank

2-1 Chadwick, 5-2 Crimson Carpet, 4-1 Even Break, 6-1 Dardanelle, Night Skite. 13-1 others.

1.45 DURHAM COUNTY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £374: 3m)

3 0-13u31 San-Feliu (CD) (Lady Hay), N. Crump, 11-11-2 .. D. Atkins
6 14114u Blonde Viking (A. Watson), Watson, 9-10-10 .... G. Graham 7
10 000p-40 Verosina (CD) (T. Ridley), Ridley, 9-10-5 ...... Mr R. Lamb
14 1012-34 Tab (L. Sainer), K. Oliver, 5-10-0 .... C. Tinkler
15 0u3413- Vulgan's Trout (A. Corner), Corner, 6-10-0 ...... P. Broderick
16 4 Master Val (Mrs Tremewan), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0 T. Stack

Evens San-Feliu, 5-2 Blonde Viking, 6-1 Tab, 8-1 Master Val, 12-1 Vulgan's Trout, 20-1 Verosina.

2.15 CRATHORNE HURDLE (Handicap: £374: 2m 176yds)

2 1-02041 The Gent (CD) (Mrs Cheesbrough), W. A. Stephenson, 6-12-5 Mr T. Phelan 7
3 200-41f Cancello (CD) (W. Burdon), N. Crump, 5-11-11 P. Buckley
4 021b00 Welton Lad (CD) (J. Henderson), T. Barnes, 4-11-7 M. Barnes
6 002- Poly Boy (A. Le Blond), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-4 .. T. Stack
7 Greek Moss (Mrs Taylor), T. Page, 6-10-12 ...... D. Munro
8 2220-11 Fixby Gold (R. Spencer), M. H. Easterby, 4-10-12 P. Broderick
9 14-0024 Hillrol (W. Morton), G. Richards, 4-10-8 .. C. Brownless 7
10 334-011 Marcus Lady (C. Lamb), Lamb, 5-10-8 .... Mr R. Lamb
12 4f10-02 Indian Emperor (CD) (Mrs Walton), F. Walton, 4-10-5 Mr J. Walton
13 p00040 Beginish (L. Sloan), D. Yeoman, 6-10-2 .... G. Holmes
16 0400f0- Stage Whisper (R. Davison), Davison, 7-10-0 .. Mr R. Davison 7
17 103f0- Venga Rapido (CD) (E. Coulson), E. Collingwood, 4-10-0 —
18 p Ungani Cresp (Mrs Ellis), D. Chapman, 6-10-0 .. K. McCauley
20 014-f00 Milesian Star (N. Grainger), Grainger, 5-10-0 .. Mr N. Tinkler 7
21 ff3104- Sir Smarts (A. Brown), W. Atkinson, 4-10-0 .... P. Mangan

100-30 Fixby Gold, 4-1 Marcus Lady, Poly Boy, 5-1 Indian Emperor, 6-1 Hillrol, 8-1 Welton Lad, 10-1 Cancello, 12-1 others.

2.45 WILTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £204: 2m)

3 1-r33f3 West End Lad (S. Green), N. Crump, 6-11-4 ...... P. Buckley
4 03p134 Suspender (D) (G. Wright), A. Kemp, 6-11-3 .. V. Percival 5
5 000-222 Kininvie (Mrs Burrell), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-0 .. T. Stack
6 2-00302 *Stars Monty (T. Lane), W. Simpson, 8-10-13 .... —
8 00-1 Lava Star (D) (W. C. Watts), Watts, 7-10-6 .... G. Holmes
10 p-0 General Crisis (Mrs Gillah), M. Naughton, 5-10-1 M. Dickinson
11 000-000 Laxford Bridge (C. Thompson), V. Thompson, 5-10-0 .. —

13-8 Kininvie, 5-2 West End Lad, 4-1 Suspender, 5-1 Lava Star, 12-1 General Crisis, Laxford Bridge.

3.15 DANBY HURDLE (4-y-o: £204: 2m 176yds)

4 f0 Bar Hazard (Mrs Forbes-Sempill), G. Richards, 11-0 J. J. O'Neill
6 004 Brasidas (Ld Cadogan), N. Crump, 11-0 .... P. Buckley
8 Castrapid (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 11-0 .... T. Stack
9 Charmeld (Mrs Harvey), E. Magner, 11-0 .... Mr R. Simms 7
12 Devon Mignon (R. Bethell), Bethell, 11-0 .... C. Tinkler
13 0 Fair Odds (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 11-0 Mr T. Phelan 7
14 002000- French William (R. Quincey), C. Lamb, 11-0 .... Mr R. Lamb
17 Indian Gedja (M. Vernon), W. Simpson, 11-0 .. A. Meaney
18 Kilgoris (R. Nisbet), L. Shedden, 11-0 .... P. Salmon 7
19 0 Knightsbrook (G. Dawson), M. Naughton, 11-0 .. D. Brown
20 Most Obliging (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 11-0 G. Faulkner 7
21 pp-p00 Neasham Guide (I. Hirst), W. Simpson, 11-0 .... —
22 0-0f000 Never There (L. Irving), T. Barnes, 11-0 ...... M. Barnes
23 000 Park Road (Lady Barber), B. Wilkinson, 11-0 .... D. Atkins
24 The Radge Cadge (A. Taylor), J. Fitzgerald, 11-0 Mr N. Tinkler 7
25 0 Red Song (S. Norton), Norton, 11-0 .... Mr M. Bennett 7
28 0-0 Sherry Bird (Mrs Bird), K. Whitehead, 11-0 ...... G. Holmes
30 02 Sollom Song (A. Jaquiss), D. McCain, 11-0 ...... R. Crank
31 So Ray (Mr M. Dickinson), P. Felgate, 11-0 ...... M. Dickinson
32 0 Sprid Thorns (J. Carter), Carter, 11-0 .... Mr R. Carter 7
34 Willow Walk (W. Barker), J. Calvert, 11-0 ...... C. Tinkler

9-4 Sollom Song, 3-1 Brasidas, Fair Odds, 6-1 Bar Hazard, 8-1 Park Road, 10-1 French William, 12-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Teesside Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

12.45 Esterel. 1.15 Crimson Carpet. 1.45 SAN FELIU is specially recommended. 2.15 Fixby Gold. 2.45 Kininvie. 3.15 Brasidas.

Nottingham programme

11.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

1 0040 Abbeyville (M. Hazard), P. Felgate, 11-0 .... P. Blacker
6 Blue Ridge (A. Cassell), G. Vergette, 11-0 .... R. Weaver
7 Brawby Lad (A. Bullent), D. Weeden, 11-0 ...... J. Guest
9 00 Computex (J. Knox), C. Bewicke, 11-0 .... J. King
11 Doodle Bug (C. Leos), T. Corrie, 11-0 .... P. Russell
13 Fortuitious (Mrs Chandler), D. Gandolfo, 11-0 .. W. Shoemark
15 Gay Grace (R. Hillier), J. Gibson, 11-0 ...... S. Davies 7
17 Hampnett (G. Pykett), J. Twibell, 11-0 .... R. Lee 7
19 u0000 Her Grace (Mrs Westley), A. Rumsey, 11-0 .. I. Watkinson
21 p0 High Wire (F. Rowland), S. Mellor, 11-0 ...... J. Glover
26 0 Jackstone (Mrs Heathcote), D. Nicholson, 11-0 .. R. Dickin 5
29 Lord Greystoke (Mrs Sandiford), G. Richards, 11-0 R. Barry
32 0 Market Report (Mrs Heron), R. Vibert, 11-0 ...... G. Thorner
34 f Octopus (P. Hamlyn), M. Haynes, 11-0 .... S. Cottle 5
36 04 Pauldenam (Mrs Jackman), A. Pitt, 11-0 .... P. Morris
38 00 Pheboy (N. Brereton), H. Morris, 11-0 .... P. Morris
40 p Rickshaw Ride (Mrs Tanner), P. Green, 11-0 .. F. Collings 3
43 Sheba's Lass (Mrs Lazarus), D. Morley, 11-0 .. R. Pitman
45 0 Oildus (J. Thorpe), Thorpe, 11-0 .... J. Marshall 7
47 022 Story Teller (A. Stevens), Stevens, 11-0 ...... N. Flanagan 3
49 0f Super Highway (L. Dale), D. Dale, 11-0 .... R. Hughes
53 3 Val D'Amour (M. White), D. Morley, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies

2-1 Story Teller, 7-2 Val D'Amour, 4-1 Lord Greystoke, 13-2 Computex, 10-1 High Wire, Jackstone, 12-1 Pauldenam, 14-1 Blue Ridge, 20-1 others.

12.0 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div II: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

1 00 Aegean Song (G. Richards), Richards, 11-0 ...... R. Barry
3 All Cash (T. Corrie), Corrie, 11-0 .... R. Quinn
5 pb3 Ballyjojo (C. Dodson), S. Mellor, 11-0 .... J. Glover
8 0 Better Pound (J. Thorpe), Thorpe, 11-0 .... J. Juson 7
10 Bridie (W. Sylvester), B. Platts, 11-0 .... D. Cartwright
17 r04 Dark Diver (A. Katz), W. Marshall, 11-0 .... M. Wagner
19 0 Frantic (J. Sacher), P. Cundell, 11-0 .... J. Francome
22 Grand Display (F. Horsford), D. Weeden, 11-0 .... J. Guest
23 00022 The Grandson (H. Alper), J. Gibson, 11-0 ...... M. Gibson
26 Hilarity (W. Cox), D. Morley, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies
27 00 Inchbroom (J. Edwards), A. W. Jones, 11-0 ...... B. Rouse
32 Miss Quiip (Mrs Wright), A. Goodwill, 11-0 ...... A. Love 7
35 0 Petite Royale (P. Hyde), H. Morris, 11-0 .... P. Morris
37 0 Quandary (Miss Dillon), F. Rimell, 11-0 .... K. White
39 000 Ring Morley (W. Payling), P. Felgate, 11-0 .... G. Thorner
41 Scottish Cavalier (E. Mangan), P. Haslam, 11-0 .. R. Champion
43 f Traction (V. Waller), P. Mitchell, 11-0 .... R. Hughes
47 0 True Vote (W. Lewis), E. Morgan, 11-0 ...... I. Watkinson
49 Wildlife (W. Schaurte), W. Wharton, 11-0 ...... M. Blackshaw
51 000 Zara Song (Mrs Poskitt), L. Shedden, 11-0 .... G. Griffin

5-2 The Grandson, 7-2 Ballyjojo, 9-2 Dark Diver, Quandary, 6-1 Frantic, 10-1 Wildlife, Aegean Song, 14-1 Bridie, 20-1 others.

12.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div III: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

1 20 Antonius (J. Weller-Poley), D. Morley, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies
4 0 Ballyhaunis (A. Grogan), A. Jarvis, 11-0 .... S. Taylor
7 0 Benroy (A. Kennedy), M. Haynes, 11-0 .... J. King
10 4 Culzean Prince (G. Wyse), W. Clay, 11-0 .... N. Clay 5
13 f03 Emmerdale Farm (D. Sherriff), S. Nesbitt, 11-0 M. Blackshaw
15 Get Carter (D. Lucie-Smith), D. Weeden, 11-0 .... J. Guest
18 Greatspear (J. Walford), W. O'Gorman, 11-0 ...... G. Griffin
21 00 Iver (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 11-0 ...... N. Flanagan 3
23 Mine a Million (G. Strawbridge), Thomson Jones, 11-0 D. Mould
25 0 My Ribero (C. Hague), B. Richmond, 11-0 ...... P. James
27 Night Talk (Mrs Clayton), P. Felgate, 11-0 ...... J. Glover
29 4 Philominsky (S. Hallam), W. Marshall, 11-0 .. M. Wagner
32 Sea Tycoon (A. David), A. Pitt, 11-0 .... P. Collings 7
36 000 Try Aston (A. Cox), L. Carrod, 11-0 .... G. Thorner

13-8 Philominsky, 4-1 Antonius, 11-2 Culzean Prince, 7-1 Benroy, Mine a Million, 10-1 Emmerdale Farm, 12-1 Ballyhaunis, 14-1 My Ribero, 20-1 others.

1.0 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part II: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

2 0 Admiral Wolf (Mr R. Roberts), M. W. Easterby, 11-0 G. Griffin
8 00 Caerlaverock (Mrs Hartshorne), P. Bevan, 11-0 ...... P. Russell
10 00 Connecticut (F. Fern), J. Hardy, 11-0 .... S. Holland
12 Fascinator (C. Tattersall), A. Potts, 11-0 .... P. Stockdale 7
14 Fox Run (Mrs Purser), S. Underhill, 11-0 .... R. Pitman
16 0 Grey Aglow (Mrs Anderson), S. Nesbitt, 11-0 .. M. Blackshaw
18 Happy Outcome (Mrs Phelps), W. Holden, 11-0 .. J. Scallan 5
30 30 High Bounty (R. Wicks), A. Dalton, 11-0 .... J. Dalton 5
24 0 Hop-it-Paddy (C. Lewis), T. Corrie, 11-0 .... R. Quinn
28 Lady Cynshay (Mrs Perry), E. Jones, 11-0 .... D. Cartwright
30 0 Maidensgrove (J. Kenny), A. Birch, 11-0 ...... M. Wagner
33 p0 Noaxe To Grind (Miss Pearson), Miss Pearson, 11-0 Mr A. Wilson
35 00 Ormonde Sovereign (B. Swain), Denys Smith, 11-0 A. Dickman 3
37 Penzance (J. van Geest), G. Vergette, 11-0 .... R. Weaver
39 0 Poppywee (M. Thorne), Thorne, 11-0 ...... Mr C. King 5
41 f Ronorn (Mrs Cole), J. Harris, 11-0 .... S. Taylor
42 Scientist (J. Caddick), B. Cambidge, 11-0 .... R. Evans
46 0 St Nastarovia (Mrs Brooks), P. Cundell, 11-0 ...... J. Francome
48 Summer Serenade (G. Tufts), A. Goodwill, 11-0 I. Watkinson
50 0 Tartaruga (Sir W. Pigott-Brown), D. Morley, 11-0 B. R. Davies
52 Traffic Cop (H. Walbridge), W. Charles, 11-0 .. A. Mawson
54 Velrory's Kid (Mrs Dowson), M. McCourt, 11-0 .. K. White

11-4 High Bounty, 7-2 Scientist, 6-1 Admiral Wolf, 10-1 Connecticut, Ormonde Sovereign, 12-1 St Nastarovia, 12-1 Penzance, 14-1 Tartaruga, 20-1 others.

1.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div II: Part II: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

2 00 Albergian (Mrs E. Selwyn), D. Nicholson, 11-0 .. J. Suthern
6 004 Beaudatious (R. Keel), B. Cambidge, 11-0 .... J. King
9 p Bonnie Lorraine (R. Weaver), M. Tate, 11-0 .... R. Evans
15 0f Cornard (R. Finch), Finch, 11-0 .... J. Scallan 5
18 Fighting King (Mrs Dunn), J. Fitzgerald, 11-0 .. T. Skiffington
20 0 The Godson (H. Beddall), A. Stevens, 11-0 .... N. Flanagan 3
24 0 Grist Mill (R. Melly), D. Weeden, 11-0 .... J. Guest
25 Happy God (G. Lloyd), A. Jarvis, 11-0 .... S. Taylor
29 Little Gnat (Mrs Treasure), T. Corrie, 11-0 .... P. Russell
30 02 Lord Clive (R. Green), D. Morley, 11-0 ...... B. R. Davies
31 Mirandola (S. Crowe), A. Pitt, 11-0 .... B. Gonsalves 7
33 4 Nicky's Mac (W. Stephenson), W. Stephenson, 11-0 C. McCauley
36 Popagu (H. Insley), W. Clay, 11-0 .... N. Clay 5
38 Rave On (D. Anderson), J. Sutcliffe, jun, 11-0 ...... B. Rous
42 Shotgun Wedding (W. Stockdale), A. Potts, 11-0 P. Stockdale 5
43 0 Skydoza (A. D'Morias), P. Haslam, 11-0 ...... A. Branford
44 0 Top Town (J. Grady), W. Holden, 11-0 .... M. Gifford
46 Trotty (R. Moody), A. Dalton, 11-0 .... J. Dalton 5
48 0 Tudor Cheat (R. Enderby), B. Richmond, 11-0 ...... P. James
50 3000 Wrongly Down (H. Lee), A. Rumsey, 11-0 ...... I. Watkinson

5-2 Lord Clive, 7-2 The Godson, 6-1 Nicky's Mac, 8-1 Rave On, 12-1 Wrongly Down, Skydoza, 14-1 Beaudatious, 20-1 others.

2.0 WOLLATON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £442: 3m)

4 3212f-f Feudal (D) (Mrs Gillam), J. Fitzgerald, 8-10-6 T. Skiffington
5 31a-430 King Flame (Lord Head), R. Head, 8-10-6 .. J. Francome
9 200-pp0 Ballyhoara Hill (D) (P. Talbot-Ponsonby), M. Scudamore, 8-10-1 J. Haine
10 f-03200 Henry Morgan (Exors of Mrs O. Preston-Jones), H. Nicholson, 7-10-3 J. Suthern
11 32p313- Smokeless (Mrs Prior), D. Ancil, 6-10-1 .... A. Turnell
15 11-01 Fezeyot (M. Ritzenberg), Thomson Jones, 5-10-0 .... D. Mould

1-2 Fezeyot, 9-2 Henry Morgan, 11-2 King Flame, 10-1 Feudal, 12-1 others.

2.30 KEGWORTH HURDLE (Handicap: £442: 2m)

1 Indian Ruby (R. Kernohan), D. Quartermaine, 9-12-7 J. Bishop 7
2 Artogan (D. Steward), Thomson Jones, 6-11-12 .... D. Mould
5 02113-0 Raynham (D) (Miss Thorley), D. Morley, 4-11-5 B. R. Davies
7 21130-0 Levantine (D) (D. Horswell), D. Morley, 5-11-2 .. R. Pitman
8 300-000 Fighting Kate (D) (T. Welton), H. Nicholson, 4-11-0 R. Dickin 5
11 1-0f041 Captain Ezra (D) (R. Finch), Finch, 6-10-10 Joe Scallan 5
12 f1113- O Mandado (D) (Mrs Harrison), D. Nicholson, 7-10-9 .. J. King
13 41210-3 Master Bivouac (D) (Miss Hill-Wood), S. Palmer, 6-10-9 J. Glover
14 10142-0 Flammula (D) (J. Pope), R. Turnell, 4-10-8 .... A. Turnell
16 133-043 Temple Rise (D) (D. Smith), Denys Smith, 5-10-6 A. Dickman 3
17 2f1113 Comic (D) (Mr J. Grady), W. Holden, 4-10-4 I. Watkinson
20 011-20 Don Pasquale (D) (Mrs Curtis), F. Rimell, 4-10-1 .. K. White
21 000-010 Spartan (D) (W. Catstrey), M. Tate, 6-10-0 .... R. Evans
22 120 Last Orders (A. Stevens), Stevens, 5-10-0 .... N. Flanagan 3
23 Uncle Monty (W. Bolland), N. Hall, 7-10-0 .... S. A. Taylor
24 10f-000 Second Hand (D) (D. Hill), T. Taylor, 4-10-0 .... M. Gifford
25 103- Arctic Scholar (D) (Mrs McLaughlin), R. E. Peacock, 6-10-0 M. Blackshaw
26 024-000 Clipclop (D) (J. Tierney), Tierney, 6-10-0 .... P. Campbell 7
27 000-030 Rockelaura (M. Low), Low, 7-10-0 .... Mr G. Jones 7
28 0000-0f Nau-Fair (J. Thorpe), Thorpe, 10-10-0 .... J. Juson 7
29 Lord Tandy (Mrs Grimsdale), M. Scudamore, 7-10-0 P. Duggins 7
31 b00001- Basking Shark (D) (H. Lomax), E. Jones, 4-10-0 D. O'Donovan 7

4-1 Captain Ezra, 9-2 Master Bivouac, 6-1 Temple Rise, 7-1 Flammula, 8-1 Spartan, 10-1 O Mandado, Don Pasquale, 12-1 Raynham, Comic, 14-1 Levantine, 16-1 others.

3.0 WOODBOROUGH STEEPLECHASE (£272: 2m)

1 32420-0 Easby Abbey (Mrs Blow), M. H. Easterby, 7-11-7 .. R. Barry
2 0 Ever-Ready (A. Dewsbury), B. Cambidge, 6-11-7 .. R. Evans
3 0400 *Gay Viking (Mrs Lalley), Private, 7-11-7 .... —
4 0300p0 Gypsecloud (Mrs Healey), T. Healey, 7-11-7 ...... J. Jenkins
5 f02p00 Hilda's Hurricane (Mrs Booth), S. Palmer, 6-11-7 J. Marshall 7
6 Jack the Ripper (Mrs Harris), K. Bailey, 7-11-7 D. Sunderland
7 f-00000 King Credo (R. Hill), C. Bewicke, 7-11-7 .... J. King
8 p Larks Pool (C. Saunders), W. Wharton, 7-11-7 D. Cartwright
12 02p0-00 Past Master (D. Dipple), R. E. Peacock, 7-11-7 .. J. Suthern
13 Rocket Site (B. Bray), A. Jarvis, 6-11-7 .... S. Taylor

8-11 Easby Abbey, 4-1 Past Master, 8-1 King Credo, 12-1 Hilda's Hurricane, 14-1 Rocket Site, 16-1 Gypsecloud, 20-1 others.

3.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div III: Part II: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

3 000 Ballyagrvan Brook (R. Brookes), E. Jones, 11-0 R. O'Donovan 7
5 0 Barberry (Mrs Martin), G. Vergette, 11-0 .... R. Weaver
8 Bloomsbury Girl (Mrs Harrison), A. Birch, 11-0 .... M. Wagner
12 El Rondo (W. Davies), M. Tate, 11-0 .... R. Evans
14 0 Frugal (S. Smith), A. Dent, 11-0 .... J. Marshall 7
16 Go Easy (J. Wilcox), L. Barratt, 11-0 .... J. Bourke
17 Grass Hand (K. Underwood), D. Morley, 11-0 .... B. R. Davies
19 4 Hay Bridge (P. Skelton), Mrs Lomax, 11-0 .... J. McNaught
22 0 Master Scorchin (E. Halmshaw), M. H. Easterby, 11-0 R. Barry
24 Mistress Blarney (H. Cameron-Rose), H. Morris, 11-0 A. Knight 7
26 Nickys Dome (W. Stephenson), Stephenson, 11-0 M. Gifford
28 Peter Scot (Mrs Amey), D. Gandolfo, 11-0 .... W. Shoemark
31 00 Propinquity (T. Milner), H. Morris, 11-0 .... P. Morris
35 u0000p Tarradeen (W. Whittingham), C. Searle, 11-0 ...... C. Searle

13-8 Hay Bridge, 11-4 Grass Hand, 9-2 Master Scorchin, 7-1 El Rondo, 10-1 Mistress Blarney, Peter Scot, 14-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff

11.30 Val d'Amour. 12.0 Ballyjojo. 12.30 Philominsky. 1.0 High Bounty. 1.30 Lord Clive. 2.0 Fezeyot. 2.30 Spartan. 3.0 Easby Abbey. 3.30 Hay Bridge.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

12.00 Grand Display. 12.30 Mine a Million. 1.0 Scientist. 1.30 Trotty. 2.0 Fezeyot. 2.30 Artogan. 3.30 Grass Hand.

Cheltenham results

12.45 1, Willy What (11-1); 2, Indian Red (20-1); 3, Highland Abbe (15-8 fav). 8 ran. Alpenstock did not run.

1.15 1, Mrs Parsons (3-1 fav); 2, Forlorn Raid (33-1); 3, Frigid Fred (11-2). 18 ran.

1.45 1, Comedy of Errors (6-4); 2, Lanzarote (evens); 3, Attivo (7-1). 4 ran.

2.20 1, Garnishee (12-1); 2, Bruslee (6-5 fav); 3, Canasta Lad (11-1). 9 ran.

2.55 1, Centaur (7-2); 2, No Scotch (7-1); 3, Steadygaze (5-1 fav). 7 ran.

3.25 1, Perambulate (3-1 fav); 2, Birds Nest (10-1); 3, Glendale (15-2). 17 ran.

Catterick Bridge

12.45: 1, Winter Rain (4-9); 2, Wyne Hill (6-1); 3, Half Hooked (14-1). 6 ran.

1.15: 1, Hyperman (18-1); 2, Artican (7-2 jt fav); 3, Little Andy (7-2 jt fav). 11 ran. Tostal Time 7-2 jt fav.

1.45: 1, Solid Silver (16-1); 2, Super Nova (5-4 fav); 3, Hooked Again (11-2). 12 ran.

2.15: 1, Wolverhampton (4-1); 2, Tartan Tutor (12-1); 3, Clareville (7-4 fav). 7 ran.

2.45: 1, Pottersville (11-4); 2, Go Bingo (12-1); 3, Lothian Countess (12-1). 17 ran. Berganger 5-2 fav.

3.15: 1, Charlie Battyes (9-2); 2, Hello (13-2); 3, Prims Boy (10-1). 17 ran. Demitassgo, 5-4 fav.

Lingfield Park

1.0 1, Somethings Missing (7-2); 2, Alice Rose Thorn (13-8 f
Tandale (4-1). 6 ran.

1.30 1, Henry Tuffnut (9-4); 2, Gay Manicou (7-4 fav); 3, Ebony Rock (100-30). 6 ran.

2.0 1, Sonny Somers (4-6); 2, Polymic (8-1); 3, Hound Tor (7-2). 4 ran.

2.30 1, Remigio (5-2); 2, Bentley Boy (2-1 jt fav); 3, Credo's Daughter (2-1 jt fav). 4 ran.

3.0 1, William Pitt (2-5); 2, Flintstone (14-1); 3, Flambeau (7-2). 7 ran.

3.30 1, Papa Noel (6-4 fav); 2,

Hockey

Port and Svehlik help to take Kent into final

By Sydney Friskin
Sussex 1 Kent 2

By virtue of their victory over Sussex at Worthing yesterday, Kent qualified to meet Hampshire in the South group final of the national hockey championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges. Kent are the hosts for this match, but the difficulty lies in finding a convenient date because of the present congestion of fixtures.

The meeting between Sussex and Kent was long delayed because of bad weather. Sussex needed a win in order to survive; a draw would have involved Kent in a play-off with Buckinghamshire and so the match was crucial. Great expectations, however, were unrealized, although there was a great deal of excitement towards the end when Sussex tried desperately to save the day.

In a spell of early ascendancy Sussex squandered a few chances. Two long corners and a short corner came to nothing; a combined assault ended in a good save by Port, who had a great game for Kent in goal, and a shot by Wilcher from a favourable spot went astray.

For about 15 minutes Kent were in some disarray, although Johnson, a fast and resourceful inside forward, tried to get the front line moving. Then Kent scored off their first move of consequence. A slight case of stick obstruction earned them a short corner from which Svehlik's somewhat temperate shot rolled over the line after being checked twice by defenders' sticks.

Sussex wasted another short corner before Kent went further ahead from a similar award. This time McIntosh made a perfect hand-stop and Svehlik hammered in a great shot. The absence of Parsons seemed to have weakened Sussex's short corner drill but when Barford eventually hit the ball strongly enough it was well stopped by Port. At the other end Mitchell distinguished himself with a great save off Johnson.

Hopes were revived for Sussex when they reduced the lead in the first flush of second half enthusiasm. A shot from a short corner by Barnes hit Svehlik's feet near the line and had the umpire blown his whistle, the result would have been a penalty stroke. Instead, he judiciously applied the advantage rule and Howard Johnson dashed in to score.

Kent took five precarious minutes to transfer play to the other end and came near to a score from the first of two short corners. Callender saving on the line from Svehlik. But from midway in the half Sussex, attacking strongly through the middle put the Kent defence under heavy pressure.

A free hit from the right led to a short corner and then another, Port saving well on both occasions; but Kent, clinging somewhat precariously to their advantage, scrambled into the final.

SUSSEX: C. Mitchell (Worthing); P. Callender (Eastbourne), K. Bury (Worthing), M. Barford (Richmond), A. Barnes (Chichester, captain), H. Bentley (Tulse Hill), H. Johnson (Lewes; sub, M. Pope, Lewes), M. G. Griffiths (Beckenham), N. Cranston (Richmond), R. Wilcher (Eastbourne), T. Brooking (Middleton).

KENT: S. Port (Beckenham); P. J. T. Svehlik (Beckenham), C. Couves (Blackheath), M. West (Tunbridge Wells), W. Greanlees (Beckenham), I. McIntosh (Beckenham, captain), R. Staynor (Tulse Hill), I. M. Westwood (Beckenham), C. Glennie (Blackheath), G. L. Johnson (Bromley), D. Hallworth (Blackheath).

Umpires, D. J. Hall and N. Miroy (Southern Counties).

Squash rackets

Attitudes compensate for return of an old bogey

By Rex Bellamy

Jonah Barrington, six times British Open champion, won the £175 first prize in the professional all-play-all squash rackets tournament which ended last evening at Draycott Sports Centre, near Stoke-on-Trent. He beat Bryan Patterson, John Easter and Ahmed Safwat without losing a game. Sponsored by the Yellow Dot Sportswear Company, this event was something of a prototype for the kind of competition in which the growing band of professionals will spread their feathers for the benefit of the British public in the years to come.

The genial enthusiasm of the organizers together with the responsibly professional reaction of the players tackling a hazard rather than shirking it, was ample compensation for the alarming reappearance of that old bogey, a sealed court surface.

There was no escape for the cascading sweat, though the conditions became less treacherous when the "ground staff" set about sanding the floor. Unfortunately the damage had already been done. Hidayat Jahan, the most brutally exciting shotmaker in the game, damaged a ligament in his right foot while beating Easter on Friday evening. Jahan had to retire during his match with Patterson on Saturday. But the Pakistani should be fit to join Easter, Safwat and Mohamed Asran in a similar event at Chelmsford next weekend.

Jahan has beaten Barrington in five of their seven matches this year and his retirement robbed the tournament of its logical climax. To counter this, all the players involved struck their best form at one time or another and the final match between Barrington and Safwat, was a particularly thrilling spectacle.

RESULTS: Barrington beat Patterson 9—2, 9—2, 10—8; beat Easter 9—6, 9—3, 9—3; beat Safwat 9—5, 9—4, 9—0. Easter beat Safwat 9—5, 9—1, 10—8; beat Patterson 9—4, 9—4, 9—5. Safwat beat Patterson 9—5, 9—0, 9—7. Jahan beat Easter 9—4, 9—6, 9—10, 9—6. Patterson beat Jahan 9—2, 4—1, retd.

STOCKTON: Amateur international match: Great Britain 1, Pakistan 3. P. Ayton lost to Mohibullah Khan 3—9, 9—8, 4—9, 2—9; M. Corby lost to Qamar Zaman 1—9, 3—9, 3—9; P. Verow lost to Mohamed Saleem 6—9, 9—1, 8—9, 3—9; J. L. Richardson beat Abdul Rehman 9—3, 9—4, 7—9, 9—2.

Boxing

Poison knocks out Armstrong

Accra, Dec 8.—Ghana's David Poison became the new Commonwealth featherweight boxing champion when he knocked out reigning champion, Evan Armstrong, of Scotland, in the tenth round here last night.

Armstrong took a mandatory eight count in the second round and spent the rest of the contest on the defensive. A cut opened on his forehead in the seventh round and he suffered a cut lip in the ninth.

Poison, always the aggressor, moved in for the kill halfway through the tenth, knocking Armstrong out.—Reuter.

Athletics

Shorter wins marathon

Fukuoka, Japan, Dec 8.—Frank Shorter, of the United States, the Olympic champion, today won the ninth Fukuoka international marathon here for the fourth year running. Second was East Germany's Eckhard Lesse, who was the runner-up in this year's European championship to Britain's Ian Thompson. Third was Finland's Pekka Pairvarinta.

PLACINGS: 1, F. Shorter (US), 2hr 11min 31.2sec; 2, E. Lesse (East Germany), 2hr 12min 02.4sec; 3, P. Paivarinta (Finland), 3hr 13min 09sec; 4, T. Manners (New Zealand), 2hr 13min 11.2sec; 5, C. Stewart (GB) 2hr 15min 11.8sec; 6, A. Usami (Japan), 2hr 14min 10.6sec; 7, T. Iooka (Japan), 2hr 15min 20sec; 8, S. Setoshi (Japan), 2hr 16min; 9, J. Truppel (East Germany), 3hr 16min 09sec; 10, Y. Kitayama (Japan), 2hr 16min 33sec.—Agencies.

Rackets

Gracey is mar of the match for Tonbridge

By Our Rackets Correspo

Richard Gracey and
Smith won the Noel Bruce
for Tonbridge for the sixt
cessive year at Queen's Clu
terday. In the final they
Eton's leading rackets
William Boone and Andrew
by 9—15, 15—5, 0—15,
15—9, 15—4, a curious scor
hardly a game being hotl
tended.

The man of the match
Gracey, in the forehand co
needed Boone's fiercest
to get past him and eve
some did not. He hit th
plumb in the middle of the
and some of his forehand
with a short swing, were as
as any in the game. His vo
from halfway up the cou
considerable pressure on
opponents and some of
volleys he plucked off the
would have been regard
flukes if he did not make
number of them. His servic
consistent throughout and
at the end of the fourth ga
start of the sixth.

Smith was quieter than
perhaps because his partne
so much in control especia
the latter part of the match
service was reliable and,
middle of the second ga
made a telling run of six,
ing four aces, which put the
Etonians temporarily in retre
made a similar effort at th
of the fourth but it was
fifth game that his servic
most valuable.

The Etonians, having
Gracey and Smith in last se
amateur championship, never
looked as if they would
that victory even after the re
able third game.

FINAL: Tonbridge (R. M. K.
and M. G. M. Smith) beat Eton
Boone and A. G. Milne), 9—15
5, 0—15, 15—4, 15—9, 15—

Rowing

Oxford trial provides stern contest

By Jim Railton

The Oxford University
eights provided a gripping c
for a full 10 minutes on a p
Tideway on Saturday. There
never more than a canvas be
the crews with their resp
strokes attacking and co
attacking throughout on thei
down from Mortlake.

The climax of the compe
was equally dramatic with
crew adding to their station a
tage on Surrey with a full-bl
surge alongside St Paul's S
to move out to a three-quar
a length lead. Shooting Ha
smith Bridge shortly after
lead was increased to two le
The scalps of a junior trial
rowing a shorter course w
further bonus as the B
reached Putney some five le
ahead of their main opponen

Attention at the beginnin
naturally focused on the
freshmen youth internation
Beak, Money-Coutts and M
But the limelight was even
stolen by the men, who misse
Oxford Blue boat this year. T
crew's supremacy arose fro
advantages gained by Calve
the coxswain's seat and
masterly stroking by Baird a
ably backed by Harris. All
members of the 1974 Isis crew.
other Isis oarsmen to catch
eye were Hutchings and Moo

B CREW beat A CREW, by 1
11min 33sec.

A CREW: S. G. Spanier (Hi
and Balliol) bow; J. S. Thompson
ham and Keble), D. J. Ne
(Westminster and Christ Church),
Hutchings (Manitoba University
Christ Church), *G. S. Innes (
bourne College and Oriel), C. J.
Money-Coutts (Eton and Keble),
Rankov (Bradford GS and C
Christie), *N. D. C. Tee (Er
and Balliol) stroke, C. B. Moy
(Monmouth and University Co
cox.

B CREW: J. S. Wilkrams (
Emanuel and Christ Church)
J. R. P. Pike (Marlborough and U
sity College), A. D. Edwards (
Worcester and St Peter's), O. R.
(Eton and Balliol), D. R. H.
(Radley and Oriel), R. S. Nason
and Keble), M. G. C. Harris
Edward's and Oriel), A. G. H.
(Radley and Christ Church),
J. N. Calvert (Thirsk Comprehe
and St Edmund Hall) cox.

* A Blue

PORT

gby Union

inal trial will settle any doubts

Peter West
by Correspondent

ie South East and Metropoli- XV had the satisfaction at hampton on Saturday of ing their first trial since inter- *matches were introduced.* It t be said, however, that on run of events in the second they were flattered to beat South and South West by a , three penalty goals and a (19 pts) to a goal and a lty goal (9).

the Metropolitan front row ormed effectively enough nst their vaunted opponents South West forwards still won gh ball from all sources in second half to provide a con- nt launch-pad for their backs.

on a mild, dry afternoon, distribution was slow and etimes inaccurate. Bayliss ed the pace, Beese was too e to cut back inside. Horton, aps standing too close to his m half, coped impeccably with not always accurate service he lively Vosper, but made crucial mistakes at close ters.

orton, darting about like a racker, and sometimes as edictably, cannot be the st man for his centres to follow. His performance lacked "cool". This is never a charge that can be levelled against his immediate opponent, Bennett. But in the first half even Bennett had the utmost difficulty in putting his line and tactical kicks where he intended them.

Realist that he is, Morley went looking for the ball himself and, with his acceleration, change of pace and eye for the counter-attack, was one of the few backs on view who assuredly stated his case. He got a nice try with a feed from Watkins on the short side of a scrummage and a chip ahead that bounced foully for Jorden, the opposing full back.

Of the Metropolitan three-quarters, Janion, in the first half, looked sharper than of late, Grant tackled fiercely and McKay never had the sniff of a chance. Things were different on the other wing, where Wyatt, with his strength, pace, and opportunism, twice underlined his capacity for delivering an unexpected end product. He might well find himself in the final trial.

Wyatt began the second half by gathering his own kick ahead from an accommodating back and, when his powerful burst *was cut off by* Morley, by flinging a hopeful pass inside. Mordell was up in support, *so was Ripley, and Wyatt scored.* Five minutes into injury time, during which Bennett already had stretched the lead to 13-9 with his third penalty goal, the stand-off fastened on to an error by Horton in the Metropolitan 25. Bennett thrust up the left hand touchline, kicked ahead and Weston sent Wyatt off on a curving run that finished behind the posts.

There was not a lot between two good full backs. Butler, his pace the sharper, marred one effective instrusion into the line with a poor pass and was rarely quite on target when aiming at goal. There is no more stylish punter of the ball than the immaculate Jorden, whose line kicking won alpha rating.

The front row battle resolved itself, in strikes against the head, into a 2-all draw. Due credit, then, to Smart, Keith-Roach and Adam. The fact Pullin seemed anonymous in the loose need not necessarily be held against him, but if the selectors have any doubts about distinguished names in the front row, there is a final trial to settle them. Fidler had a poor first half but, in the lineout, a profitable second period. Rollitt clearly remains a force, and the flankers, Watkins and Hendy, both enjoyed an outstanding game. Pound for pound, there can be no one *better than Watkins with his fire* and creative qualities. Hendy, ubiquitously effective, has matured considerably.

For the Metropolitans, Martin as ever did staunch work in maul and front of lineout, and the young Mantell had a promising first half. This was a time when the loose trio had most of their chances, and Ripley, shrewdly supported by the consistent Bucknall, looked in roaring good fettle.

We shall know a week today how many of Saturday's performers survive for the final trial. The names of Ralston and Warfield must be added to the list and probably that of Wordsworth, too—provided things do not go wrong for him in the University match tomorrow.

Bennett converted the second of Wyatt's tries. Butler kicked a penalty goal for the South-West and converted Morley's try. The score at half time was 3—3.

METROPOLITAN AND SOUTH EAST: A. M. Jorden (Bedford); D. J. K. McKay (Rosslyn Park), P. J. Grant (Harlequins), J. P. G. Janion (Richmond), D. M. Wyatt (Bedford); W. N. Bennett (Bedford), L. E. Weston (Rosslyn Park); C. Smart (Newport), P. d'A. Keith-Roach (Rosslyn Park), B. Adam (Wasps), N. O. Martin (Harlequins), N. D. Mantell (Rosslyn Park), A. L. Bucknall (Richmond, capt), A. G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park), R. Mordell (Wasps).

SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST: P. J. Butler (Gloucester); P. S. Maxwell (Richmond), M. C. Beese (Bath) J. Bayliss (Gloucester), A. Morley (Bristol); J. P. Horton (Bath), N. *Vosper (Plymouth Albion)*; C. B. Stevens (Penzance-Newlyn), J. V. Pullin (Bristol, captain), M. A. Burton (Gloucester), J. Scott (St Luke's College), J. Fidler (Gloucester), J. A. Watkins (Gloucester), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol), P. Hendy (St Ives).

Referee: P. Hughes (Lancashire).

match with everything xcept a big crowd

David Parry-Jones

ie best representative match at Cardiff for a long time d on Saturday with victory for s B XV by a goal, two tries, three penalties (23 points) st two goals and two tries by their French visitors. The disappointing feature of the noon was the pitifully small d, which will not have gthened the arm of those who ager for this annual fixture to erpetuated.

ose who stayed away missed ntest in which robust, con- tive forward play provided a th of clean possession for s determined to run with the The fact that defences were ently outwitted and out- ered was simply evidence that once imagination and enter- were the chief characteristics e midfield play. Some pro- ity by each side close to the ines meant that two certain s were thrown away, but as as the lead changed hands times and the excitement ined high to the end.

ince's hero was their full back, ry, who showed a devastating of speed on sorties upfield, yielded two tries, and also d two conversions. Hache got rd try for France, but that d by Arganese was the most acular: Averous had turned d near half way and his ctly judged cross kick allowed French pack to swoop on the b line in force.

ring the first hour Fenwick the Welsh in the hunt with well taken penalties, but the Welsh try when it at last e was a good *one*. The Ponty- trio, Floyd, Faulkner and e-drove hard down the right to up a ruck on France's 25, then a half break by Bevan and swift midfield passing created room for Wynne Davies to touch down far out on the left. The full back underlined his all-round capability with a try-saving tackle in each half.

David Jenkins got the next Welsh try, and the final scorer was Fenwick whose conversion lifted his total for the afternoon to 15 points. A brisk, unselfish performance in the centre must certainly have taken him to grasping *distance of a first cap,* which could await him in Paris next month. Bevan, too, with some slinky half breaks and thoughtful tactical play emphasized the severity of the challenge he is mounting on Bennett for a place in the national XV.

The two aspects of play to which John Dawes, the coach, must give long thought were the rucks and mauls. Rucking in Welsh club rugby, this autumn has been dismally inept; and on Saturday forwards attempting to create mauls were all too frequently dispossessed by the French. The maul requires techniques as well as physical strength, and it is high time the Welsh team party underwent an exhaustive refresher course on how it is done.

WALES B: W. Davies (Neath); E. Rees (Neath), R. Gravelle (Llanelli), S. Fenwick (Bridgend), D. Jenkins (Swansea); J. Bevan (Aberavon), A. Evans (Newport); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. Thomas (Llanelli), G. Price (Pontypool), R. Floyd (Pontypool), I. Jones (Newport), O. Alexander (Aberavon), H. Jenkins (Llanelli), T. Evans (Swansea), sub: C. Neville (Llandudno).

FRANCE B: M. Taffary (Racing Club de France); D. Harize (Cahors), D. Saubier (Racing Club de France), C. Sengalli (Narbonne), J. L. Averous (La Voulte); J. L. Reyes (La Voulte), G. Martinez (Toulouse); G. Verdier (Tarbes), M. Arganese (Castres), R. Paparemborde (Pau), A. Guilbert (Toulon), M. Imbernon (Pau), J. P. Rives (Toulouse), D. Hache (Nice), G. Verdoulet (Nice).

Referee: E. Grierson (Scotland).

Liverpool use last chance to beat gallant Solihull

By Peter Marson

Solihull 6 Liverpool 7

Liverpool, I suppose, could be said to have escaped into the second round of the National Knock-out competition when they scored the only try in the last minute of the match at Solihull yesterday. It was a bitter moment for Solihull, who, for threequarters of the game, had kept Liverpool under pressure and feverishly clutching at every straw to ensure survival. Killen's conversion attempt did *not* matter, for his try had done the trick and brought victory by a penalty goal and a try to two penalty goals.

The closeness of the score gives the clue to the hard, keenly-fought contest it had been. It would be wrong to chide Liverpool in the moment of their triumph; they had, after all, used their last chance to score a capital try. But *one's abiding memory surely will* be that of a gallant side deserving victory but, in the last stride, beaten at the post.

There will be those who will say that Solihull had a fistful of chances with the wind at their backs in the second half, and that would be true. With a quarter of an hour to go Solihull swarmed to Liverpool's line, but after a succession of line-outs, set scrums, rucks and mauls they came away *empty handed.* At one point that old campaigner, Smith, who was continually marshalling his forces —"I want it steady, I want it square, I want the drive"—popped his head up from a five-yard scrum to give what seemed a logical direction to his backs. "I want it simple".

If it had been so, then almost certainly rejoicing would have replaced the despondency and disappointment that was soon to overtake *them.* Yet finishing was an area where Solihull's superiority was not proven, and misguidedly Bailey and then Anthony tried to drop goals from close range with centres and wings deployed outside them and impatient for the chance to take all Liverpool with them across the line. So, Solihull had had their chances.

Defeat, on what may have been the most important game since the club's formation in 1933, ended a run of successes—in which they became Warwickshire Cup holders for the fifth successive year—and which together with Stockwood Park brought them forward as representatives of the Midland group. Solihull had to beat seven to eight clubs to reach this stage of the competition, and it had taken them a season to do it. Liverpool had entered by another door through the results of 24 or so fixtures against other gate-taking clubs in the north.

They fielded a young side yesterday, with an impressive record of 12 victories out of 13 immediately behind them. The ebb and *flow of the first period* ended with Anthony landing a straight penalty goal into the wind from almost 50 yards. Liverpool replied in the next minute when Killen kicked a penalty goal from 38 yards and from a wide angle on the left.

Shortly after half-time Solihull moved into the lead when Scotford landed an excellent penalty goal when Hennigan had been pulled up after a tackle on Gloster. So, *with the giant tottering and ready* to fall, Liverpool recovered at the last stroke. They won a scrummage outside Solihull's line, the ball travelled through the hands of the half backs to Roughley and Hennigan before Killen put in a burst of 15 yards to score in the right corner.

SOLIHULL: J. A. Anthony; C. Scotford, S. Diston, J. Holton, M. Gloster; D. Bailey, A. Willis; J. P. Gallagher, S. Brain, T. J. Gallagher, R. Green, R. Sutton, T. L. Smith, D. Barnfield, M. Jones.

LIVERPOOL: J. L. Hennigan; R. W. Webb, D. Roughley, T. McGillicuddy, M. Killen; M. Pye, T. G. Morris; I. Humphries, E. J. Flynn, D. Pinnington, A. Atkinson, M. J. Colclough, G. Thomas, J. MacLaren, J. Pickering.

Referee: D. L. Thomas (North Midlands).

oventry impress with l-round efficiency

Michael Hardy

ventry do not intend lightly *ve up their hold* on the club k-out competition, which they won for the past two years they should beat Bradford on day, in the first round, was y unexpected, even by so a margin as three goals, two lty goals, and four tries (40 s) to a goal and a try (10). was impressive was their und efficiency. They have a ess that would not be out of on the playing fields of es or Warrington.

was too one-sided to be a game, but with four tries avid Duckham to savour, the don Road crowd went home y enough. One of these tries a model for all wingers: *ing off the opposing* winger, ng ahead when confronted by full back, and catching the before bounding over the It was brilliant stuff.

adford had no answer *to this,* gh their own right winger, per, did as much as anybody our his team's brief second revival. Coventry, who could d the luxury of leaving Cot- the England prop forward, as erve, led by 28-0 at half time, g failed only in heeding the nition of one supporter: me on Cov, we're behind the ".

ey had made clear their in- from the start. It must have formidable to see Coventry's orwards lining up to take a ham cross kick. That move offside, but the try came ay when Rossborough ed the line, as he was to do effectively on many occasions, to time his pass perfectly for Preece to score.

Bradford could do little right. *Pickering's penchant* for crooked feeds gave Rossborough two early penalty goals. Crowther won a heel against the head, but when his forwards later tried to turn the scrummage in defence, it was Coventry who came away with the ball. When the pack won their first clean lineout ball, the backs got off the mark smartly enough, but it was Duckham who scored.

It must have been most discouraging. Yet Bradford kept *going, and for a short period* at the start of the second half they had a relaxed Coventry on the defensive. Knapper twice gathered short kicks and made good runs along the touchline, one of which gave Golby a try. It was from his run, again, that Lightowler was able to score a fine try, *converted* by Carter.

Coventry's pride was stirred by this aberr*ation.* In the last quarter of an hour they scored three more tries, all by *Duckham.* The last, appropriately for this game, came from a scrummage won by Bradford. Pickering fumbled, Grimshaw pounced, and Duckham flashed through on the blind side. The other Coventry try-scorers were Grimshaw and Darnell. Rossborough's 12 points included three conversions.

COVENTRY: P. A. Rossborough; D. J. Duckham, B. J. Corless, G. W. Evans, P. Preece; A. R. Cowman, C. Grimshaw; K. E. Fairbrother, R. Timothy, J. M. Broderick, B. Ninnes, I. Darnell, P. Bryan, *J. Barton,* B. C. Holt.

BRADFORD: D. F. Lightowler; D. G. Knapper, C. P. Carter, M. G. Ingham, D. J. G. Preston; F. J. Trigg, R. J. A. Pickering; R. J. Clavering, P. V. Crowther, P. J. Wright, D. G. Rhodes, R. H. Clayton, D. A. Bartlett, J. Dolan, I. Golby.

Referee: D. J. Williams (Notts, Lincs and Derby).

A 60yd try that put Rogers in the Hancock class

By *Gordon Allan*

If Wilmslow had got as much of the ball as Moseley at the Reddings on Saturday there might have been an unexpected result. But that was not the case, and Moseley, who won by a penalty goal and three tries (15 pts) to a penalty goal and a try (7), reached the second round of the national knockout competition, for which the draw will be made on December 30.

Wilmslow made the score 11—7 with a memorable try a quarter of an hour after half-time. For the next 25 minutes they tried hard, to say the least, to do even better. But *they could not* cross the border between ambition and achievement, and Moseley, after some travail, scored once more in injury time.

It was not a particularly good match. It was skilful and exciting in patches, but not *all the* excitement was strictly connected with rugby. There were several scuffles among the players, including two on the touchline, and the referee was busy with admonitions quite early on.

Protherough heeled against the head half a dozen times for Moseley, and Horton and Ayre had the lineouts tied up, Ayre near the front when Wilmslow were throwing in, and Horton in the middle. *That* left the loose scrummages as Wilmslow's chief source of possession, and it was not enough, though Shipsides was here and there, the backs tackled indomitably, and Green, their captain and fullback, set an excellent example.

In the first half Doble kicked a penalty, and Wain and Swain scored tries for Moseley. Webster, whose kicking represented one of the important differences between the teams, put in a nice little punt to the corner for Wain to leap and catch, and Swain took advantage of a breakdown in Wilmslow's passing. Green kicked a penalty for Wilmslow, curling the ball in by the far post from 30 yards and an angle.

The high point of the match, however, was Wilmslow's try in the second half. It was culmination of a classical three-quarter movement that began near their own line, with man drawing man. Jones the centre (named Gareth, like the stand-off half) eventually gave the ball to Rogers out on the left, 60 yards from the Moseley corner flag, and Rogers, to general amazement, got there, beating Wain, Thomas and Doble on the way. Andrew Hancock, the Northampton and England wing, once did something similar in a Calcutta Cup match at Twickenham. The remaining Moseley try was scored by Smith after heavy Moseley pressure and a change of direction by Webster.

MOSELEY: S. A. Doble; R. G. Wain, M. K. Swain, R. Smith, A. Thomas; R. Akenhead, J. G. Webster; J. S. Griffiths, D. Protherough, J. H. Dawson, N. F. Horton, B. Ayre, I. S. Pringle, J. C. White, M. J. Green.

WILMSLOW: R. E. Green; M. J. Tinkler, G. G. H. Baker, G. W. Jones, M. J. Rogers; G. Jones, C. S. Shingles; J. Davies, J. Webster, J. Robinson, P. Shufflebottom, N. N. Lindsay, J. Shipsides, J. Hitch, C. W. J. Rodgers.

Referee: R. C. H. Willars (Staffordshire).

r the Record

gby results

INTERNATIONAL: Wales 23, e 20.

EA TRIAL: South East & Metro- n 19, South & South West 9.

UB MATCHES: Anscinians 10, burn 6; Bedford 29, Manchester ingley 7, Keighley 7; Birkenhead 15, Notts 16; Birmingham 50, y 3; Blackheath 11, Harlequins Bridgend 16, Abertillery 3, Bridg- & A 22, Somerset Police 13; ghton Park 9, Ebbw Vale 3; Calder 21, Southport 15; Chester 0, of Lune 4 Cross Keys 10, Neath inburgh Acads 29, West of Scot- 14 Gala 10, Selkirk 5; *Glamorgan* 16, Cardiff Coll of Ed 14; oster 23, Newbridge 19; Halifax Rugby 4; Harrogate 7, Lough- gh Colls 14; Hartlepool Rovers Otley 3; Hawick 19, Melrose 7. ersfield 0, Orrell 4; Hull & ER oseforth 16; Kendall 16, West pool 4; Leicester 21, Waterloo 9; 32, Leeds University 7; Lang- 16, Heriot's FP 9; London Irish Richmond 15; London Scottish 49, 4; London Welsh 13, Aberavon Manchester University 20, Birk- 6; Maesteg 25, London Hospital Metropolitan Police 31, Nuneaton Middlesbrough 7, Headingley 27; Brighton 10, *Fylde* 22; North- on 10, Llanelli 24; Oldham 13, Sale 6; O Edwardians 5, Pen- 16; O Instonians 37, Bowden 3, Hilhillians 7, [illegible] 25; O Whit- ns 12, Stroud 22; Penryn 18 ton Abbot 9, Penzance & N 9. outh Alb 13; Percy Park 9, horn 26; Pontypool 34, RAF 3; uth 22, Devonport Services 19; dhay 30, Wakefield 12; St Luke's ge 25, Clifton 7; St Mary's Hos- 17, O Paulines 6; Sale 22, Ponty- 1 3; Saracens 46, Cheltenham 7; ales Police 15, Streatham/Croydon wansea 6, Cardiff 13; Torquay 23, er 16; Tredegar 12, Oxford 7; Portsmouth 39, Taunton 4; Hudders- 0 Orrell 4; US Chatham 16, hn Park 35; Wigan 8, Preston shoppers 10.

ATIONAL KNOCK-OUT COMPETI- 1: Coventry 40, Bradford 10; ley 15, Wilmslow 7; Solihull 6, rpool 7.

CHOOLS MATCHES: Alleyne's enage 30, Fearn Hill, Letchworth ablake 9, King Henry VIII, Coventry 7; Bedford Modern 23, Oakham 3; Birkenhead 39, King William's I.O.M. 3; Bloxham 9, Royal Latin School 10; Bradford GS 10, Silcoates 6; Bromsgrove 0, King Edward's, Birmingham 17; Burton GS 4, Carlton-le-Willows 12; Caterham 19, City of London 6; Cheshunt 22, Campion 13; Clifton 15, Cheltenham 16; Colchester RGS 25, Framlingham 12; Deacon's, Peterborough 0, Biggleswade 0; Duke of York's RMS 18, Maidstone GS 26; Dulwich 20, Tonbridge 6; Eaglesfield 21, Ernest Bevin 0; Esher CGS 54, Raynes Park 0; Fettes 3, Edinburgh Academy 14; Giggleswick 12, Barnard Castle 4; Gordon 0, Pierpont 32; Gowerton 38, Dyffryn, Port Talbot 12; Gravesend 6, Gillingham 6; Haberdashers' Aske's Elstree 28, Watford GS 3; *Hampton* GS 7, Gunnersbury GS 12; Hinchley Upper 0, King Edward VI, Nuneaton 13; Ipswich 33, Norwich 9; John Willmott GS 8, George Dixon 16; King Edward VI, Southampton 3, Bishop Wordsworth's 21; King Edward's, Bath 4, Dean Close 3; King's, Rochester 3, Eltham 23; KCS, Wimbledon 10, Wimbledon College 14; Lancaster RGS 32, St Bees 0; Latymer Upper 9, St Nicholas GS 9; Llandovery 12, Wycliffe 13; Lord Williams's Thame 30, Rickmansworth GS 6; Loretto 10, Newcastle RGS 6; Loughborough GS 20, Ratcliffe 0; Monkton Combe 13, Colston's 15; Monmouth 60, Kingswood 6; Nottingham HS 31, Stamford 12; *Queen* Elizabeth's, Barnet 9, William Ellis 9; Queen Elizabeth, Wakefield 35, Sir William Turner's, Redcar 3; Queen's Taunton 14, Hardye's 11; Reading 8, Eton 0; Ruthin 10, Sir William Borlase 9; Rydal 0, St Edward's, Liverpool 32; St Bartholomew's, Newbury 19, Pangbourne 0; St Benedict's, Ealing 29; St George's, Weybridge 0; St Brendan's 24, St Boniface 6; St George's, Harpenden 4, St Edmund's, Ware 10; St Joseph's Academy 32, Langley Park 9; St Lawrence 36, Kent College 3; St Mary's GS, Sidcup 4, Judd 15; St Olave's 34, Rochester Maths 15; St Peter's, York 4, Pocklington 16; Sedbergh 16, Rugby 37; Sir Roger Manwood's 11, Dover College 32; Skinners 23, Chatham Tech School 3; Stanbridge Earls 3, Peter Symonds 68; Stonyhurst 0, Belfast Methodist 6; Taunton 4, Mill Hill 10; UCS 13, Merchant Taylors' 4; Uppingham 16, Wyggeston 0; Wallington HS 25, Trinity, Croydon 6; Warwick 19, Christ's Hospital 0; Wellington College (Berks) 28, Old Wellingtonians 11; Whitgift 6, Epsom 6.

Rugby League

PLAYER'S NO 6 TROPHY: *Quarter-final round:* Hull Kingston Rovers 35, Salford 17.

SECOND DIVISION. Batley 20, Doncaster 5; Leigh 6, Hull 0.

Yesterday

PLAYER'S NO 6 TROPHY: Quarter-final round: Bradford Northern 17, Leeds 7; Widnes 15, Swinton 5.

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers 21, Dewsbury 12; Keighley 17, Wigan 20.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough 3, Huddersfield 24; Huyton 8, Hunslet 5; Workington Town 7, Oldham 20.

Skiing

VAL D'ISERE: Men's downhill: 1, F. Klammer (Austria), 2min 3.19sec; 2, W. Grissmann (Austria), 2:04.01; 3, M. Veith (W Germany), 2:04.09; 4, J. Walcher (Austria), 2:04.36; 5, B. Russi (Switzerland), 2:04.55; 6, G. Thoeni (Italy), 2:04.89. British placings: 43, K. Bartelski, 2:10.41; 58, A. Stewart, 2:13.38. Women's slalom: 1, A.-M. Moser (Austria), 1min 22.29sec; 2, M. Kaserer (Austria), 1:22.74; 3, F. Serrat (France), 1:22.82; 4, C. Zechmeister (W Germany), 1:23.17; 5, M. T. Nadig (Switzerland), 1:23.35; 6, R. Mittermaier (W Germany), 1:23.71.

VIPITENO: European Cup: Men's slalom: 1, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 1min 36.58sec; 2, P. de Chiesa (Italy), 1:36.97; 3, D. Amplatz (Italy), 1:38.17; 4, H. Hinterseer (Austria), 1:38.62; 5, A. Senoner (Italy), 1:39.21; 6, G. Bonnevie (France), 1:39.32; 7, A. Fank (Denmark), 1:39.72; 8, K. Heizenger (Austria), 1:39.82; 9, J. Bachleda (Poland), 1:39.83; 10, H. Schlager (Denmark), 1:39.95; 11, M. Bernardi (Italy), 1:40.45; 12, S. Oberfrank (Italy), 1:40.43.

CERVINIA: European Cup: Women's downhill: 1, A. Petautschnig (Austria), 1min 30.07sec; 2, E. Elzenbaumer (Italy), 1min 20.41sec; 3, T. Brarelli (Italy), 1min 20.43sec; 4, C. Galvagni (Italy), 1min 21.92sec; 5, M. Fasoli (Italy), 1min 21.93sec; 7, R. Ollikka (Finland), 1min 22.17sec.

Squash rackets

DUBLIN: Women's international: England beat Ireland, 4—1.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 2, Cambridge University 1; Bromley 5, London University 1; Cheam 0, Beckenham 2; Dulwich 2, Wimbledon 3; Hawks 1, Maidenhead 2; Old Kingstonians 5, Mid-Surrey 1; Purley 2, Surbiton 1; Richmond 2, Guildford 1; Slough 1, Hounslow 2; Southgate 5, Oxford University 0; Spencer 2, Teddington 1; Tulse Hill 0, Hampstead 0.

OTHER MATCHES: Blueharts 3, Bedford 1; Chinnor 4, Richings Park 11 0; Harlow 1, Letchworth 1; Kingston GS 6, University College London 0; Norwich Grasshoppers 3, Peterborough 2; Old Loughtonians 6, Clacton 2; Pakistan Independents 0, Rickmansworth 0; Sevenoaks 1, Folkestone 1; Westcliff 6, Thurrock 0.

WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Civil Service 1, Sussex 4; London University 0, Middlesex 9; Oxfordshire 1, Buckinghamshire 1.

Yesterday

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: South: Sussex 1, Kent 2.

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: South group: Reading 3, Slough 3 (after extra time, Reading won on penalty strokes).

Golf

MIYAZAKI, Japan: 271: J. Miller (US), 66, 69, 69, 67; 281: Lu Liang-Huan (Taiwan), 72, 68, 71, 70; 283: R. Floyd (US), 72, 70, 71, 70; 284: G. Gilbert (US), 68, 70, 73, 73; L. Thompson (US), 69, 70, 73, 73; M. Barber (US), 69, 70, 74, 71; 285: Kuo Chi-Hsiung (Taiwan), 69, 69, 73, 74; T. Kite (US), 74, 67, 73, 71; 288: E. Pearce (US), 69, 73, 75, 71; 288: G. Marsh (Australia), 72, 70, 73, 73; Hsu Chi-San (Taiwan), 74, 75, 71, 68; H. Green (US), 71, 72, 77, 68.

MELBOURNE: Far East women's tournament, final aggregates: 218: S. Post (Canada), 74, 70, 74; 219: M. Masters, 72, 76, 71; 220: M. Breer (US), 72, 74, 74; 221: D. Young (US), 73, 76, 72; B. Cullen (US), 72, 75, 74; M. Sasaki (Japan), 72, 77, 72; 222: S. Hamlin (US), 72, 75, 75; C. Mann (US), 71, 76, 75; S. Roberts (US), 71, 76, 75; M. Wilkins (US), 73, 74, 75; J. Kazmierski (US), 72, 78, 72; 223: C. Rubin (France), 75, 76, 72; S. Palmer (US), 74, 76, 73.

BURNHAM ON SEA: Burnham and Berrow beat Oxford University, 13—5.

Football

A new name may be on honours list

Jim Holton leaves hospital on crutches yesterday.

By Tom Freeman

With half the season gone it would be difficult to imagine a more fascinating situation than that existing in the first division of the Football League, where only six points separate the clubs in the top half of the division.

Stoke City, against most people's expectations, won comfortably at Birmingham on Saturday, to keep them a point in front of Everton and Manchester City, while West Ham United, winners against the present champions, Leeds United, moved up to fifth place. Although they have both supplied England with some great players in the past, neither Stoke nor West Ham have ever won the championship, so we could have a new name on the League honours list next spring. However, Everton have strong qualifications. They have lost only one League game this season, and have now gone 14 games without defeat.

It has been a reasonably successful half-season for the Football League, in spite of the League clubs, comparatively poor showing in Europe this season. Two of the more gloomy forecasts made at the start of the season—that violence on the terraces would greatly in*crease and that there would be a* further big drop in attendances—have not materialized.

League attendances, have so far shown only a slight decline and there is nothing to suggest that this will not be the pattern for the whole of the season. As for violence, there is evidence that this has declined this season, though Saturday's disgraceful scenes at Sheffield where mounted police had to restore order and 65 people were *arrested,* was a *reminder* that the sickness is still with us, and is likely to become more acute when the FA Cup ties arrive.

The match at Sheffield, where Wednesday drew 4-4 with Manchester United, was also saddened by the injury to Jim Holton, the United defender, who broke his leg. Holton spent the night in hospital and will almost certainly miss the rest of the season.

There was some violence on the field, too, particularly at Carlisle, where at least eight Arsenal and *Carlisle players were involved in* a fight which took the referee, linesmen and police to break up. So it was most appropriate that League managers gathered yesterday to discuss, among other things, discipline.

Latest odds on the first division championship are:

WILLIAM HILL: 11-4 Liverpool, 9-2 Everton Stoke City, 9-1 Derby, Manchester City, West Ham United, 10-1 Ipswich Town, 18-1 Leeds United, 25-1 Middlesbrough, 33-1 others.

CORALS 100-30 Liverpool, 9-2 Everton, 5-1 Stoke City, 8-1 Derby, 9-1 Manchester City, West Ham United, 10-1 Ipswich Town, 20-1 Leeds United, Middlesbrough, 33-1 others.

ON TOP AFTER SATURDAY: 4-5 Stoke City, 11-4 Liverpool, 4-1 Everton, 12-1 Manchester City, 50-1 West Ham United.

Birmingham favourites for one of bottom three places

By Norman Fox

Those elusive away goals that *torment the lives of so many foot*ball managers will continue to be hard won, leaving the first divi*sion* leadership completely unpredictable until the end of the season. So declared Frederick Goodwin, Birmingham City's manager. But now he knows why football writers avoid confident predictions, for on Saturday Stoke *City* visited St Andrews and won 3—0, although in horse racing terms the margin between the teams was an ever greater "distance".

The match *did* not deserve the quality of its goals. Stoke as league leaders, had Birmingham looking as pathetic as a *Christmas* tree in a power cut, but the constant and necessary interventions of the referee discharged the day of compelling entertainment.

Stoke, at last feeling in a position of power after years on the back benches, were determined and obstinate. When they scored three goals in the first 40 minutes they encouraged Birmingham to become prickly and then to chase shadows.

Out of a move of no great originality came a telling pass from Skeels along the right side to Robertson, who made a brief but equally important contribution, turning the ball towards Greenhoff. Having his back to goal was Greenhoff's first problem, but he gathered the ball to himself on the instep and juggled it into the air. He turned on the spot and shot across the penalty area from 20 yards into the far top corner of the Birmingham goal.

We gaped and gasped like hypnotized goldfish and were only shaken back to reality by the ungainly way Birmingham tried to jostle their way up to a level of *skill* that was beyond their capacity. Stoke did nothing to calm the atmosphere and I must qualify my appreciation of Hudson's unstinting and clever midfield work by suggesting that he was too often the principal provocateur. Fouling two players simultaneously was a particularly nasty contortion for which he had his name taken.

Unfortunately, spoiling tactics can be effective and Birmingham's defenders soon became like boxers unable to avoid being weakened by darting, left-hand jabs. Two heavy blows finished them before the contest had reached the halfway stage. Moores, the tall and promising young Stoke forward, ran on to a free kick and scored without much hindrance and then, shortly before he retired with a broken nose, Greenhoff flicked a header into the far side of goal from another free kick.

Birmingham, knowing that before the end of January they must face the weight of Liverpool, Derby County, Ipswich Town, Everton and Stoke, again, were understandably distressed, and though quite aware of their recent 4—0 win over Manchester City, I must attempt to join Mr Goodwin in the field of predictions and say that Birmingham, on the form of Saturday, are still among the favourites for one of the bottom three places.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: D. Latchford; R. Martin (sub, P. Hendrie), A. Styles, H. Kendall, J. Gallagher, M. Page, A. Campbell, G. Taylor, K. Burns, R. Hatton, J. Calderwood.

STOKE CITY: P. Shilton; J. Marsh, M. Pejic, J. Mahoney, A. Dodd, E. Skeels, J. Robertson, J. Greenhoff (sub, G. Hurst), I. Moores, A. Hudson, G. Salmons.

Referee: G. C. Kew (Amersham).

West Ham can overcome even the fiercest foe

By Tom Freeman

West Ham United proved on Saturday, not only that they have *the skill and intelligence required* to win the League championship this season, but that they also have the ability to face the fiercest, most ruthless challenge and still triumph.

Leeds United, the present champions, *if not bearing their old* indestructible look, proved as hard and relentless a foe as everyone had expected. Yet West Ham were more than a match for them, winning far more easily than the 2—1 score suggests.

Before a capacity Upton Park crowd West Ham demonstrated once more what an enormous change has taken place in the team in the past few weeks. Even the absence of the injured Brooking *(McDowell wore the No 10 jersey)* was scarcely noticed as West Ham set about their opponents with their now familiar confidence.

If at times there was too much hostility between the players for comfort, reaching a climax in the second half, when Bonds and Yorath were engaged in a wild punch up, there was enough good football to satisfy the crowd.

West Ham scored their first goal with half an hour gone. From Paddon's corner Robson flicked the ball on to Gould, whose header was almost, but not quite, stopped by Bremner on the goal line.

Leeds had their best period just after half time, when they looked quite capable of saving a point, at least. Once Jennings had scored West Ham's second with a fine header from another Paddon corner, however, they were beaten. McKenzie's goal just before the end, came only as a personal consolation for trying so hard earlier.

It is still hard to put a finger on the reason for West Ham's success after losing five of their first seven League games. Obviously the new men, Gould, Robson and Jennings have all *played important parts in the re*juvenation of the side, but there seems, also, a new spirit of enthusiasm and determination—a spirit personified in the captain, Bonds—*that was not present even* in the best period of the Bobby Moore era.

Leeds, it was said, were at last coming back to their championship winning form after a period of indifference. There was *no* sign of this on Saturday. For all their obvious skill they seem to have lost their finer edges of their play.

Without Giles, Clarke, of all people, was pushed back, leaving McKenzie almost on his own at times in the front line. Bremner's performance, in many ways, was a reflection of the team as a whole. He strung together some useful and thoughtful passes, he tackled with his usual stubbornness, he was often stung into a flurry of action—but he still gave the impression, either of a man slightly past his best, or of one who has played too much football in the last few years.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; K. Coleman, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, T. Taylor, K. Lock, W. Jennings, (sub, A. Taylor) G. Paddon, R. Gould, J. McDowell, K. Robson.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; P. Reaney, T. Cherry, W. Bremner, G. McQueen, P. Madeley, D. McKenzie, A. Clarke, J. Jordan, P. Lorimer, T. Yorath.

Referee: W. J. Gow (Swansea)

Home sweet home for Manchester City

By Tom German

A match that was inclined towards slumber, stirred restlessly *in brief passages and finally* roused itself with a flurry of goals in the last five minutes, nevertheless pointed to Manchester City's strength in familiar surroundings, even when the cavalier flourish of their better days escapes them. Ten wins now in 11 home matches offer the mathematics to lead the championship; City stay third only because they so consistently mislay the compass when they travel.

Beating Sheffield United 3—2 at *Maine Road on Saturday required* a good deal of patience, especially with one or two of Manchester's more famous names searching for their more enlightened touch. Sheffield are never easy to brush aside; they made the course hard and congested for City, sometimes in the first half deploying an attacking wing of Woodward's calibre in what the old-fashioned would describe as something approaching the right back posi*tion.*

When they moved forward themselves it was usually swiftly and with Currie's graceful guidance. Twice in the first half Sheffield sliced through suddenly for Dearden and Field to aim in headers; Woodward, restored to *a more fitting* striking role after the interval, had MacRae stretching but Manchester's goalkeeper, securely protected by Oakes and Doyle, was not otherwise over*taxed.*

By contrast, Brown, beneath Sheffield's bar, was his side's primary pillar. Another of that impressive crop of goalkeeepers which springs from seeds sown in Chesterfield, he had a distinguished afternoon: a thunderous free kick from Daniels, a header from Henson and shots from Tueart and Bell, the latter knocked up and away with arms which instinctively explored in the right direction, were all tests of his splendid alertness.

So the hour had passed before a telling blow was landed, though Manchester were now on top with Marsh, despite Colquhoun's firm hold on the middle, providing the ideas with a sleight of foot which matched Currie's. It was Hammond, however, with a sudden 30-yard scorcher, who caught Brown *napping; immediately it was Mac*Rae's turn to falter and Currie tucked a header just inside a post.

All square again as Tueart limped off and City struck a post, it seemed Sheffield might indeed manage to keep them at arm's length, but the match finally exploded onto a positive course with the early leavers already heading home. Bell, who had been uncharacteristically quiet, now skipped majestically past two *defenders and Brown could do* no more than take some of the sting out of his shot; then two Sheffield defenders blundered in timing a high bounce and Marsh is not one to temper their *embarrassment in* such circumstances. The spoils were at last in the bag: it mat*tered not that Field* still had a moment or so left once more to *expose City at the back.*

MANCHESTER CITY: K. MacRae; G. Hammond, W. Donachie, P. Henson, M. Doyle, A. Oakes, B. Daniels, C. Bell, *R. Marsh, A. Hartford,* D. Tueart (sub: M. Summerbee).

SHEFFIELD UNITED: J. Brown; L. Badger, E. Hemsley, K. Eddy, E. Colquhoun, C. Franks, A. Woodward, M. Speight, W. Dearden, A. Currie, A. Field.

Referee: P. Partridge (Bishop Auckland).

Change of mind allows Derby County off the hook

By Clive White

A small boy ran on to the pitch at Anfield on Saturday and patted Lindsay on the back. Then he turned, scampered through a police net, and disappeared into the crowd. A policeman hesitated, as if to let him off the hook, then changed his mind and fished the boy out. The match that followed was a bit like that and Liverpool got caught in the end, too.

Within eight minutes of going a goal down Liverpool had fought back bravely to lead. But their current inability to press home an advantage found them out again when, with eight minutes left, Derby County sneaked a 2—2 draw they had never really looked like getting.

This was the fourth successive home game Liverpool have failed to win. When Liverpool start doing un-Liverpool like things, such as dropping points at home, it should be time to start questioning their championship chances. Yet Newton, who helped pick up one of those dropped points on Saturday, is tipping Liverpool, as well as Derby, of course. However, he does admit that Liverpool are not the same team. "Last year they would have killed us at 2—1 up, but today they let us get away with a point", Newton said.

The game was played at a frantic pace, but with purpose. It was certainly no place for ordinary *souls.* Derby scored after 13 minutes when Rioch stepped up the pace even higher with a burst of acceleration that left Liverpool floundering. He turned Lindsay *inside out before crossing from the* by-line to the unmarked Bourne, who rolled the ball past Clemence.

You cannot help feeling that visitors who score first at Anfield deserve some tangible reward, even if they lose eventually. And though in this case Derby did win something *in the end* Liverpool had cancelled out their lead inside five minutes. The busy and brilliant Callaghan hit the bar with a simple looking chip shot and Kennedy rammed in the rebound for his 10th goal. Three minutes later Liverpool went ahead with a headed goal by Heighway.

In attack Derby relied mainly on what Lee and Hector could open up for themselves and both took *a good deal of stick. For once* Lee got a free kick for nothing; an act which, coupled with his deadly finishing from the spot, earned him the name of Lee One Pen in his Maine Road days.

Davies, who came on as substitute, nodded the equalising goal, which also equalled the effort of Bourne, Davies's rival for the No. 9 shirt. Liverpool's last chance fell to McDermott but as a wave of expectancy came down from the Kop he shot straight into the hands of Boulton.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; T. Smith, A. Lindsay, P. Thompson, P. Cormack, E. Hughes, K. Keegan, T. McDermott, S. Heighway, R. Kennedy, I. Callaghan.

DERBY COUNTY: C. Boulton; R. Webster, R. Thomas, B. Rioch, P. Daniel, C. Todd; R. Newton, A. Gemmill, J. Bourne, K. Hector (sub: R. Davies) F. Lee.

Referee: P. N. Willis (Co Durham).

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION (League and League Cup): M. Macdonald (Newcastle United), 17; K. Hector (Derby County); *B. Kidd (Arsenal),* 11; T. *Francis* (Birmingham City); F. Lee (Derby County); F. Worthington (Leicester City); W. Jennings (West Ham United) (3 for Watford), 10.

SECOND DIVISION: R. Graydon (Aston Villa), 16; M. Channon (Southampton), 12; B. Robson (Sunderland); D. Hughes (Sunderland).

Weekend results and tables

First division

Birmingham City	0	Stoke City	3
Burnley	3	Queen's Park R	0
Carlisle United	2	Arsenal	1
Chelsea	2	Luton Town	0
Leicester City	0	Everton	2
Liverpool	2	Derby County	2
Manchester City	3	Sheffield Utd	2
Middlesbrough	3	Ipswich Town	2
Tottenham H	3	Newcastle United	0
West Ham United	2	Leeds United	1
Wolverhampton	[illegible]	Coventry City	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Stoke City	21	10	7	4	36	25	27
Everton	20	7	12	1	30	19	26
Man City	21	11	4	6	29	27	26
Liverpool	20	10	5	5	27	16	25
West Ham U	21	10	5	6	39	29	25
Ipswich	21	11	2	8	28	18	24
Burnley	21	10	4	7	38	32	24
Derby County	20	8	7	5	31	29	23
Middlesbrough	20	8	6	6	28	26	22
Newcastle U	20	8	6	6	28	28	22
Sheffield Utd	20	8	5	7	29	35	21
Leeds Utd	21	8	4	9	28	24	20
Birmingham C	21	8	4	9	31	32	20
Wolverhampton	20	6	8	6	24	25	20
Tottenham H	21	7	5	9	27	27	19
Coventry City	21	5	8	8	28	39	18
Queen's Pk R	21	6	5	10	22	30	17
Arsenal	20	6	4	10	24	27	16
Chelsea	20	4	8	8	21	35	16
Carlisle Utd	21	6	3	12	19	25	15
Leicester C	19	5	5	9	20	27	15
Luton Town	20	1	7	12	17	35	9

Second division

Blackpool	3	Notts County	1
Bolton Wands	0	West Brom A	1
Bristol City	1	Aston Villa	0
Millwall	1	Orient	1
Norwich City	1	Cardiff City	1
Nottingham F	1	Fulham	1
Oldham Athletic	3	Bristol Rovers	4
Oxford Utd	3	Hull City	1
Sheffield Wed	4	Manchester Utd	4
Southampton	2	York City	1
Sunderland	4	Portsmouth	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester U	21	14	4	3	38	17	32
Sunderland	20	11	5	4	36	16	27
Norwich City	20	9	8	3	27	15	26
W Bromwich	21	9	7	5	25	15	25
Hull City	21	8	7	6	26	35	23
Oxford Utd	21	9	5	7	21	29	23
Aston Villa	20	8	6	6	28	16	22
Bristol City	20	8	6	6	17	13	22
Bristol Rovers	21	8	6	7	22	26	22
Blackpool	21	7	7	7	21	17	21
Nottingham F	21	8	5	8	24	28	21
Notts County	21	6	8	7	26	30	20
Bolton W	20	7	5	8	21	21	19
York City	21	7	5	9	26	28	19
Fulham	20	6	6	8	23	19	18
Orient	20	4	10	6	15	23	18
Southampton	19	6	5	8	25	29	17
Oldham Ath	19	5	5	9	21	26	15
Sheffield Wed	21	4	7	10	24	33	15
Cardiff City	19	5	5	9	21	30	15
Millwall	20	4	6	10	20	29	14
Portsmouth	21	3	8	10	15	30	14

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ferryhill 2, Tow Law 0; Spennymoor 3, South Bank 0; Crook 0, Penrith 0; Willington 1, Consett 1; Durham 2, Whitby 1; Ashington 1, Whitley Bay 3; Shildon 1, Billingham 3. League Cup: Preliminary round replay: Bishop Auckand 3, Byth Spartans 2.

Third division

Aldershot	1	Chesterfield	0
Brighton	2	Southend United	0
Charlton Ath	2	Blackburn Rvrs	1
Grimsby Town	2	Halifax Town	1
Hereford Utd	2	Swindon Town	1
Huddersfield T	0	Gillingham	2
Plymouth A	1	Bournemouth	0
Port Vale	1	Bury	0
Walsall	0	PeterboroughUtd	1
Watford	1	Crystal Palace	2
Wrexham	1	Preston NE	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Blackburn R	21	11	6	4	27	17	28
Swindon T	22	10	7	5	36	31	27
Crystal Palace	21	11	4	6	33	28	26
Colchester U	22	9	7	6	36	27	25
Charlton A	21	11	3	7	37	32	25
Plymouth A	21	11	3	7	30	26	25
Peterborough	21	10	5	6	31	23	25
Preston NE	22	10	4	8	35	28	24
Port Vale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southend U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hereford U	[illegible]	9	5	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrexham	21	7	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watford	[illegible]	6	10	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walsall	21	7	6	8	31	27	20
Bury	22	7	5	10	25	25	19
Gillingham	21	6	6	9	26	29	18
Halifax T	21	5	8	8	24	30	18
Grimsby T	21	8	2	11	29	40	18
Bournemouth	20	7	3	10	19	21	17
Chesterfield	21	6	4	11	30	35	16
Huddersfield T	20	6	4	10	30	31	16
Brighton	21	6	4	11	21	31	16
Tranmere R	20	6	3	11	29	27	15
Aldershot	21	6	4	11	31	29	15

Fourth division

Barnsley	0	Torquay U	1
Bradford City	1	Workington	1
Brentford	3	Darlington	0
Crewe Alex	0	Rochdale	1
Doncaster Rvrs	3	Hartlepool	0
Exeter City	2	Northampton T	2
Mansfield Town	3	Shrewsbury T	1
Newport County	2	Scunthorpe U	0
Rotherham U	1	Chester	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mansfield T	22	16	4	2	48	20	36
Shrewsbury T	22	14	4	4	41	21	32
Rotherham U	21	10	7	4	37	19	27
Chester	22	12	3	7	35	18	27
Lincoln City	*19*	*10*	*6*	*3*	*32*	*21*	*26*
Northampton	21	10	5	6	43	27	25
Newport C	20	11	3	6	34	27	25
Reading	20	10	4	6	33	22	24
Bradford	22	10	4	8	25	20	24
Southport	21	7	8	6	26	26	22
Exeter City	21	8	6	7	23	26	22
Torquay U	23	7	8	8	21	28	22
Rochdale	21	6	8	7	26	35	20
Brentford	21	7	5	9	22	24	19
Hartlepool	18	7	4	7	24	27	18
Cambridge U	22	5	8	9	34	38	18
Stockport C	21	7	4	10	27	29	18
Crewe Alex	22	6	6	10	15	23	18
Swansea City	23	7	4	12	27	44	18
Barnsley	22	6	5	11	22	27	17
Darlington	21	6	5	10	30	45	17
Doncaster R	22	5	5	12	27	42	15
Scunthorpe U	21	3	6	11	18	37	12
Workington	21	4	2	15	15	38	10

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Barking 2, Woking 1; Kingstonian 3, Dagenham 1; Slough Town 3, Bromley 0; Tooting and Mitcham 2, Walton and Hersham 1; Wycombe Wanderers 1, Walthamstow Avenue 0.

Scottish first division

Aberdeen	1	Rangers	2
Airdrieonians	0	Hibernian	0
Arbroath	0	St Johnstone	0
Ayr United	2	Dundee	1
Celtic	2	Dunfermline A	1
Dundee United	3	Clyde	3
Hearts	3	Morton	1
Partick Thistle	2	Motherwell	1

Postponed. Dumbarton v Kilmarnock

Scottist second division

Alloa Athletic	0	Raith Rovers	2
Brechin City	2	Queen's Park	1
Cowdenbeath	4	Stirling Albion	5
East Fife	1	Stenhousemuir	1
Falkirk	2	Forfar Ath	0
Hamilton A	0	Clydebank	1
Meadowbank	3	Albion Rovers	1
Queen of South	1	*Berwick R*	3
St Mirren	1	Montrose	2
Stranraer	1	E Stirlingshire	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Erith and Belvedere 2, Ware 0; Grays 1, Cheshunt 0; Hounslow 2, Ruislip Manor 4; Lewes 0, Letchworth 1; Leyton 1, Alton 4; Redhill 2, Rainham 1; Wembley Town 2, Eastbourne United 1.

FA CHALLENGE TROPHY: Third qualifying round replay: Bishops Stortford 0, Aveley 0 (after extra time).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barnet 4, Dover 0; Bath 2, Wealdstone 0; Cambridge City 1, Atherstone 0; Guildford and Dorking 3, Grantham 0; Maidstone 1, Kettering 1; Margate 2, Dartford 0; Nuneaton 2, Stourbridge 0, Romford 0, Tonbridge 0. Telford Utd 2, Weymouth 1. First Division North: Banbury 2, Tamworth 1; Barry 1, Kings Lynn 3; Bedford 0, Bromsgrove 0; Bedworth 0, Kidderminster 3. Bury Town 1, Worcester 2; Cheltenham 2, Corby 1; Merthyr Tydfil 2, Dunstable 2; Milton Keynes 1, Stevenage 2; Redditch 1, Witney Town 0; Wellingborough 0, Enderby 3. First Division South: Andover 1, Salisbury 1, Bexley United 1, Ramsgate 0; Bideford 1, Basingstoke 0; Bognor Regis 0, Minehead 3; Canterbury 0, Hastings 0; Gravesend and Northfleet 2, Dorchester 0; Hillingdon 4, Ashford 1; Trowbridge 3, Crawley 1; Waterlooville 7, Metropolitan Police 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 1, Mossley 0; Bangor City 3, Lancaster 0; Boston Utd 0, Stafford Rangers 0, Buxton 0, Gateshead United 1; Great Harwood 2, Gainsborough 1; Matlock 5, South Liverpool 2; Morecambe 1, Macclesfield 1; Netherfield 0, Scarborough 2; Northwich Vic 4, Fleetwood 1; Wigan Athletic 3, Goole 1; Worksop 2, Barrow 0.

FA CHALLENGE VASE: Third round: Baldock Town 0, Wootton Blue Cross 0; Banstead Athletic 0, Molesey 1; Haslidon United 1, Hoddesdon Town 2; Bracknell Town 0, Marlow 2; Chertsey Town 3, BAC Weybridge 0; Chipping Norton 3, Forest Green 1; Coggleshall Town 0, Clacton 3; *Eastbourne Town* 2, Burgess Hill 0; Farnborough Town 1, Moneyfields Sports 0; Hornchurch 3, Barkingside 0; Kingsbury Town 1, Borough Road College 0, Tring Town 0, Addlestone 3; Tunbridge Wells 1, East Grinstead 0; Wantage Town 0, Clanfield 3; Wingate 2, Vauxhall Motors 1; Worthing 1, Epsom and Ewell 4.

European results

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: East Germany 0, Belgium 0.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Bayern Munich 1, Fortuna Düsseldorf 0; Stuttgart 2, Duisburg 1; Kickers Offenbach 2, Bochum 0 (played on Friday).

FRENCH LEAGUE: Nimes 0, Nantes 2; Lyon 0, Angers 0; Bastia 0, Metz 0. Paris Saint-German 3, Rheims 0; Lens 3, Sochaux 2; Troyes 2, Red Star 1; Bordeaux 4, Strasbourg 1; Monaco 3, Saint-Etienne 1; Rennes 0, Nice 0; Marseilles 2, Lille 0.

ITALIAN LEAGUE: Cagliari 1, Roma [illegible] Fiorentina [illegible] Juventus 0, Torino 0; Lazio 1, Bologna 0; AC Milan 0, Napoli 0; Ternana 1, Sampdoria 1; Varese 3, Ascoli 1.

PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Vitoria Setubal 8, Atletic 0; Guimaraes 0, Tomar 0; Sporting Lisbon 1, CUF 1; Oriental 0, Benfica 0; Porto 2, Farense 0; Academico 0, Leixoes 1; Olhanense 3, Boavista 1; Belenenses 2, Espinho 1.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Waregem 2, Beringen 1.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Telstar 0, Amsterdam 2; Wageningen 2, Roda JC 2; WAC 1, Feyenoord 5; Excelsior 1, Go Ahead Eagles 2; Sparta 1, Utrecht 0; MVV 2, Haarlem 2; FC den Haag 0, AZ 67 0.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Atletico Madrid 2, Hercules 0; Betis 1, Barcelona 0; Real Sociedad 1, Salamanca 1; Espanol 0, Gijon 0; Celta 2, Malaga 0; Elche 1, Zaragoza 1; Granada 1, Atletico Bilbao 1; Las Palmas 1, Valencia 1.

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Eisenstadt 0, Rapid 1; Austria Klagenfurt 2, Austria Salzburg 1; Admira Wacker 1, Voeest Linz 1; Sturm Graz 3, Austria WAC 0.

SCHOOLS RESULTS: Brentwood 1, Alleyns 2; St Clement Danes 1, Ravensbourne 3, Westminster 2, Old Westminsters 0.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Ardinians 1, Old Foresters 2; Old Bradfieldians 2, Old Wellingburians 1.

Today's fixtures

FA CUP: First round second replay: Peterborough United v Weymouth (7.30).

CHARITY MATCH: All Star XI v West Midlands XI (at Birmingham FC ground).

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH (second leg): Boston United v Dartford (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Great Harwood v Skelmersdale (7.30), Wigan v Netherfield (7.30).

RUGBY UNION: Bristol v Newport (7.30).

Tennis

T[illegible] Davis Cup: Japan lead Philippines, 3—0. Results: Kenichi Hirai and Sachio Kato beat A. Marcial and [illegible] Dominguez, 6—3, 8—10, 6—0, 6—3; Jun Kuki beat R. Ramon, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Toshio Sakai beat A. Marcial, 6—1, 7—5, 6—0.

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required (male or female) by well known National Charity owing to rapid expansion. Duties include organizing good quality clothing and cash collections, mainly through the Churches. Experience in active church, charity, or political work would be helpful. Vacancies in South Essex (Upminster to Southend); East Sussex; West Sussex; Bristol, Avon, Wilts. Also for Mobile Organizers, London based prepared to travel country. Salaried position, with car or car allowance. Pension scheme and free life assurance. Please contact John Cole, Help the Aged, 8-10 Denman St., London, W1A 2AP quoting ref. J.2 or telephone 01-439 4455, Mondays or Thursdays 12 to 2 p.m.

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THE SKI SHOP urgently requires full and part-time friendly staff at 158 Notting Hill Gate, W.11. Tel.: 01-352 0627.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE LEGAL STAFF have many years' experience of dealing with most firms of solicitors in London and the U.K. enabling us to give a unique private service to all solicitors and other legal staff from outdoor clerks to partners looking for careers in private practice (no fees are charged to applicants)—for a confidential interview telephone or write to Mrs. Rotnick, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Joynes, 01-405 7201 at 6 Great Queen Street, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

SOLICITORS require Assistant Solicitors or Managers for Litigation, Probate and Trusts, or Conveyancing. £3,000 to £5,000 p.a. Apply, in confidence, Consultant, Strand Business Agencies, 26-27 London Wall, E.C.2. Tel. 01-588 3058.

ACCOUNTANCY

MAN AT THE TOP

A large International Finance Organisation is seeking an ambitious young qualified Accountant (25+) to act as Controller in their London office. Preferably with financial experience, the right man will be constructive in his approach, flexible in his ideas and capable of affably adapting to those around him. Before him will lie the probability of Management either inside or even outside the Accounting field. THE IMMEDIATE STARTING SALARY WILL BE AT LEAST £3,000. For a preliminary interview phone

Geoff Holland, 405 0654.
DRAKE PERSONNEL

ACCOUNTS MANAGER

Accountant/bookkeeper required by medium-sized cutlery manufacturer, Chiswick district. Will be responsible for general accountancy, cash flow functions, and preparations of management information.

Applicants should be presently earning within region of £3,000 p.a.—Box 0078 M, The Times.

ACCOUNTANT

A firm of Chartered Accountants require a fully qualified, experienced Accountant for their W1 offices. Salary £4,000 (very flexible).

JAYGAR MALE PERSONNEL
730 5148/9

FINANCIAL SERVICES Manager for leading retailers, part of major U.K. group. New post with varied management duties. Must be qualified, pref. ACA, have general knowledge of computerized operation and adaptability to work in fast-moving environment. Salary c. £5,000 plus car, etc. I.C.S. Appointments, 278 9331.

ACAs and finalists wanted for 30 temporary assignments. Tel. John Walker, A.C.A. 01-236 0425.

ARTICLED CLERKS and transfers. Nationwide Service with international and medium firms. Beginners to £2,100, over £3,000 in final year. Pembroke & Pembroke Agy., London and South-East, 01-236 0011. Midlands and West, 021-236 5615.

ARTICLED CLERKS to start this autumn for leading firms in London and nationwide. Also Transfers seeking better experience.—John Walker, A.C.A., 01-248 0441.

TEMPORARY assignment for standard costing expert 6 months. £2.50 p.h. Bligh 828 6722.

TEMPS NEEDED urgently for work in Brighton, Hastings, Bristol and Manchester. Telephone John Walker, A.C.A., 01-236 0425.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

MASTER TO TEACH MATHEMATICS

to " O " level (mainly SMP). Interesting residential post in the present West Sussex location. Good salary and free board and accommodation. Qualified teacher preferred, but graduate or someone awaiting university considered. Slindon (Sussex) 320.

PART-TIME TEACHERS. Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School, Kennington Oval, SE11. Boys' voluntary aided church school (550). Required in January for English, Sociology, Geography, P.E. There is a full-time post for P.E. Apply Headmaster. 735 4070.

WANTED. Qualified teacher who can organise language school in Blackheath area. Box 0415 M, The Times.

THE TIMES SPECIAL REPORTS We like to keep you in the know.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of New England
Armidale, New South Wales

LECTURER
IN THE ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

CENTRE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES IN EDUCATION

The Centre for Administrative Studies in Education is the first such Centre established in an Australian University. The Head of the Centre is Professor W. G. Walker.

Research and teaching, chiefly at the postgraduate level, are at present concerned with such areas as organization theory, educational planning and the politics of education. It is intended to introduce as soon as possible the economics of education as an area of inquiry.

Applicants should possess at least a good first degree in economics and preferably should possess an advanced degree in the discipline, together with professional qualifications in education. Previous experience in research in the economics of education would be an advantage.

Salary: $A9,002 to $12,352. Appointment can be made to the permanent staff but the University reserves the right to make the appointment probationary where it considers this appropriate.

Conditions include provision for travel and removal expenses. In addition, superannuation is available together with assistance in buying or building a home. Study Leave grants are available and credit may be granted for existing study leave entitlement.

Further information may be obtained from the Staff Officer, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales, 2351, Australia, with whom applications together with a recent photograph and the names and addresses of three referees, close on 28 December, 1974. Applicants in the United Kingdom and Europe should also forward an additional copy by the same date, to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, from whom information may also be obtained.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

This Lectureship is a joint appointment between the University and the Eastern Health and Social Services Board and is tenable from 1st January, 1975, or such other date as may be arranged, until 30th September, 1978.

The salary is £4,269 to £5,654 with provisions for superannuation. The successful applicant (if suitably qualified) may be graded as consultant with the University title of Senior Lecturer. In these circumstances, the salary may rise to £7,947. An appointment may be made at any point on the scale depending on qualifications and experience. The successful applicant will be expected to play a full part in the organisation of teaching and research programmes. Assistance is available with removal expenses.

Applications should be received by 20th December, 1974. Further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. (Please quote Ref. 74/T).

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. Applicants should possess a good Honours degree and postgraduate training in Electrical Engineering and should preferably have had a minimum of four years in industry or postgraduate experience. A higher degree in Electrical Engineering, relevant teaching experience and interest in Power Systems and Machines would be an added advantage. Recent post-graduate experience in Power Systems would be almost a necessary requirement.

Salary Scales: Lecturer, TT$13,200-TT$20,904 p.a. Assistant Lecturer: TT$10,716-TT$11,748 p.a. (£1 sterling = TT$4.81). FSSU. Unfurnished accommodation at a rental of 10 per cent of salary for three years. Thereafter a housing allowance of 20 per cent of salary is payable. Family passages. Study and Travel Grant.

Detailed application (6 copies) including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by air mail as soon as possible to the Secretary, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad. Further particulars will be sent to all applicants.

University of Queensland
Australia

READER/SENIOR LECTURER IN MARKETING

A Ph.D. or high quality Master's degree. A balance of relevant business and academic experience is preferred. Major responsibilities include teaching of marketing and related courses to M.B.A. students. Specific areas of expertise sought are in marketing management, consumer behaviour, and marketing research. Attractive research and consulting possibilities. (Quote reference No. B68674). December 31, 1974.

Salary (under review): Reader, $A16,389; Senior Lecturer, $A13,643-$A14,724 per annum.

Other benefits: Superannuation similar to F.S.S.U.; housing assistance; study leave; travelling and removal expenses.

Additional information and application forms are obtainable from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle New South Wales

Applications are invited for the following positions:

LECTURER—DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Preference may be given to applicants with an interest in public economics, or growth and development, or labour economics, or industry economics. An interest in social economics or the economics of education would be an added advantage.

LECTURER—DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

This Department has a vacancy for a Lecturer who can take up the post from early in 1975. Although applications are invited from biologists in any field and appointment will be made on the basis of academic merit with all else being equal, preference will be given to a cell physiologist.

The salary range for the positions is $A9,002 to $A12,352 per annum. Commencing salary will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants. Further information regarding academic matters and teaching duties may be obtained from: Professor C. A. Tisdell, Acting Head, Professor B. Boettcher, Head, Department of Biological Sciences.

Conditions of appointment, including superannuation, method of application and other particulars may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close 8th January, 1975.

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for 3 posts of READER/SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER in DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY in the School of Education. Candidates must have specialist interests in one or more of the following: Cultural Geography; Climatology; Quantitative Techniques; Cartography; Air-Photo Interpretation; Regional Planning; Population Geography; Land Resource Analysis. Ability to offer a course in regional geography would be advantageous.

Salary scales: Reader K6,800 p.a. K5,600-K6,600 p.a. K4,000-K5,400 p.a. (£1 sterling equals K1.49). The British Government may supplement salaries of all married appointees in range £516-£1,026 p.a. (sterling) or supplement salaries of single appointees to the levels of Senior Lecturer and Reader in range £78-£126 p.a. (sterling) (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. This supplementation is unlikely to be provided to single appointees to Lecturer level. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation and medical aid schemes; regular overseas leave.

Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 10 January 1975 to the Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 2379, Lusaka, Zambia. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Bristol

LECTURER IN EDUCATION (MATHEMATICS)

Applications are invited for the above post from good honours graduates in Mathematics with teaching experience at the secondary level. Applications will be particularly welcomed from candidates who have, additionally, an interest in one of the basic disciplines of education, e.g., psychology, philosophy. The person appointed will be responsible for the main subject work of mathematics graduates taking the Postgraduate Certificate programme and will be expected to contribute to other teaching programmes and research activities within the School of Education.

The appointment will date from August 1, 1975. The salary scale for Lectureships is £2,118 by increments to £4,896 per annum and the initial salary within the scale will depend upon the candidate's age, qualifications and previous experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by January 6, 1975 (please quote reference EB).

London School of Economics and Institute of Latin American Studies
(University of London)

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October, 1975, to a Lectureship in Latin American Political Sociology tenable jointly in the Department of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science, and at the Institute of Latin American Studies. Salary, According to age and experience, on the scale for Lecturers of £2,118 to £2,580 p.a. Plus £213 a year London Allowance and superannuation benefits.

Applications should be received not later than 13 January, 1975, by the Administrative Officer (Room H.610), London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE, from whom application forms and further particulars may be obtained.

University of Bath

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE

in the University. The appointment will be made in the area of Design and Professional Practice. Further particulars obtainable from Senior Staff Officer, The University, Bath BA2 7AY.

Public Relations
with international company
c.£3,750

The Ocean Group is looking for a motivated young person who wants to develop his or her career in Public Relations.

The successful candidate will be dealing with a wide range of Companies belonging to the Ocean Group, which has world wide interests in shipping, transportation and distribution.

He or she should have Public Relations experience, and may well be an Arts Graduate. The job requires a positive contribution to the promotional and marketing needs of the different businesses within the Group. Knowledge of press relations, internal communications, print and advertising is essential.

The position is based in South London. Some U.K. travel necessary. Salary around £3,750 for the right person, who will probably be under 28 years. This is an excellent opportunity for a Public Relations Officer seeking a challenging career in an absorbing industry with very varied work. There is scope for advancement in the specialist and general management fields.

Please write with full details to:
The Personnel Manager, Liverpool Divisions,
Ocean Transport & Trading Limited.
India Buildings, Liverpool L2 0RB

ocean

BOLTON AREA
NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Bolton needs a Senior Nursing Officer to help us run our Nursing Service

The experienced and ambitious Nurse who gets this job, will be called Research and Management Information Officer.
To earn this title, she'll have to be able to spot problems as they arise around our ten busy hospitals and community service.
Then she'll have to supply the information necessary to solve them.
She'll have to evaluate new schemes and back-up her opinions with in-depth research information.
Needless to say, she'll have got her S.R.N. a while ago.
And to go with it, she'll have bags of initiative, a good personality and a huge enthusiasm for nursing in general.
If you fit the bill, we guarantee you'll like the job—and Bolton.
It's a great little town, with a lot to offer—not least a nationally known theatre and beautiful countryside all around.
If you're interested, you should write or 'phone for details today, because the last date for receiving applications is 31st December.
Write to John Kelly, Area Nurse (Personnel).
Bolton Area Health Authority, 43 Churchgate.
Bolton BL1 1JF.
Tel: Bolton (26) 28755.

WORKING MANAGER AND MANAGERESS
REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE RETIRED PERSONS HOME ON THE SOUTH COAST

One minute walk from beach. Preferably man and wife but not essential. Experience important.

- Attractive salary.
- Self-contained flat.
- Share of profits.
- Pension scheme.

Please write stating age, experience and qualifications to Box 0027 M, The Times.

Remember that every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the

Appointments Page £4,000 plus

For details, or to book your advertisement ring The Times Appointments Team

01-278 9161

or our Manchester Office
061-834 1234

or our Glasgow Office
041-248 5969

هكذا من الأصل

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Warwick

LECTURESHIPS IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of Education. It is intended to make one appointment in the field of the Philosophy of Education and the other in Human Ethology and its applications to education. One post is available from 1st January, 1975, and the other from 1st July, 1975.

Salary on the Lecturer Scale: £2,118 to £4,896 p.a. plus Threshold payments and FSSU, although for one post the initial salary will be limited to the first six points of the scale.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 16/A/74. Closing date for receipt of applications is 18th December, 1974.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

GENERAL AGENCY IN GOLDWARE CASES AND BOXES FOR THE UK

We seek a presentable and reliable salesman to take care of sales of our synthetic quality cases and boxes (designed by Acton Bjorn).

Perhaps on commission basis, or on wholesale basis with the possibility of higher profits.

Sales on wholesale basis require a certain storage capacity, own capital and telephone.

Opportunities of high profits for the right man who will commit himself 100% to the sale of our articles.

WESTPAP
G1. Struervej, DK 7500 Holstebro, Denmark.

MAJOR WEST GERMAN manufacturer of domestic appliances would be interested in receiving applications from agents selling to the electrical, hardware and clock trades.—Box 0098 M, The Times.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. Fast expanding Equestrian Equipment Company with a first class export record requires £10,000-£20,000 capital to ensure the realisation of its highly profitable current development in consideration of an equity holding of up to 30% and a directorship carrying a generous remuneration. Box 0131 M, The Times.

NEW PRODUCTS WANTED for lucrative U.S. Markets. Write to: P.O. Box 237, Holbrook, N.Y. 11741, U.S.A.

PRECISION ENGINEERS in high class consumer field, current earnings anticipated approximately £150,000 with net assets in region of £200,000, full order book, 90% export and virtual monopoly available in major international business field, require to increase capital by approximately £300,000 due to enormous expansion envisaged. Equity offered and active participation if required in this world famous company. Principals only. Apply Box 2927 D, The Times.

REDUNDANT PROPERTY developer early 40s with Mayfair offices, requires suggestions for his under-used talents. Genuine enquiries only. Box 0133 M, The Times.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

SOLICITOR

S.E. London, has busy, old established conveyancing and litigation

PRACTICE FOR SALE

Excellent premises at very low rent. Could remain as consultant.

Tel. 66-51399 evenings only.

FREEHOLD HOTEL ideally located in Clacton for sale due illness. Excellent reputation. Licensed. Nine large letting rooms. Accommodates and caters for up to 32 persons. Fire Certificate granted. Complete, private sale £55,500. Details Box 2889 D, The Times.

CONTRACT AND TENDERS

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Department of Education and Culture. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING TASK FORCE, 3rd Floor, Reliable Building, 7230 Malugay Street, Makati, Rizal, Philippines.

November 7, 1974

INVITATION TO BID

The Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF) of the Department of Education and Culture, is currently implementing a programme of educational reform in the Philippines. This project is assisted by a financial credit from the International Development Association (IDA) in the amount of US$12.7 million, of which approximately US$6.8 million is allocated for the purchase of educational equipment and materials, for the information of prospective bidders, the amount of US$115.69 thousand, or an equivalent of P809.3 thousand, has been set aside for the procurement of Radio Station Equipment and Materials for two (2) Agricultural Universities located in two (2) different sites in the Philippines. The equipment and material requirement is categorized as follows:

SCHEDULE XX-A—RADIO STATION EQUIPMENT

EDPITAF invites international tenders from the Philippines and other member countries of the World Bank, as well as from Switzerland. Interested suppliers who can provide in the Philippines spare parts and service facilities for equipment necessitating regular repairs and maintenance are required to be prequalified not later than December 16, 1974, before they can be allowed to participate in the bidding. Prequalification forms and information regarding the bid may be obtained from EDPITAF at the above address.

Prequalified suppliers may obtain bid documents from EDPITAF starting November 25, 1974. Bids, together with a proposal bond equal to five per cent (5%) of the total bid, must be submitted in sealed envelopes in accordance to the instructions to Bidders in the bid documents. The bids may be mailed or personally delivered to EDPITAF at the above address not later than 2:00 p.m., January 25, 1975, at which time, date and place, said bids will be opened in public.

Foreign suppliers requiring the bid documents by post (airmail) must send a non-refundable fee of US$30.00 along with their request for the bid documents. For domestic suppliers, a deposit of TWO HUNDRED PESOS (P200.00) is required for the issuance of the bid documents. These deposits shall be returned to those who will have taken part in the public bidding if said documents will have been returned within ten (10) days after the bidding date. For bidders who were issued bid documents but who shall not have been able to participate in the bidding, fifty per cent (50%) of the deposits will be forfeited to EDPITAF if said documents will have been returned ten (10) days after the bidding date. In any case, failure of any bidder to return the bid documents within ten (10) days after the bidding shall be sufficient cause for the forfeiture of one hundred per cent (100%) of his deposit.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most responsive and advantageous to EDPITAF. The right is also reserved to award separate contract on any combination of items of goods or a lump-sum package-deal basis on all items of goods.

(SGD.) WALDO S. PERFECTO, Executive Director.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

TOKENGATE INVESTMENT COMPANY Limited Registered Number 125159 England

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS IN THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 18 Grosvenor Street London W1X 9FD on the 31st day of December 1974 at 3 p.m. to consider the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1974, to declare a dividend, to re-elect Directors, to fix the remuneration of the Auditors and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board
S. H. PALFREMAN,
Secretary.

Notes

1. The bearer of a share warrant may at any time deposit the warrant at the registered office of the Company address as above. Provided that the warrant is deposited at least two clear days before the time fixed for the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, then so long the warrant remains so deposited the depositor shall have the same right of attending and voting and exercising the other privileges of a member at the meeting as if his name were inserted in the register of members as the holder of the shares included in the deposited warrant.

2. Not more than one person shall be recognised as depositor of a share warrant.

3. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting convened by the above-written Notice is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Forms of proxy are available at the registered office of the Company for collection by depositors of the share warrants and will be sent forthwith upon deposit to bearers of share warrants who deposit their warrants by post.

4. Forms of proxy should be deposited with the company's registrars Oakfield Registrars Limited, Oakfield House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex RH16 3BY at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002963 of 1974

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of PENGENTS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of November, 1974, presented to the said Court by W. H. Penfold & Sons Limited whose registered office is at Belmont Grove, Lewisham, London, S.E.13, transport and demolition contractors, a creditor, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 20th day of January, 1975 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HYDE MAHON & PASCALL,
33, Ely Place, London,
EC1N 6TS. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition, must serve on or send by post to the above named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of January, 1975.

No. 002965 of 1974

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of REYSTAN MOTORS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 29th day of November, 1974, presented to the said Court by The Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the London Borough of Hammersmith of Town Hall, King Street, Hammersmith, London, W6 9JU, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2A 2LL on the 20th day of January, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SHARPE PRITCHARD & CO.,
109, Kingsway, London,
WC2B 6PZ, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of January, 1975.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926

In the Croydon County Court IN BANKRUPTCY No 152 of 1974 re B Morgan (MALE) of 157 Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent (Occupation unknown) Receiving Order made 19 November 1974.

Date and place of First Meeting, Tuesday 17 December 1974 at 11.30 am, at Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon, Surrey, CR9 1TX.

Date of Public Examination Thursday 13 February 1975 at 10.30 a.m. at County Court Croydon, Law Courts, Barclay Road, Croydon, Surrey.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated 2 December 1974.

R. A. D. COPPER Official Receiver, Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon, CR9 1TX.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of MONTAGUE (PLANT HIRE) Limited (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Thursday the 9th day of January, 1975 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a General Meeting of the Creditors for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1974.

M A. JORDAN, Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—The Smiles Home for Invalid Ladies. Scheme for the general re-organisation of the Charity. Ref. 307203-A2.

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a Scheme for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed SCHEME will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1, quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

EDUCATIONAL

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT (A.C.C.A. correspondence) seeks private tuition, Putney area.—Alan Burns, 736 1707.

STUDENTSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the following Fellowships and Scholarship for Medical and Scientific Research.

1. Williams Fellowship for Medical and Scientific Research for original research into the cause and cure of diseases affecting human beings. Value: £1,750 a year, tenable for two academic sessions at a School of the University of London.

2. J. F. H. Knight Fellowship for Medical Research for research into the social, epidemiological or preventive aspects of diseases of adult life. Value: £1,000 a year, tenable for two academic sessions at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

3. Carlo Campolin Postgraduate Scholarship for research in Astronomy or in Biology. Value: approximately £150 a year for one year in the first instance, tenable at a School or Institute of the University of London.

Note.—No 1 above is open to graduates of the University of London who are either registered medical practitioners or possess other appropriate qualifications. Nos. 2 and 3 are open to graduates of any University, possessing appropriate qualifications.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the Scholarships Committee, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU to whom completed forms must be returned not later than February, 1975.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
Session 1974-75

THE COMMONWEALTH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to Parliament by THE COMMONWEALTH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as " the Company ") for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as " the Bill ") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

1. To make provision for the transfer to the State of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia of the registered office of the Company.

2. To provide for the cesser of the application to the Company of the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 (with the exception of those which apply to oversea companies).

On and after the 4th day of December, 1974, a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of 10p each at the offices of the Company at Portland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5BJ and at the offices of the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1974

DYSON, BELL & CO.,
15 Great College Street,
Westminster, SW1P 3RX
Parliamentary Agents

PARLIAMENTARY NOT

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1974-75
WESTMINSTER ABBE
Notice is hereby given tha
cation has been made to Par
in the present Session by the
and CHAPTER OF THE
LEGIATE CHURCH OF
PETER WESTMINSTER (her
referred to respectively as
Dean and Chapter " and "
minster Abbey ") for leave t
duce a Bill (hereinafter refe
as " the Bill ") under the
name or short title for purp
which the following is a
summary:
1. To provide for the poo
investments and moneys of
funds of or connected wit
minster Abbey, and in pa
the corporate funds, the West
Abbey Appeal 1953 Fund a
general funds:
2. To constitute an inv
pool (hereinafter referred
" the pool "), and to empo
Dean and Chapter to invest
the said funds by contributi
the pool;
3. To provide that an int
the pool, including land, al
be deemed to be an interest
to apply to the pool the ex
of Section 4 of the Chari
1960 and to exclude the Pr
of Fraud (Investments) Ac
from application to dealings
nection with the pool:
4. To give effect to a
(scheduled to the Bill) rel
the pooling and investment
said funds so as to provide
constitution of the pool
mence operations on a da
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tor), the administration of t
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Dean and Chapter, the div
the pool into shares, the
of contributions to and wit
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tion of the pool, the deter
by the Dean and Chapter of
to be distributed as income,
tention of costs and expe
the Dean and Chapter from
come or capital of the p
borrowing of money, the
of accounts and making of
and the winding-up of the p
5. To amend, apply or
provisions of Acts and Or
On and after the 4th day
ember 1974 a copy of the
be inspected and copies
may be obtained at the pric
pence per copy at the Chapt
of Westminster Abbey in
Yard, Westminster, and
offices of the undermentio
liamentary Agents.
Dated this 2nd day of De
1974.
C. L. HODGETTS, LL.B.,
East Pallant,
Chichester,
Sussex PO19 1TR.
Legal Secretary to the D
Chapter of Westminster.
SHARPE, PRITCHARD & C
Queen Annes Chambers
28 Broadway,
Westminster, SW1H 9LF
Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT
Session 1974-75
STANDARD AND CHAR
BANK
Notice is hereby given th
cation is being made to
ment in the present Ses
STANDARD AND CHA
BANKING GROUP LIMITE
STANDARD BANK LIMIT
THE CHARTERED BANK
after referred to respect
" the Bank ", " Standar
" Chartered "), for an A
the above name or short
purposes of which the foll
a concise summary.
To transfer to and ves
Bank on an appointed d
October, 1975, or any ear
determined by the Secre
State for Trade) the bank
cluding trust administratio
nesses of Chartered and S
other than so much of the
nesses as is carried on ou
United Kingdom and all
rights and liabilities as the
of Chartered and Standard
property, rights and liabil
falling to such overseas bu
to make provision rela
the said property and
held by Chartered or
in any fiduciary capaci
the construction of instru
orders relating thereto, and
tinuation of the businesses
ferred to the Bank, including
for contracts (including spe
vision relating to contracts
ployment), statutory provisi
other documents, and accou
structions, negotiable instr
custody of goods, securit
proceedings and the provi
the Bankers' Books Evide
1879; to provide that w
proved before the appoi
appointing Chartered or
as executor, trustee or
of property as trustee sh
effect as if the Bank
appointed, and to provide
application of the intended
Scotland and Northern Irela
On and after the 4th
December, 1974, a copy
Bill for the intended Act
inspected and copies obtaine
price of 10p for each cop
head office of the Bank
Clements Lane, London,
7AB, at the head offices
dard and Chartered also at
ments Lane, London, EC
at the offices of Messrs.
Baillie & Gifford, W.S., a
finlas Street, Edinburgh,
and at the offices of th
mentioned Parliamentary
Dated this 2nd day of D
1974.
SLAUGHTER AND MAY,
35 Basinghall Street,
London, EC2V 5DB.
Solicitors.
SHERWOOD & CO.,
Queen Anne's Chambers
41 Tothill Street,
Westminster,
London, SW1H 9LG
Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT
Session 1974-75
BRITISH WATERWA
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV
application is being made
ment in the present Sessio
BRITISH WATERWAYS
(hereinafter referred to
Board "), for leave to int
Bill under the above name
title for purposes of wh
following is a concise sum
1. Provisions requiring
cates or licences issued by
in respect of pleasure b
houseboats using the Board
ways to be clearly displayed
pleasure boats and houseb
prescribing fines for fa
display, or concealment
certificates or licences.
2. Amendment of sec
(Canal byelaws) of the
Transport Commission Act
its application to the Bo
application of its provisions
land so far as the pov
exercisable by the Board.
3. Amendment of sectior
to vessels sunk, stran
abandoned) of the British
Commission Act 1958 in
cation to the Board and a
of its provisions to Sco
far as the powers are ex
by the Board.
4. Amendment of provi
the British Waterways A
relating to fines for offenc
that Act and under section
British Transport Commis
1954.
5. Amendment of sect
(Commission may requir
basins to be kept waterti
of the British Transport Co
Act 1959 in its application
Board so as to apply its p
to Scotland so far as the
are exercisable by the Board
6. Application to Scotland
III (Houseboats) and the p
relating to houseboats in
(Special provisions applic
pleasure boats and houseb
the British Waterways Act
On and after the 4th
December, 1974, a copy
Bill for the intended Act
inspected and copies obta
the price of ten pence f
copy at the undermentione
and also at the offices of
Robson, McLean & Paterso
29 Abercromby Place Ed
EH3 6QE.
Dated this 2nd day of De
1974.
R. C. RUTHERFURD
British Waterways Board
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London, NW1 6JX.
Solicitor.
SHERWOOD & CO.,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
41 Tothill Street,
Westminster,
London, SW1H 9LG
Parliamentary Agents

IN PARLIAMENT
Session 1974-75
OCEAN TRANSPORT & T
(DELIVERY WARRANT
Notice is hereby given th
cation is being made to Pa
in the present Session by
Transport & Trading Limited
after called " the Company
an Act under the above
short title for purposes of w
following is a concise summa
To enable the Company
associated companies, P
Shipping & Terminals
Overseas Containers Limi
Arbuthnot Storage Limit
their subsidiaries, to issu
ferable certificates or warr
the delivery of goods dep
their warehouses or
premises; to provide th
certificates or warrants
documents of title to th
specified therein and to ma
provision for the purpose
said, including provisi
respect to the application
intended Act to Scotla
Northern Ireland.
On and after the 4th
December 1974 a copy
intended Act may be inspe
copies obtained at the price
for each copy at the offices
Company at India Buildings,
pool L2 0RB, and at 15 St.
Place London EC3A 6DU,
offices of Messrs. Boner, M
& Kermack at 9 Hill Stree
burgh EH2 3JT, at the off
Messrs. McKinty & Wright at
Buildings, Fountain Street,
BT1 5FL and at the offices
undermentioned Solicitors and
mentary Agents.
DATED this 2nd day of De
1974.
ALSOP STEVENS BATESON
30 Mincing Lane,
London EC3R 7EB
Solicitors
SHERWOOD & CO.,
Queen Anne's Chambers
41 Tothill Street,
Westminster
London SW1H 9LG.
Parliamentary Agents.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

IT GARDEN 240 1[illegible]
THE ROYAL OPERA
Wed. & Sat. 7.30 Pelléas et ade. Tomorrow & Fri. at 7.00 Faust.
THE ROYAL BALLET
7.30 Enigma Variations, Mono- Daphnis & Chloe. Sat. 2.00 The cier. Seats avail. Mon., Wed. & Sat. evenings.

EUM 01-836 3161
GLISH NATIONAL OPERA
rformances (inc. Gala tonight) ed for the present. For refunds, tickets to Box Office on date formance or after.
For Peter Pan see Theatres.

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BALLET RAMBERT
Almost an Echo/Weekend/ e Tiger & Return to Mountain.

R'S WELLS THEATRE (837 D'Oyly Carte in Gilbert & van. Dec. 17-Mar. 22. Now bkg.

CONCERTS

ALBERT HALL. Tomorrow at LSO. John Pritchard. Margaret Mendelssohn: Italian Sym- Sibelius: Symphony No. 2. rt and Rossini. Arias.

v Zealand Sinfonia London
ephen Estall—conductor
arua Overture Douglas Lilburn
Maoi (First Performance)
Robin Maconie
art Maurerische Trauermusik
rt Symphony No. 8 (Unfinished)
Zealand House, Haymarket.
SW1 12th December, 8 p.m. £1.50, students 75p, available Whitcoulls Ltd., Royal Opera (behind New Zealand House) or NZ House c/o Sinfonia.

THEATRES

HI. 836 7611. Opens Dec. 16 eks only. 3.0 & 7.30. LIVE ON E in a brand new adventure
R. WHO & THE DALEKS
SEVEN DAYS TO DOOMSDAY

Y. 836 5878. Mon. to Fri. 8. 5.15 & 8.30 (except Dec. 14 0 & 8.30) Mat. Thurs. at 3.00 HY TUTIN PETER EGAN ROTHY REYNOLDS, CLIVE TON in J. M. Barrie's Comedy
EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
A triumph. A delightful "D. Mail. "A Joy" E News.

CH 836 6404
RSC in Shakespeare's
RICHARD II
dson/Pasco—tnt. 7.30. Pasco/ son—tmr. 7.30; Gorky's SUM- LK (Wed. 2.30 & 7.30—LAST): Wedekind's THE MARQUIS TH (Thurs., Fri. 7.30, Sat. 2.30); Shakespeare's CYMBELINE rice prevs. Dec. 17, 18, opens a 20, 21 m&e, 26 m&e). Re- booking info. 836 5332. RSC The Place.

SADORS. 836 1171. Ev. 8, Sat. 30, Tue. (all seats £1.50), 8.45
ER JACK IS A ROARING HIT
RIP RIP HOORAY FOR
JACK THE RIPPER
st run musical is the best to hit many a season. Half a dozen opping songs. Certain hit"—Sun
THIS MUSICAL GAVE ME
T PLEASURE!"—D. Exp. hearted colourful mixture of lle, melodrama and pub sing- E.N. "Lively, melodic, very verve & wit and above all musical score." Dly Mirror.

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DEREK NIMMO
JPERCLOWN."—D. Express
KATY MANNING
tural Comic."—E. Standard
IOT STAY FOR BREAKFAST?
Nimmo is gentle, tender, very nny and extremely touching. ay and performance are to be recommended."—S. Times.
ER 400 PERFORMANCES

IDGE. 836 6056. Evgs. 8 5.45 and 8.30. Mats. Weds. eats £1. OAP's 50p) 3 p.m.
V RIX JIMMY LOGAN
ER COMEDIANS."—D. Tel.
IT BETWEEN THE TEETH
Bland & 2 gorgeous girls" SM. VERY FUNNY", S. Times.

, off Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.
STEPTOE & SON
FRED HARRY H.
MBELL CORBETT
on Stage in CINDERELLA
ec. 18th. Book now. 437 6877

IM (836 3161), 24 Perfs only 2 p.m.: Dec 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30. Jan. 1, 2, 3, 6. 7.30: Dec. 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30. Jan. 1, 3, 6. ngs. 11 a.m., Jan. 1 & 8.
AN MICHAEL
SHIRE DENISON
PETER PAN

Y. 930 2578. Evenings 8.0 5.30, 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0
PATRICK DULCIE GRAY
SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN
BRIAN WILDE in
THE PAY-OFF
ILLER! "IT'S A DOUBLE- OSSING DELIGHT." Now. N EVENING OF UNDILUTED EASURE." Sunday Times.

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ANT Bernard CRIBBINS." S. Tel
Terence Jane
R ALEXANDER DOWNS
Bill PERTWEE
RT "Peggy MOUNT—(Stage)
ERE GOES THE BRIDE
ERY FUNNY."—E. News.

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CHAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
FORD'S ASTONISHING TAL- UST BE ONE OF THE SIGHTS NDON NO RESIDENT OR R SHOULD MISS."—S. Exp.

SS 836 8243 ngs 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0.
ALIVE ON STAGE
OH! CALCUTTA!
R 1,500 PERFORMANCES TAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel UDITY IS STUNNING. D. Tel.

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THE LITTLE HUT
licious escape from London and winter." Daily Telegraph.

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SLEUTH
THRILLER EVER."—NY Times ow in its 5th Great Year

K. 836 4601. Evenings 8 0 & 8.30. Mats. red. pr. Wed 3 cing MOIRA LISTER." S. Times as ELSPETH MARCH
IRDS OF PARADISE
NCINGLY FUNNY." City Press

THEATRE 437 1592
TOM COURTENAY in
NORMAN CONQUESTS
by ALAN AYCKBOURN TOGETHER Tnt. & Wed. 8.15. ; R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN Th. 8.15. Sat. 8.30; TABLE S Wed. 3.0. Fri. 8.15.

VICH. 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 2.30. THE ENTERTAINER hn Osborne.

EAD THEATRE CLUB. 722 Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8
CLEVER SOLDIERS
By Stephen Poliakoff

RKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 & Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 (Closed Dec.). Extra Mat. Dec 26 at 5.30 ORD JOHNS. LEE MONTAGUE
HO SAW HIM DIE?
R! Enthralling THRILLER. e audience gasp out loud." Mir

RKET THEATRE. 930 9832
OAD OF TOAD HALL
Dec. 23-Jan. 18. Book Now.

JESTY'S 930 6606 30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Dec. 3.0. No perf. Dec. 24, 25. MILLS absolutely showstopping ENCH ravishing." S. Times. in J. B. Priestley's
E GOOD COMPANIONS
ously nostalgic musical." NoW

HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 Robert Patrick's KENNEDY'S DREN. 8.00. Dinner Optl. 7.00.

ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Thurs 9.0 Fri. Sat 7.30, 9.30.
ROCKY HORROR SHOW
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR" Standard DRAMA AWARDS.

01-437 3686. Evenings 8.0. Sat. & Dec. 26 at 5.0 & 8.30 No perfs. Dec. 24, 25)
PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO & BERT—The Hit Musical
LLY ENJOYABLE." S. Times. ANT." Exp. "MAGICAL." WONDERFUL SONGS." S. Tel.

IR. 629 3036. Prev. tnt. 8.15. tmr. 8.15. Subs. Evgs. 8.15. 5.15 & 10.00. An evening with F & BRACKET—a musical

R. 493 2031. From Dec. 16
SOOTY'S XMAS SHOW
to Fri. at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. 0.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

ID. 248 7656. Rest 248 2835.
COLE
musical entertainment in town. CLOSED ALL THIS WEEK back on Dec. 16 at 8.30.
TREASURE ISLAND
A Musical Adventure
Dec 16th at 2.30 & 4.45 with ard Miles & Spike Milligan.

NDON THEATRE 01-405 0072 r Street, Drury Lane, W.C.2. price prevs. from Dec. 17, Dec. 30 at 7.0, subs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
ILA GEORGE
OCK COLE
DEJA REVUE
A Review of Revues

C THE NATIONAL THEATRE 16) Tonight, Tomorrow & Fri. 30, Sat. 2.15 & 7.30: Peter Shaffer's
EQUUS
7.30, Thurs. 2.15 & 7.30:
GRAND MANOEUVRES
ALWAYS AVAILABLE DAY RFORMANCE FROM 10 a.m.

THEATRES

OPEN SPACE 580 4970. Temp. m'ship
THE SNOB by Carl Sternheim, directed by Charles Marowitz. Prev. Dec. 17 at 8.0. Opens Dec. 18 at 7.0. From Dec. 20 Evgs. 8.0 (Tu.-Sun.). (No perfs. Dec. 22-26.)

PALACE 437 6834. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri.-Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
2 perfs. on Dec. 26, 27, 28, Jan 1 at 6.0 & 8.40. Closed Dec. 23-25.

PALLADIUM 437 7373. Opens Dec. 17 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Mat. Dec. 21 & Daily from Dec. 26 at 2.45
TOMMY STEELE
in a Lavish New Musical
HANS ANDERSEN
Previews TODAY until Dec. 16 Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Dec. 14, 2.45.

PHOENIX 836 8611 Evenings and Dec. 27 at 8.0. Fri. (except Dec 27) Sat. & Box. day 5.30, 8.30.
ELAINE STRITCH
"Brilliant performance."—Gdn. in NEIL SIMONS
THE GINGERBREAD LADY
"The evening is a total joy."—Mail.

PHOENIX. 836 8611 Dec. 14-Jan. 11. Daily 2 p.m. A. A. Milne's WINNIE THE POOH. Add. perfs. 11 a.m., Dec. 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 30, Jan. 4, 6, 11.

PLACE, Dukes Rd., Euston. 387 0031. Last week RSC's special season: Tnt. & tmr. 8.0 Shakespeare's LEAR (shortened version): Wed. 8.0 special perf. GROUPINGS—poetry, music prog. All seats £1 (90p members). RSC also at Aldwych.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Mon.-Fri. 8.15. Sat. 6 & 8.45. Mat. Wed. at 4
EDWARD WOODWARD
THE MALE OF THE SPECIES
A play by Alun Owen with MICHELE DOTRICE
LAST WEEK

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.45
THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW
"Splendiferous revue."—F. Times.

QUEENS 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sharp Mat. Thur. 3.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15
JOAN FRANK
PLOWRIGHT FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. 7.30 and 10 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

REGENT 580 1744 Mon., Tu., Thu., 8.30. Wed., Fri., Sat 7.0 & 9.15
LET MY PEOPLE COME
A Sexual Musical
"You name it they've got it. Never a dull moment."—E. News.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564
PROSPECT THEATRE COMPANY
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
HENRY IV Part 1
Ton't 7.30 (all seats sold)
HENRY IV Part 2
Tomorrow at 7.30:
HENRY V
Wed. 7.30, Thur. 2.30 & 7.30.
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ROYAL COURT 730 1745 Evgs. 7.30
LAST WEEK
Sat. 5 & 8.30.
THE TOKYO KID BROTHERS
THE CITY
"Really exciting." Tms. "Colour & Vitality." E.N. "A Wild Celebration." D. Tel. (See also Theatre Upstairs.)

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The World's Greatest Magician
SORCAR Junior
A great show for all the family. Opens Dec. 23 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 3.30.

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443 Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Extra Mat. Dec. 26 at 5 p.m.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
23RD YEAR
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5. 8 Weds. 2.30 (Mat. Dec. 26 at 5 p.m.)
ROBERT MORLEY
"REMARKABLY FUNNY."—E. Stan.
Ambrosine William Joyce
PHILLPOTTS FRANKLYN CAREY
A GHOST ON TIPTOE
OVER 350 PERFS.

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"THE GREATEST STAGE MUSICAL OF ALL TIME"
ALIVE ON STAGE
Dec. 16-Jan. 18. Two mats. daily.
THE WOMBLES XMAS SHOW
Tel. 01-836 4255

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KEN CAMPBELL'S
OLD KING COLE

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Th. 3.0. Sats. & Dec. 26, 27 at 5.30 & 8.30 (No perfs. Dec. 23, 24, 25). Jean Kent, Liza Goddard Richard Caldicot & Derek Royle in
NO SEX PLEASE—
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis.
"Hysterically funny."—S. Times.

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THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554
REMEMBER THE TRUTH DENTIST
by Heathcote Williams
Prevs. Dec. 15-17 at 8.15.

TH. WORKSHOP, STRATFORD, E.15. 534 0310. Evenings at 8. No mats.
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Sat. & Dly. from Dec. 19. 2.30 p.m.
LAND OF THE DINOSAURS

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tu. 3.0. Sats. & Box. Day 5.30 & 8.40
FENELLA FIELDING, PETER BLYTHE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR."
—Evening Standard Award.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
MAX BYGRAVES
"SWINGALONGAMAX"
New Song and Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Denise Keen & Happy and Pall Co.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opening Dec. 17 at 7.30. Lavish ICE PANTO
ALADDIN
Dec. perfs.: Daily 2 & 6. Dec. 26, 27 & all Sats. 2, 5 & 8. CHILDREN ½ PRICE most perfs. (01-903 1234).

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Book Now! Daily 2.30. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 6.30
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11th Season Enchanting Family Panto "Excellent Christmas entertainment . . . an annual London draw."
—BBC Radio 2

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. 6th Year Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15, 8.45.
PAUL RAYMOND'S
PYJAMA TOPS
"IT'S A PURE THEATRICAL EXPERIENCE . . . THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON"
—John Osborne, Sunday Times

WINDMILL. 437 6312
FIONA RICHMOND says
LET'S GET LAID
twice nightly, at 7.0 & 9.0.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028) Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
Celia Tony Alan
JOHNSON BRITTON GIFFORD
THE DAME OF SARK
William Douglas Home's new play
"INTENSELY MOVING"
Hobson, S. Times.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tdy., Tue. 2 FANTASTIC FAIR-GROUND (children 5 to 9). Tnt., Tue. 8 CRETE & SGT. PEPPER "hilariously funny black comedy". Hobson, S. Times. Wed., Thu., Fri. 8 MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING (last perfs.), Sat. 8.15 THE ENGLISHMAN AMUSED (last perf.).

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Daytime perfs. THE HOGARTH PUPPETS. Send s.a.e. for details.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15 Dining and Dancing. 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS and at 11 p.m.
PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A) ABC 1: 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. ABC 2: 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.

ABC BLOOMSBURY 837 1177 Brunswick Sq. Nr. Russel Sq. Tube. THE GARDEN OF THE FINZI-CONTINIS (A) (Italian film English sub-titles) 2.45, 5.50, 8.55. CHARIOTS OF THE GODS (U). 1.26, 4.30, 7.35.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Bo Widerberg's ELVIRA MADIGAN (A). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.30.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Victor Erice's THE SPIRIT OF THE BEE-HIVE (AA) & MIKIS THEODORAKIS (U). Progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Bill Douglas's MY AIN FOLK (AA), and MY CHILDHOOD (A). 5.0, 7.0, 9.0.

CARLTON, Haymarket. 930 3711. BRUCE LEE in FIST OF FURY (X) Progs. 1.00, 2.55, 5.15, 7.55.

COLUMBIA (734 5414) A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS (U). Progs. Dly. 1.00, 3.30, 5.55, 8.20.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Ingmar Bergman's SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE (AA) at 1.55, 4.55, 7.55. Phone bookings accepted. "The best and most intelligent film around in London at present."—David Robinson, Times.

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Arthur Lowe as Mr Micawber in last night's episode of *David Copperfield* on BBC 1.

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Getting the best out of Betjeman

A Passion for Churches
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

"Men hate beauty. They think it wicked." Sir John Betjeman talks to the television camera, coldest of listeners, as to a very old friend who can be trusted not to show impatience at anything he might say. Were it to do so he would turn his back and walk off, in the equally sure knowledge that it would follow him: Betjeman's back is growing in persuasive moral fervour. Edward Mirzoeff is a producer who gets the very best out of him, knowing precisely how long to let him go on and when to administer a judicious change of mood, much as the Laureate's *own commentary moves to and* fro between chatty prose and tum-ti-tum. Betjeman and Mirzoeff made *Metro-land* (1973), one of the most perfect programmes of recent years.

If *A Passion for Churches* was not quite in the same class, that was chiefly because it was always facing in two directions simultaneously: one archaeological, the other gently didactic. It was a tour round the more spectacular churches of the large and lonely Norwich diocese, and it was "a celebration of the C of E". This meant that we not only got towers of flint, angel roofing, rood screens, bench-ends and Sir Ninian Comper the Incomperable, but also the Mothers' Union stuffing down Maurice Norvic's chocolate cake on the cathedral lawn, a wedding (Celia and Nigel), a christening (Cherry Ann) and the distribution to a lightship of a parish magazine whose front page headline really did read "Hello Sailors, and Welcome".

Cherry Ann of Trunch went scarlet and screamed the font down: the show must go on. The vicar of Flordon prayed in an empty church as he had done every weekday for the last 11 years: we never closed. The *rector of* Martham pored over his model engineering; Celia was a tremulous and expressive bride. *A Passion for Churches* was full of good things, but I found myself always wanting to see more of Betjeman's churches and question some of his assumptions about the Church. It was, intractably, two programmes inside one, and not all Sir John's humane and aesthetic Anglicanism could quite bring them both together.

Almost an Echo
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

Jonathan Taylor's new ballet for Rambert's London season is a nostalgic light comedy, inspired by the dream ballets without which no musical film used to be complete. The music is Milhaud's *Création du Monde*, a piece of symphonic jazz that must have sounded very daring when it was written half a century ago. It has become endearingly dated, a wistfully tuneful echo of the golden age.

The score was originally intended for a Negro view of the Creation, and by coincidence Taylor has a Negro protagonist, but there the similarity ends. The scene is Broadway; Keith Hodiak stands under a street lamp at the corner of 42nd Street reading a newspaper and is attracted by the crowd gathering to watch a star leaving her stage door. She drops her scarf in the excitement of fans and photographers, and when she has gone the boy picks it up.

That inspires him to a dream of taking dance lessons, becoming a great hoofer, being picked out at audition, and starring opposite the glamorous creature herself. They end by leaving the same stage door arm in arm, but when the crush disperses his glad rags have disappeared again and he is once more alone with the lost scarf.

As its title suggests, the ballet is *Almost an Echo* of a great age of entertainment, only perhaps slightly too gentle and subdued. The start is definitely on the slow side, but after that the story is smoothly told with help from Johanna Bryant's quick-moving sets, glamorously picked out in flickering electric lamps. The sort of tightening and brightening which Taylor has applied to earlier productions could work wonders.

Hodiak gives the hero a quiet charm, but his audition dance suffers by following Blake Brown's far more punchy and technically brilliant Gene Kelly pastiche. Marilyn Williams is the heroine, most appealing when seen as a waif in the dream. Gary Sherwood as the bored producer and Lucy Burge as an over-eager aspirant offer amusing cameos. Adam Gatehouse and the Mercury Ensemble play the music attractively.

Nongogo
Crucible, Sheffield

Charles Lewsen

While the Crucible's main auditorium is packed for *Equus* and *Joseph and his Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, the current rep money-spinners, the Studio has been given over to a season of early plays by Athol Fugard beginning with a production of *The Bloodknot* and continuing with two premières.

What emerges is a view of a brutalizing world in which illusion, like innocence, cannot survive. At the centre of *The Bloodknot* is the wry notion of an illiterate black African attempting to sustain a pen friendship with a white girl; *No Good Friday*, rather in the manner of a 1930s gangster film, shows the destruction of an innocent from the veldt.

If the protagonists of *Nongogo* were white, you might at moments mistake them for innocents out of Anouilh. Queenie became proprietress of her shebeen after five years' work as a Nongogo, a woman selling herself for half a crown; Johnny has found work as a salesman after being the sexual object of men locked away from their women in the compound of the gold mine.

Momentarily each responds to the other's aspiration towards innocence; but her ponce and her hunchback servant Blackie force Johnny to face the facts of Queenie's life, and the possibility of love is shattered.

Nongogo lacks the running gags which lighten *No Good Friday*; and Blackie, in Peter James's lucid production, provided with a club foot as well as a hunchback, is an uncompromisingly melodramatic personification of the dark side of Queenie's life. However, the play also contains some of those uncompromisingly stark statements ("The only reason they can't let us down is because we're at the bottom") that prefigure Fugard's later witness to the survival of the human spirit.

Ena Cabayo presents more of Queenie's brass than her vulnerability, and Jimi Rand could afford to find more moments of optimism to check the inevitability of the final parting. Nevertheless it is a touching entertainment in its own right.

Unconventional film of Robinson Crusoe

Peter O'Toole and Richard Roundtree star in *Man Friday* which has just gone before the cameras in Mexico. Directed by Jack Gold, with a script by Adrian Mitchell, *Man Friday* is based on Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, but is said to be a complete departure from traditional attitudes. A penetrating study of relationships, it apparently destroys the assumption of superiority of the stranded white man over his black slave and brings the shipwreck tale to a new and dramatically different end.

MONDAY BOOK

Politics at sea

From the Dardanelles to Oran
By Arthur J. Marder
(*Oxford*, £6.50)

There must be many people who, even at this centenary time, will first and foremost associate Winston Churchill with June, 1940. It was an airless month, a breathless month. It had a unique flavour of fear and excitement—unique, that is, for the traditionally phlegmatic people of Britain—*and those who did not* actually experience it may find it difficult to capture the atmosphere.

Of all the rumours that swept the country at the time, the most fearsome—and the most likely—was that the French fleet would be taken over by the Germans. As every schoolboy knew—and every schoolboy in those days seemed to have an encyclopaedic knowledge of *Jane's Fighting Ships*—the French had a formidable navy, including three modernized battleships, two brand-new battle cruisers and, nearing completion, two of the fastest and most powerful battleships in the world. If this was to be turned against Britain, together with the German and Italian navies, the Royal Navy would have been seriously outnumbered and overstretched. Not a prospect to be contemplated with equanimity by an island people whose army had just managed to limp home from Dunkirk and whose vulnerability to air attack was becoming daily more apparent.

It was in this throat-catching atmosphere that Churchill and his new Cabinet took the political decision to demonstrate its authority and determination by preventing the French fleet from falling into German hands. It had to be a public demonstration—even if, as Arthur J. Marder shows, it was almost certainly unnecessary. And when it was all over, the House of Commons cheered their heads off and men and women went *about their* business in Britain with a lighter heart. It was a calculated political decision, and it paid off in terms of morale at home and moral support in America.

The details of how the Royal Navy came to attack the French fleet at Mers el-Kébir (Oran) on July 3, 1940, are meticulously recounted by Professor Marder in what constitutes the centrepiece of his five studies of the Royal Navy in War and Peace, 1915-1940, *From the Dardanelles to Oran*. The French had done their best to avoid capture; and all the evidence points to Darlan and his officers being prepared to scuttle rather than allow their ships to fall into German hands (as eventually happened). Nevertheless on July 3, after failing to answer an ultimatum to surrender, the French fleet moored at Mers el-Kébir was attacked "*in the confined* waters of the harbour, where they could neither manoeuvre nor bring their guns fully to bear on their attackers. . . . The contest was brief but unequal". Even so, the attack was botched. Only one battleship was actually sunk. But 1,297 French officers and men were lost.

It was an inglorious episode and no one who had anything to do with it ever thought otherwise. The British Commander, Admiral Sir James Somerville, wrote to his wife:

> *It was an absolutely bloody business to shoot up these Frenchmen who showed the greatest gallantry. The truth is my heart wasn't in it. . . . We all feel thoroughly dirty and ashamed.*

And in another letter he wrote:

> *What the hell have we gained by this monstrous business? I still simply can't understand how their minds are working at home.*

"Their minds" were working politically: it was a political decision, it ended in a political victory as evidenced by Churchill's rapturous reception in the House of Commons and by the press. The psychological impact on morale justified the action.

As one has come to expect from him, Professor Marder tells his narrative with pace and accuracy, and his grasp of the available material, much of it hitherto unpublished, is admirable. But 522 footnotes in 288 pages of text seem, to say the least, excessive. For a large part, they are not mere references, but "afterthoughts" of considerable interest which properly belong to the text. Am I alone in thinking that this outbreak of foot and note disease has now reached epidemic proportions and ought to be stamped out?

Michael Wolff

Bernard Dickerson
Wigmore Hall

Stephen Walsh

Bernard Dickerson is a familiar figure to those who frequent opera (perhaps most notably at Aldeburgh) but he is much less well known as a recitalist. Thursday's concert was indeed the first time I have heard him in that role.

Plainly he was anxious to show his versatility to an extent not possible in any single opera, and his programme covered a massive area, in time from Handel to Szymanowski, in space from Verdi to Brahms.

It was an adroit display of comprehension and musical intelligence, not to mention vocal style. Though basically quite soft lyric tenor, Mr Dickerson usually seemed able to chromium-plate his timbre, at least in the upper half of the voice, when something more brilliant was needed.

He showed agility in character songs like Verdi's "Stornello" or Strauss's "Fünfzehn Pfennige", even if the ice under his skates felt rather thin here and there.

His strongest suit, however, was always pure musical line, and for this reason he would have done well to attempt fewer *lieder*. For sheer lack of power he was at a loss in Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe" (which in any case needs a good, dark bottom octave), and even the more delicate "Ständchen" type of song (he did both Brahms's and Strauss's) found him short on variety and penetration of tone.

By contrast the lyrical eloquence of Poulenc's "C" and Quilter's "Mistress Mine" suited him down to the ground. These were exquisitely done, with excellent line and good focus, and so was "Waft her angels" from Handel's *Jephtha*.

Music Group of London
St John's, Smith Square

Keith Horner

Formerly one of the mainstays of the chamber music repertory, Hummel's E flat Quintet nowadays seldom gets a hearing and then usually in the company of Schubert's *Trout* Quintet. The better-known work reveals its stature in every bar, a few dozen of which display as much sheer musical inspiration as are contained in the entire Hummel.

This quintet includes many of the gestures of the piano concerto, a dangerous policy where chamber music is concerned. Indeed, the economy of the string writing often leaves the players unemployed. And unemployment, as the cliché goes, usually spells gloom. Still, Hummel never really allows inflation on the part of the piano to take a hold. Liszt even felt a need to embellish the piano writing so that his London audience barely recognized the original.

There was no such interference from David Parkhouse and the Music Group of London, however. Instead, there was as polished a performance as one could wish for from this team who must now provide the most consistently excellent chamber music in the capital.

Mozart's Horn Quintet introduced another regular member, Alan Civil, in a performance which was generally sparkling, lacking only a few subtleties of phrasing.

John Bowle
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The real reasons for Mr Tanaka's fall from grace

Tokyo, Dec 8

Less than three years ago an ebullient and self-made businessman, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, was swept into office as Prime Minister of Japan on the crest of a wave of popular support. With his penchant for quick decisions and blunt words, he promised changes both at home and abroad. Within months he had travelled to Peking to "normalize" Japan's relations with China, and at home he published a grandiose plan to remodel the Japanese archipelago and decentralize industry away from overcrowded cities. His popularity rating soared to 70 per cent.

Today, almost three months after he succeeded Mr Eisaku Sato as the leader of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a scandal surrounding his business interests has forced their outspoken and somewhat roughly hewn Prime Minister to make an ignominious exit from the seat of power.

And it is indeed an ignominious departure. As Mr Tanaka hands over power to Mr Takeo Miki, Japan's Economy is buffeted by inflation and recession: the country has been pushed close to a political crisis, and the Liberal Democrats—the only cohesive political group capable of providing stable rule—have been thrown into disarray.

The state of the country would therefore indicate that Mr Tanaka's tenure in office has not been cut short solely because of unproven charges that he has evaded income tax and used his position to enhance his personal fortune. There is even stronger evidence to support the belief that Mr Tanaka's demise can be traced to inept rule, inflation, a decline in his personal image, and his failure to control the party after the Conservatives' débacle at the polls in July this year.

Many Japanese political observers believe that Mr Tanaka might have possibly survived the somewhat flimsy and unsubstantiated charges of corruption if the Government's popularity rating had not plummeted to an all-time low in recent months.

In the first place the ruling party, which associated with the interests of big business, has proved itself incapable of taming the worst rate of inflation in the world. Added to this is the fact that government policy during the past two years has, with some justification, convinced the electorate that the ruling party in general and Mr Tanaka in particular were directly responsible for encouraging inflation to further the interests of big business and speculators.

The rot started to set in early in 1973, shortly after Mr Tanaka rashly published *his much vaunted plan for* decentralizing industry and establishing new communication links across the country in his book, *Remodelling the Japanese Archipelago*. As a result of what his rivals describe as premature disclosures in the book, widespread speculation sent the price of land spiralling up beyond the means of the average Japanese within months.

As the prohibitive price of land helped to push up the rate of inflation to approximately 25 per cent in the ensuing months, Mr Tanaka's government did little or nothing to discourage questionable business practices among Japan's powerful trading houses. In many cases the business community, confident that the Conservative Government would not take any drastic steps to curtail their activities, began to corner land and hoard essential commodities with impunity. In the minds of the people, Mr Tanaka—a multimillionaire who made his fortune in the construction business—began to be identified with the interests of business community responsible for inflation, and his popularity rating dropped to 30 per cent.

There can be no doubt that Mr Tanaka's own economic philosophy—an obsessive drive for a high growth rate—also helped to encourage inflation and his eventual downfall.

Some minor pinpricks also helped undermine the Government's declining prestige. Demonstrators, who erected a huge steel tower opposite the runway at Japan's newly completed international airport at Narita, have so far frustrated every attempt by the authorities to open the airport.

However, these were relatively insignificant problems. The real turning point in Mr Tanaka's term of office came in July this year when the political effects of inflation manifested themselves during elections to the Upper House *of Parliament*.

Many of the outgoing Prime Minister's colleagues and foes believe that Mr Tanaka's rough ride from rags to riches has convinced him that money can buy anything. In any event Mr Tanaka certainly approached the crucial election in July with the belief that the party and business could buy back the goodwill the Conservatives have lost in recent years. Huge sums of money were injected into the coffers of the ruling party.

The results were disastrous. The ruling party virtually lost its working majority in the Upper House and has only managed to limp through so far with the support of Conservative *Independents*.

Both party stalwarts and the leaders of big business immediately pointed the finger of blame directly at Mr Tanaka. Setting the pace, his two adversaries in the party, the former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Miki, who has emerged as his successor, and the former Finance Minister, Mr Takeo Fukloa, resigned from the Cabinet after the election to challenge his leadership.

The catalyst was produced two months ago when a literary journal published an exposé of Mr Tanaka's personal business connexions. The 60-page article suggests that Mr Tanaka established bogus companies and has evaded tax while he has held office. While many of the details are vague and the charges are supported by innuendo rather than by concrete evidence, this was enough. It was the coup de grâce for which his opponents were searching.

Essentially, however, Mr Tanaka—like many of his counterparts in other parts of the world—owes his demise as Japan's leader to the fact that he failed to come to grips with inflation.—Reuter.

Peter Hazelhurst

Lord Chalfont

Britain's part in American glory

On Thursday, March 3, 1825, *The Times* reported that Mr Canning "yesterday had an accession of gout, brought on from his fatigue in attending the House of Commons on Tuesday night"—convincing evidence that political life was no less perilous then than it is today.

The same issue of the paper carried dispatches from Lima, announcing the complete rout *of the Spanish Army* at Guamanguilla on December 9, 1824 (150 years ago today). This was the battle now known as Ayacucho, where the infant republics of Latin America completed the liberation of Peru and effectively brought to an end the Spanish Empire in the new world. The Battle of Ayacucho was the culmination of the great campaign of liberation fought for almost 20 years by Simón Bolivar, who by 1821 had defeated the Spaniards at Boyacá and Carabobo and was President of Colombia. In May, 1822, his principal lieutenant, the Venezuelan General Sucré, inflicted a decisive defeat on the Spanish armies at Pichinicha, near the present Ecuadorian capital, Quito. This gave Bolivar control of the whole area of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, leaving only Peru in Spanish hands.

Peru had, in fact, declared its independence in 1821, after General San Martin had occupied Lima without a fight.

He had, however, left the Spanish Army undefeated, and in September 1822, having failed at Guayquil to agree with Boliva on a joint strategy against the Spanish armies, he left Peru for Chile. The Spanish forces at once reoccupied Lima and the new Peruvian Congress withdrew to Callao, the port for Lima, calling upon Bolivar, the Liberator, for help. In September 1823 Bolivar landed at Callao, and by the summer of 1824 he was ready for his Peruvian campaign. At the Battle of Junin he won a victory which enabled him to reoccupy Lima. It was, by the standards of modern warfare, a strange and somewhat eerie battle; not a single shot was fired—it was a cavalry battle fought entirely with lances and sabres.

Bolivar then left General Sucré in command of his main army. On December 9th, 1824, Sucré joined battle with the Spanish forces under General Canterac at Ayacucho ("the corner of death" in the Quechua language), a plateau in the highlands of south central Peru. Canterac had nearly 10,000 troops against Sucré's 6,000, but the battle began at dawn with a brilliantly successful cavalry charge under the Colombian José Maria Córdoba, and by the end of the morning 1,400 of Canterac's force had been killed and 3,000 taken prisoner. At 1 pm he signed the capitulation, agreeing that all occupying troops would be withdrawn from Peru. In January, 1826, the last Spanish soldier sailed from Callao.

The part played by Britain in the liberation has never been forgotten by the Bolivian countries. Although the British Legion, recruited from Wellington's army, had been virtually destroyed at the battle of Pichinicha, General William Miller played a decisive role at Ayacucho, commanding a mixed force which nowadays has a distinctly exotic sound—the Hussars of Junin, the Grenadiers of Colombia, the Hussars of Colombia and the Horse Grenadiers of Buenos Aires. It was General Miller who, at a critical stage in the fighting, engaged the Spanish General Valdéz with his cavalry, and turned the course of the battle.

It is in memory of the British legion and of Admiral Cochrane, who provided the seapower for the liberators, that Britain is the only country outside the Americas, apart from Spain, to be included in the Ayacucho celebrations, beginning today in Lima, and to be marked by an important declaration of Latin American economic policy. This will include, appropriately enough, a call for an end to the last vestiges of colonialism in Latin America, a demand which is principally directed at the United States, but which might cause Mr Callaghan to glance reflectively at the maps in his office which still show Belize and the land Islands in red. In pa one of the interesting sidel on Mr Roy Mason's revie defence policy is that thes British garrisons in S America, together with th Gibraltar, were regarded a from the beginning as s cows. There are appe still a few people in Whi determined to keep the U Jack flying somewhere.

In London the Latin A can ambassadors will mar day by laying a wreath a statue of Boliver in Bel Square and then celeb a Mass at Westminster C dral. Mr Harold Lever Chancellor of the Duc Lancaster, will later vis exhibition of Ayacucho and documents at Ca House, the headquarte London of the Hispanic Luso-Brazilian Councils.

All this is in fact much than the anniversary of a battle, however importa may be in the history Bolivarian nations. It reflection of a long overd vival of British interest- political and economic— Latin American rep many of whose govern and people still cheris memory of days before foreign policy became sively concerned with th East, with Africa and m cently with the United and Europe. They point enormous economic po of some of the Latin Am countries; and there is real desire for some p interest to balance the n American influence t north—it is not only in that one can hear the wr ment—"so far from God close to the United State

After many years of b lent apathy, the Foreign is once again disposed t come Latin America ha the charmed inner circle preoccupations; and it m be too much to hope th day the television, the and the newspapers wil space to carry reports Central and South Amer something other than a tion.

"Ayacucho", Simón said in Lima in 1825, " summit of American glor is pleasant to feel that i glory of which Britain can claim its modest share.

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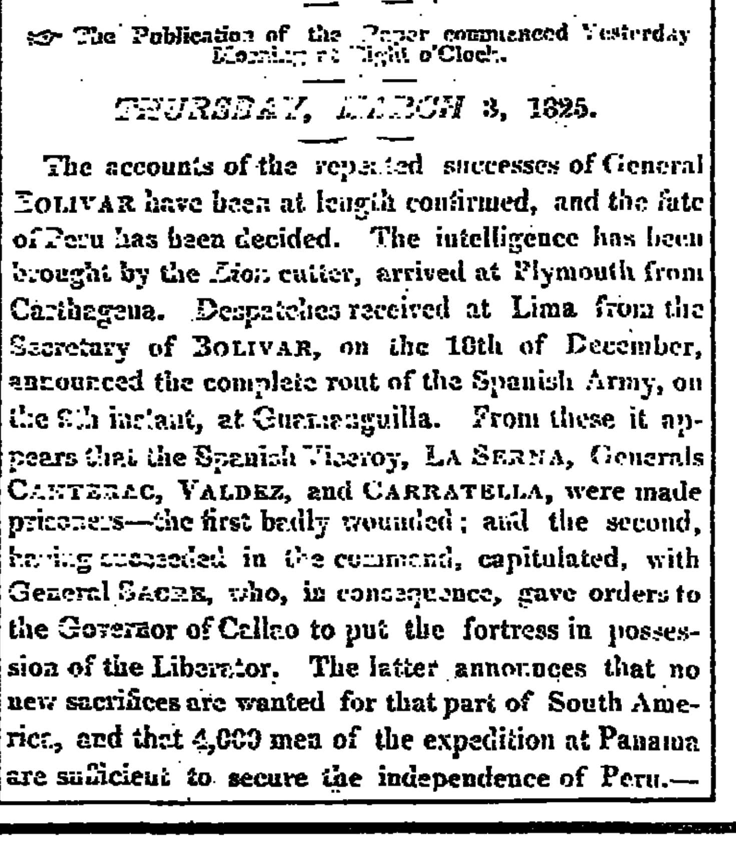

☞ The Publication of the Paper commenced Yesterday Morning at Eight o'Clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1825.

The accounts of the repeated successes of General BOLIVAR have been at length confirmed, and the fate of Peru has been decided. The intelligence has been brought by the *Lion* cutter, arrived at Plymouth from Carthagena. Despatches received at Lima from the Secretary of BOLIVAR, on the 10th of December, announced the complete rout of the Spanish Army, on the 9th instant, at Guamanguilla. From these it appears that the Spanish Viceroy, LA SERNA, Generals CANTERAC, VALDEZ, and CARRATELLA, were made prisoners—the first badly wounded; and the second, having succeeded in the command, capitulated, with General SUCRE, who, in consequence, gave orders to the Governor of Callao to put the fortress in possession of the Liberator. The latter announces that no new sacrifices are wanted for that part of South America, and that 4,000 men of the expedition at Panama are sufficient to secure the independence of Peru.—

Is a 'gold pound' the best method of controlling inflation?

The Reigning Error: the Crisis of World Inflation, by William Rees-Mogg. Published by Hamish Hamilton at £3.25 (paperback, £1.50).

This is an extremely readable essay, or rather two essays not always securely joined together, on the place of laws and of money in civilized society. I find the jointing insecure because the contemporary problem of winning the obedience to social rules of an increasingly self-confident, affluent and educated citizenry seems to me to be a quite special one. Managing our economy in such a way as to give absolute priority to upholding the value of money is, in my view, quite another matter.

Mr Rees-Mogg however is sure that they are the same. And he employs his considerable skills of rhetoric in the citation of historical cases to argue that social discipline on a firm spiritual foundation requires stable money values as its necessary precondition. Stable money, he believes, is indissolubly associated with respect for laws in general—moral and religious, as well as state-decreed laws—in *any* given society. The current instability of our own money is, in his view, only the latest and most dramatic manifestation of a general loosening of constraints on all kinds of behaviour in recent years. Freud and Keynes are conjoined as the grandparents of the cult of what he calls the "inordinate", in private and social life, which is alleged to be characteristic of our times.

This bald summary does not do justice to a rich and intricate argument, which occupies the first chapter of the book, about the effect of a certain attitude towards law—the "ordinate" acceptance of constraints—on art and literature, as well as government; about the popular treatment of science as a handmaiden in the service of a philosophy of unlimited appetites; and about the significance of Jewish thought, especially the tight set of rules built into traditional Judaism, in securing the survival of a small people against enormous odds. The author is clearly fascinated with the last instance. He draws a direct parallel between the performance of this beleaguered people over two and a half millennia and the beleagured situation of the Western world today. A brief quotation will convey the unusual flavour of the argument. "One of the gifts of Jewish culture to Christianity is that it has taught Christians to think like Jews, and any modern man who has not learnt to think as though he were a Jew can hardly be said to have learnt to *think* at all."

After this highly personal and vivid version of our present ills, the book proceeds to set out a case for imposing on the Western world the discipline of a full scale gold standard. This drastic remedy is necessary in the author's view in order to remove the temptation on governments to print more and more money and so debauch our currencies. Without this external constraint, the temptation to do so will be irresistible.

Nor do we have the option, however uncomfortable, of leaving things as they are and simply learning to live with inflation. It is alleged that each inflation is progressively worse than the last and that we are headed ineluctably for a total loss of confidence in money, and hence a breakdown in our economic and social order.

Now, I have seen no serious factual evidence of any general tendency, which has been monitored in a number of different countries over a significant period of recent time, towards a systematic increase in the rate of inflation in successive booms. What we do have is the clear fact that the worldwide inflation which we have suffered since 1972 is uniquely big and sustained. It also has a number of other unique features, both in its original causes and its aggravation by the fourfold increase in oil prices.

I cannot therefore accept the doom-laden interpretation of Keynesian economic policies as a source of relentlessly escalating inflation which Mr Rees-Mogg offers us. It is true, however, as Sir John Hicks says succinctly in a recent essay, that "there is less unemployment, in the slump, than there was in the old days; but in the boom there is more inflation". (Hicks, *The Crisis in Keynesian Economics*, 1974). The moral of that, it seems to me, is that we ought to be more careful about letting our future booms go too high than that we should more actively wallow in the slump which is now immediately before us. I fear that the drastic action advocated in this book would do the latter most effectively.

The dangers of the course which Mr Rees-Mogg proposes can be most readily illustrated by considering his argument that the deterioration of 25 per cent in the terms of trade which we in Britain have recently suffered "would not have occurred", if the pound had been tied to gold. (Page 86.) This is a surprising assertion. The reason for our latest trading misfortune is the hard fact that as a result of the rise in the price of oil and other commodities, the *kinds* of products which we make in this country only buy three-quarters as much as they did three years ago of those goods which we import from the rest of the world.

We can however see how being on the gold standard would have affected our situation today by looking at what used to happen in the nineteenth century in comparable circumstances. Being unable to pay for our much more expensive imports out of our current earnings, we should have been compelled to meet the claims of our creditors by handing over to them a portion of the country's gold. (Or alternatively, we should have had to hand over paper claims on our gold stock in the form of pounds sterling; under the gold standard it makes no difference.) A reduction in the national stock of gold would have necessitated a cut several times as large in the supply of internal money available to the British economy—not just banknotes but all forms of credit. The banks would have been forced to call in their loans abruptly, and a large number of their customers would have gone bankrupt. Business activity would have declined sharply and there would have been a rapid increase in unemployment. Naturally, the cost of imports bought to meet the needs of impoverished British people in the midst of a slump would have been satisfactorily reduced—and with the help of some additional exports, made up of goods that could no longer be sold at home, the overseas balance would have been restored.

This is not an imaginary scenario; the course of events that I have briefly described was repeated several times in the last century. It would be a high price at which to buy the assurance of monetary stability. But in fact prices fluctuated a great deal when we were governed by the gold standard. Thus almost exactly a century before our latest great inflation, in the two years between mid-1871 and mid-1873 British wholesale prices rose 20 per cent—and that was without the benefit of an oil producers' cartel. Clapham in his *Economic History of Modern Britain* actually blames the gold standard for the "marked upward heave" in prices in the two decades up to 1870, concluding that the movement "was closely connected with the great addition to the world's stock of coined and circulating gold". (Vol 2, p 339).

Yet in spite of my scepticism about Mr Rees-Mogg's favoured remedy, I believe he makes a valid and important political point about the need to impose a more effective constraint on the use which governments can make nowadays of their control over the supply of money. He is right, too, it seems to me, on the psychological issue—that in order to restore popular trust in money there is a need for some demonstrative action which will convince people that their ordinary transactions have been made proof against the destructive effects of inflationary decisions by politicians and bankers.

One obvious way in which this can be done—indeed is increasingly being done in a number of countries—is to calculate all payments made by the state, in pensions, social security, interest on savings, etc, in real money, measured at constant prices. If all transactions had to be financed in this way, governments would rapidly discover that there was no gain t in using the money p press. And people, onc had felt the benefit arrangement, as payers come tax as well as re of cash, would not easily their governments to opt it again.

Evidently it is Mr Rees- hope that by introducing pound" as a permanent of the British system, ma I suppose, a kind of entr clause in the unwritten c tion, he will somehow b to bypass the problem o tical control over the supply. I do not think t politics of inflation eith or need be evaded in thi

Indeed, I would go and suggest that the with the golden yoke w wishes to impose on ments is not merely th (in my view) technically tive, but that it is conce as a wholly external non- control over human actio his panegyric of interna pline in response to th ceived need for order, h any case a disappointin clusion. What he seems recommending is no Talmud, which he so admires, but a latterday of the Book of Job.

Andrew Sho

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The Times Diary

Digging in for a crisis Christmas

So what sort of a Christmas are we really going to have? For so long we have been told that we are on the edge of or even in the midst of an unparalleled economic crisis that the prospect of yet another chance to dance the last waltz on the Titanic seems superfluous and a little wearing.

Last year, if you recall, Christmas came in the middle of the coal fracas. We received special dispensation from our rulers to keep the television on after 10 pm during the holiday period, to get our fill of Max Bygraves, Morecambe and Wise, Ken Dodd and chorus girls in red shawls and white fur muffs. Our Christmas shopping was done in shops lit with *oil lamps*.

One of my reporters, touring the Christmas shopping areas of Bond Street and Kilburn a year ago, found that, in spite of the crisis, people still planned to have a good time, and I expect they succeeded. This year, with hardly any Christmas lights in the West End and the crisis a whole year gloomier, Stuart Reid has been wandering round the West End and the City to see if things have changed. Here is his report:

Hangover

On Oxford Street prices have shot up, but then so have wages, and few people are *grumbling*. A computer programmer with a clutch of parcels said: "You don't think about money at Christmas." A foreman stock-keeper said his Christmas was going to be as good as ever.

There is a difference in the West End this season, though. There seem fewer people about. Two policeman who have been doing the Oxford Street beat for two years said that it had never been so deserted.

Some may be staying away because they are frightened of bombs, particularly mothers with children. However, the Irish landlord of one West End claimed that fear had not cut down his business.

In the City the restaurants and Dickensian bars are much less crowded this year, and a solicitor spoke of spending his last pennies on cheer. "It will be our last Christmas", he said, dismally.

Even so, in a fashionable wine cellar near Liverpool Street station, the atmosphere was less than spartan at lunch time. A well-fed young man boasted to his friend, with whom he was sharing a bottle of champagne: "Worst hangover ever. Drank brandy until three in the morning."

At a fruiterer's in New Broad Street, where large pineapples sell for 50p, the mood is tense. The manager said business was slacker this year than last. People in the City, he said, had more money than people in most other parts of London—and for *this* reason they knew when to be prudent.

So far it had been a prudent year. By the beginning of last December, he said, his shop had filled about 10 large orders. This year they have had only one so far.

Slaters, the Stock Exchange pub, seemed to be doing brisk business. A notice outside advertised baby rock lobster tails with two veg for £1.30, and at the bar men stood three deep. But a man in banking told me: "This is empty compared with a normal Friday at this time of the year."

He was a cheerful man who refused to accept that Britain was on the brink of doom. "Of course, there is a lot of conversational despondency, but that's about it." A colleague of his added: "Things will get worse no doubt, but we will still be smiling and drinking pints this time next year."

Two dealers on the floor of the exchange were less sanguine. They were not going to cut family spending, but they were going to be less festive—one bottle of whisky instead of three. The strength of the floor has been reduced 25 per cent in the past nine months, and some dealers who would normally be getting £500 bonuses at this time of the year are getting nothing.

Hard times

But the dealers and the bankers, the fruiterers and the solicitors *do not truly know* what hard times are. As they hurried home to fire and family, down-and-outs, for the most part chronic alcoholics, shuffled into the crypt of St Botolph's in Houndsditch for coffee, soup and rolls.

Watching these people, some of them in their thirties, entering the crypt and smelling of urine and feet, it was impossible to believe that any of them could be made full human beings again, which is the declared aim of the rector, Father Malcolm Johnson.

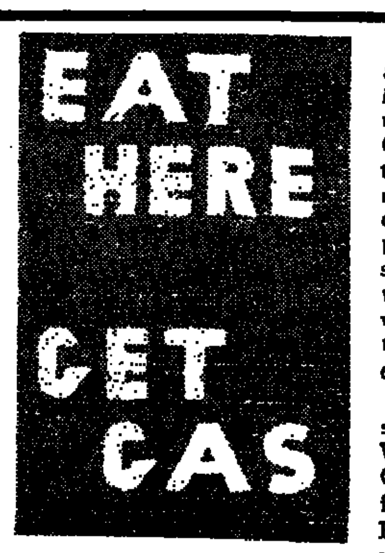
Nicholas Alder, 19, a student in accountancy at the City of London Polytechnic, said that when he started working in the crypt he was saddened and sickened, especially by the younger victims. But helpers overcome their feelings swiftly. On Thursday night a young girl held the hand of an incoherent drunk for half an hour and listened to him ramble. She smiled the whole time.

One or two of the customers are painfully respectable pensioners, carefully though shabbily dressed, who are there because they are hungry. Many of the regulars look sullen. On Thursday one woman was demanding noisily a bag in which to put sandwiches for her mates. A small Indian nun smiled and said quietly: "Shh, I'll find you a bag".

Ask these people what Christmas means to them in material terms, and they answer: "Nothing", though an Irish alcoholic said: "Oh, yes, I'll go to Mass on Christmas Day, I promise you that".

A man from Dundee, said: "You know what I'd like this Christmas? I'd love to be in Pentonville. It's better than the Salvation Army. You get an extra half-ounce of tobacco and a lovely lunch—the best food in an English nick". A man sitting near him said: "You can put me down for that, too". As always, some will have a better Christmas than others.

Topical film show last night at the Institute of Contemporary Arts: Bunuel's Land Without Bread.



Today's sign is a monument to the linguistic gap between Britain and North America. It was photographed on Vancouver Island, Canada, by Helen Hadfield of Denham.

Praiseworthy

At least one Churchill thinks Richard Burton's performance of Sir Winston was excellent. Lady Soames, his daughter, in Washington on Saturday night as guest of honour at a commemorative centenary dinner at the British Embassy, confided that the actor had most powerfully portrayed "Papa—his voice and mood especially".

She was discussing the recent television dramatization over cocktails. She thought the drama—unlike the film *The Young Winston*, where an attempt at impersonation had been made—had produced a better feel for what her father had been like.

As for Burton's s attack on her father i *New York Times* she nothing but blazing eyes Oakes, the paper's co-clu tor, apologized for bein unable to explain ho offending article came printed. A British re suggestion that Burton's was at least a crisp p writing brought Lady S to the point of an ind explosion.

The dinner, jointly sored by the Embassy a Woodrow Wilson Intern Centre for Scholars, ha fares from specially im Hussars (Winston's old ment) and was attend many old soldiers from War Two.

Henry Kissinger was and according to his ch staff he agonized more his speech for the oc than over anything else ever written. The Embass left to agonize over the tations. To Churchill's c wrath over spelling the invited everyone to a tenery".

The Midland Bank thinks times are going tough even for those wealthy customers who q as holders of its Access card. A promotional sent to customers conta diagram and instruction converting the leaflet i paper Christmas candle.

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. BREAK IN RHODESIAN TALKS

:e again complex negotiations ing at a settlement in)desia have ended in failure— , as on previous occasions, to espread surprise and imputa- s of bad faith. On this ision the moving spirit was Britain but the Africans, 1 black and white. Britain d three times to get a peace- settlement before deciding the next initiative must be le by black and white in desia. In the event negotia- s ranged far wider, but they bring the Rhodesian rney General and cabinet etary into direct contact with nationalist leaders in an can capital. Clearly the cans must follow Britain's nple and try a second and if ssary a third time. Fortun- y even in Salisbury hope inues, and Mr Vorster has it more strongly: "The native is too ghastly to con- plate" is his phrase.

iere may now supervene a l deal of attributing of blame the failure. The Rhodesian rnment has said that on ay they were suddenly l with the statement that rism would only be called f they agreed that the con- tional conference, which been the goal of all these avours, should be convened the basis of immediate rity rule". Pretoria has dly confirmed this state- :. If on Friday the two lesian officials were indeed l with a demand for vir- y immediate surrender—the icement of a white by a black rnment after a mere ways- neans conference — their pt departure from Lusaka Mr Smith's ensuing rejection ch terms is understandable. he other hand there are reports that the Rhodesian African leaders, no less than the Zambians and South Africans, were taken aback by the Rhodesians' reactions. There are suggestions that no such unconditional surrender was intended, while the Rhodesians themselves had shown readiness for discussions on the basis of a fairly speedy transfer of power. It will take time for the full truth to emerge.

One of the African aims (and to parole Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole suggests it was a Rhodesian aim also) was to get a common understanding between the two rival banned parties, the Zimbabwe African National Union, whose leader is the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, led by Mr Nkomo, and to join both of them with Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council (which is still legal) in an agreed negotiating position. This has seemingly been achieved, but the position adopted on Friday, if Mr Smith is right, is that of Zanu, which has the majority of guerrillas in action. African in-fighting may account for a last minute adoption of hard terms.

Tactically, Zanu has had the worst of the fighting in Rhodesia. Nevertheless it is understandable that its leadership should be optimistic about the strategic outlook. Frelimo started its war in Mozambique with disheartening reverses, but ended by forcing Portugal not merely to concede African rule but to hand over unconditionally to the Frelimo leadership. This example must be inspiring to the Zanu leaders such as Mr Herbert Chitepo, who have conducted the war from Zambia. They must feel that Rhodesia, almost surrounded by African states, is now a much easier nut to crack than Mozambique.

But whether the revolution in Lisbon that gave Frelimo the victory can be paralleled in southern Africa is another matter. The new Nationalist front will certainly need wholehearted Zambian and Mozambiquan cooperation. The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity may prefer such a war to any settlement which did not reproduce in Rhodesia the Portuguese surrender in Mozambique. But the whole basis of the détente arranged between Presidents Kaunda, Nyerere, and Seretse Khama on the one side and Mr Vorster (if not Mr Smith) on the other was to proceed by negotiation, avoiding the risks to all of them of an escalating war, and therefore by implication not to exclude a constitutional step-by-step transition to majority rule in Rhodesia (and South West Africa). The Zanu line has prevailed and temporarily defeated that approach. It may have compromised Bishop Muzorewa and the ANC inside Rhodesia.

This can be seen as a big success for Zanu (which has a smaller but more militant following than Zapu). But this hard line—which will enable Rhodesia immediately to retain South African support, military and economic—may prove only an opening bid in a long and chequered process of hammering out compromises. Fighting, immediately, will continue, but it is still small in scale, and negotiations in the modern world do go on (especially when powerful interests so wish) against a background of warfare and terrorism. Rhodesia may have to get used to this new context for constitutional talks.

RIKING A FAIR BALANCE FOR THE ARTS

:annot be said that Mr Hugh ns, the minister for the arts, much cheer to the arts when he spoke at the con- ce on the subject of spon- in the field organized last end by the University of x and The Times Trust. His on the incontestable truth in arts policy is vulnerable s it has the support of the : was ominous. His siasm for sponsorship by try had a diversionary air the question which the gates were most curious to answered was what kind of y the Government mean to available in future—and cularly in the coming year. t month the Arts Council's l report outlined the s that would follow if the il's grant-in-aid did not in pace with the cost of next year. Many local and nal enterprises which have up audiences over periods any years would probably to close. Until it is known he search for retrenchment hitehall is going to affect ts, it is difficult to plan for oming year the contribu- large and small with which council helps to keep eds of artistic enterprises d down the country from ency. This year's grant was rst for a decade to show a e in value in real terms, le recently adopted system nning spending three years has already been abandoned in the face of an inflation which would in any case have made it almost meaningless. Instead of its accustomed effective growth rate of 10 per cent a year, the council finds itself pressing with no assurance of success for a standstill grant. It calculates that even without allowing for inflation still to come, it will cost at least £25m in 1975-76 to keep up the activities sustained this year on a grant of £19.5m.

The arts do not have an easy case to urge in hard times. They save no lives, they relieve no hardship, they make no direct contribution to the balance of payments. It is difficult even to establish that money spent on them is well spent, in the absence of any objective criterion of artistic quality. In terms of the criterion most relevant to a government concerned with its popularity, the size of the audience, most of the activities supported by the Arts Council cannot make any great claims. In addition, the concern with experiment and scandal in the contemporary arts tends to create products liable to be decried as ridiculous extravagances by the taxpayer

The quality of the Arts Council's stewardship will be among the subjects investigated by the Gulbenkian inquiry announced today, but its assessment will come too late for the present emergency. The main criticisms made of the council's work are that it concentrates too much on the performing arts, on London, and on the major national stage, opera and ballet companies. It has, in fact, been reversing all these tendencies for some years, although there is always room for dispute over the relative importance that should be given to the tasks of maintaining centres where the highest standards can be aimed for, and of making the living arts as widely available through the country as possible. The extra expense of the National Theatre Company's move to its new home next year has given this argument particular urgency at the moment.

Mr Jenkins's hopes of increased industrial sponsorship are not quite as unreal as they may seem in times like these. More firms are beginning to discover that art, like sport, is a useful field for promotional spending (which is eligible for tax relief). But such assistance tends to go to the large national orchestras and so on, and is of only indirect benefit to the regional and local activities which would suffer most from a cut in public spending. The public contribution is bound to take the main part in the future as in the past. Having regard to the small scale of the Arts Council's grant in aid in relation to public spending as a whole (the subsidy on cheese prices alone is a far larger sum) the Government would be right not to let its hand fall too heavily on the arts next year.

'id Wood

tting rliament on : screen

ce of the persisting uneasy nship between politics and asting kept crossing my field on last week. First, the con- interest over party political asts. At the close of a year s seen two general elections, Budgets, and several minis- broadcasts, the broadcasting ties dropped the broadest s that it would be a season- ct of leniency if the three arties surrendered the unex- portion of their annual ration broadcasts each for Labour nservative and three for the ls.

tal of five broadcasts was in- and one party or another l it was almost prepared to party political broadcast on nas Day to make sure of its The last broadcast of the will now go out on December d if it runs true to form it neither the parties nor the s any good at all.

ndly, there came the designa- f the admirable Hardiman olitical editor of the BBC, as t chief assistant to the direc- eral. He has been moved into o sweeten relationships with inster and Whitehall at a time critical that Portland Place forcing its political pressure her licence revenues by with- g, or emptying, the drinks rd for broadcasting poli- : a Draconian measure that puts Mr Healey's third in the shade.

: there was the feline gossip rs Castle, Secretary of State ial Services, showing an en- proper sense of her import- nas been insisting that she always be given the services senior make-up girl on duty she appears on the screen. It is a measure of Mrs Castle's valuation of a broadcasting appearance that she should make any such request, and it is the measure of the BBC's valuation of politics that the request is promptly granted.

Finally, there came word from on high that Mr Short, the Leader of the House, has been obliged to alter his plan to mount a debate before Christmas on a motion, still undrafted, for a public experiment in the broadcasting of Commons proceedings. The debate will now come in the new year, and on the plea of the broadcasting authorities, which have to find the men and the money, the duration of the experiment has been cut from three months to about three weeks: a period too short for a worth-while test of public reaction. It would be correct to deduce that producers of television do not want to be committed to a nightly Hansard of Parliament, with all the programming and political problems it would create. What they want, and what the politicians will refuse to give, is access to Parliament for the making of news film on the big occasions.

I have quoted the four episodes from last week because they typically and variously illustrate the unending tension, suspicion, and downright distrust that enter into nearly all the relationships, large and small, between politics and broadcasting. Politicians know the power of television as a communicator to an otherwise unreachable audience counted in millions, and dare not let it be entirely free. Television men, out for high audience ratings and therefore in show business, chafe in the shackles politicians fix upon them because managed programmes are bad programmes.

There have been, are, and no doubt always will be faults on both sides. The relationship between politics and broadcasting will never be trouble free this side of Paradise. But it is surely arguable that one of the best and most immediate ways to ease the tension is for the politicians to let the cameras and microphones into the Chamber to report them as they are, both in a daily Hansard programme on the model of BBC radio's *Today in Parliament* and also in news programmes on the big occasions.

Of course, there will be considerable problems to solve, not least those of editing, balance of argument, and copyright to prevent misuse or satiric use of film both at home and abroad. Yet the best place for politics and politicians to be seen by a democratic people is in Parliament, being themselves, speaking and listening, sleeping and waking, without benefit of make-up girls or a hospitality cupboard, and without the diplomatic negotiations of Mr John Crawley or his designated successor, Mr Hardiman Scott. A politician in a television studio must be a propagandist or an entertainer, perhaps both; in Parliament he is at the coal face of legislation and may be the better understood and the better adjudged.

Yet, even in a new and more radical House of Commons, there can be no certainty that Mr Short's motion for a public experiment in parliamentary broadcasting will carry in the new year. In 1966 a proposal for a closed-circuit experiment was defeated by one vote. On October 19, 1972, the last time of asking, a motion recommending a public experiment in broadcasting the House of Commons was lost by 191 votes to 165, with the two main parties marvellously split, on a free vote, from front bench to back benches. In both division lobbies right-wingers rubbed shoulders with left-wingers, shellbacks with parliamentary apprentices, and political television stars with new members who still had to make their maiden speech in Radio Four's *Week in Westminster*. It may turn out to be little different next January.

To read through the debate of two years ago is to realize that the case for broadcasting proceedings as a means of trying to reestablish Parliament at the heart of British democracy comes through as strongly as ever; and also to realize that the opponents of broadcasting have still not had their arguments satisfactorily answered or their fears removed. But is it not the point that the controversy can be settled only by an experiment in which the public, as consumers of politics, have their part? It is the public that both Parliament and the broadcasters serve. There lies their common interest.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Closed shop and editorial freedom

From Mr Nicholas Herbert

Sir, You reported Mr Albert Booth, Minister of State for Employment, as saying in the House of Commons debate last Tuesday that his department "had had no evidence submitted to them that any editor had been expelled from the National Union of Journalists for refusing an instruction which would have denied him his right to carry out his normal professional duties."

Mr Booth made it clear in the debate that he was familiar with the case earlier this year in which when I was editor of the *Cambridge Evening News* the NUJ decided to expel me.

The complaint against me was that I carried out work in excess of my normal duties in order to maintain production of the newspaper at a time when NUJ members of my staff had withdrawn their labour. In doing this I was adjudged to have handled copy which had been declared black by the chapel.

Mr Booth stated in the House that he had chosen his words with care. Indeed he did, and by doing so contrived to give a falsely reassuring picture of the NUJ's attitude. The point is, of course, that in such situations the union takes it upon itself to decide what are the "normal professional duties" of an editor, and seeks to confine him to their brief. If Mr Michael Foot really believes, as he indicated at a recent Media Society meeting, that the NUJ accept that an editor should get out the best paper he can at a time of industrial dispute, he should examine their tactics more sceptically than he has so far done.

Mr Kenneth Morgan, the union's General Secretary (Letters, November 17), made much of my refusal to attend the complaints committee hearing. Had I done so, of course, I should have been accepting that an editor in the exercise of his professional duties was subject to a disciplinary arm of the NUJ. As I accept no such thing I could not possibly attend.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS HERBERT,
Editorial Director,
Westminster Press Limited,
PO Box 265,
Newspaper House,
8-16 Great New Street, EC4.

Ties with Latin America

From the Ambassador of Peru and the Ambassador of Venezuela

Sir, On Monday, December 9, we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho. This was the battle which finally gave the continent of Latin America her independence. It is particularly fitting that we should be celebrating this event in London, for the bravery of the British legion contributed in part towards our victory. One hundred and fifty years ago the British press wrote warmly and at some length of the importance of this victory for in Bolivar's own words "the freedom of the New World is the hope of the universe".

We, too, believe this and that is why we hope that this commemoration will serve to strengthen British-Latin American ties.

Yours faithfully,
ADHEMAR MONTAGNE, Ambassador of Peru,
CARLOS PEREZ DE LA COVA, Ambassador of Venezuela,
Embassy of Peru,
Embassy of Venezuela,
London.

Church right-wingers

From the Chairman of the Latin Mass Society

Sir, Permit me to refer to the article by your Religious Affairs Correspondent, "Church right-wingers make common cause" (November 25). Due to absence abroad, I had missed seeing Mr Clifford Longley's article at the time, and I should now be grateful, albeit belatedly, for the hospitality of your columns to emphasize, for the sake of good order, that the Latin Mass Society has neither been invited to join the Christian Affirmation Campaign nor initiated any steps to associate itself with this body.

In this connexion I also feel compelled to object, on behalf of the Latin Mass Society, to being labelled "a reactionary movement".

Yours truly,
A. MARNAU, Chairman,
The Latin Mass Society,
43 Blandford Street, W1.

Agricultural wages

From the General Secretary of The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers

Sir, The statement on agricultural wages by Mr Cattell (December 2) cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. The fact is that the statutory agricultural minimum weekly rate for men is at present £26.20, including threshold payments. The proposal by the Agricultural Wages Board is for a new minimum rate, consolidating threshold payments, of £27.80 from January 20, 1975. In plain terms that represents an increase of £1.60 a week, or 6% and to suggest otherwise is a blatant distortion of fact. Mr Cattell, not surprisingly does not mention that for females the wages board proposes an increase of 40p a week and for 19-year-old girls an increase —incredibly—of 10p per week!

The workers' representatives on the Board sought to obtain payment of the adult rate at 18 years. Far from conceding this claim, the majority proposal (of the farmers and appointed members) is that 18-year-old male workers should "enjoy" a wage increase of 40p a week—intended to last for the next 12 months.

I suppose Mr Cattell is proud of his colleagues' efforts to keep farm workers among the lowest paid, to resist any move towards equal pay, and to make agriculture an undesirable occupation for young people. The reaction of my members, ordinary farm workers, to these disgraceful proposals is very different indeed.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. BOTTINI,
Headland House,
308 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

Academics and respect for truth

From Mr Anthony Arblaster

Sir, I see that Sir Keith Joseph, in response to a challenge from Professor John Griffith, has been casting around for evidence that some academics "have lost their respect for truth", and cites my book, *Academic Freedom*, in support of his case (Letters, December 4). Unfortunately his citation is not very accurate.

He suggests that I called vice-chancellors "who appealed to reason in the face of student mobs" hypocrites. And he adds that "the implication is that dissenting voices may be silenced by force". There is, of course, no reference to "student mobs", in my argument, and it was precisely a part of my case that vice-chancellors do not have any monopoly of "reason", and that in any case "he and his colleagues do not rule by virtue of their superior rationality". It was for this reason that I said it was "hypocritical" to present the conflict as one between pure reason on the one hand and force on the other, as Sir Keith also does.

If I accepted this black and white picture, and took the side of "force" against "reason", it might be fair to accuse me of indifference towards truth. But I don't, and therefore the accusation is unjustified. Nor is there any implication that dissent can or should be silenced by force. Vice-chancellors are not "silenced" by a student sit-in, any more than an employer is "silenced" by a strike. I think Sir Keith Joseph will have to look elsewhere for evidence to support his argument.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY ARBLASTER,
Department of Political Theory and Institutions,
The University, Sheffield.
December 6.

From Professor Maurice Cranston

Sir, Mr Benjamin Gibbs's letter (December 6) on the action of 25 Sussex dons in the summer of 1973, when free speech was denied to a visiting lecturer, is itself a melancholy proof of the indictment it seeks to refute.

The silenced lecturer was not someone with "a role in the conduct of the war" in Vietnam to explain. It was Professor Samuel P. Huntington, an eminent political scientist of Harvard University. Professor Huntington never advocated "bombing of the countryside [in Vietnam] to force the inhabitants to flee to the cities". He had, assuredly, been accused in some New Left journals in America of having advocated such a policy; but the accusations were baseless.

The great scandal of the Sussex dons' behaviour is not simply that they participated in the destruction of free speech, but that they did not pause to scrutinize the truth of the charges against Professor Huntington before they joined in a witch-hunt against him.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE CRANSTON,
Professor of Political Science,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
December 6.

From Mr Robert Purnell

Sir, May I, through your columns, thank Sir Keith Joseph for his admirable letter today (December 4)?

The *odium theologicum* that often characterises academic debate on great matters, and even small ones, is one of the more melancholy *hazards of the academic profession*. Herbert Marcuse's doctrine that my perception of truth is a mere function of my background and conditioning happily applies to Mr Marcuse's perceptions too. However, recognizing the essential subjectivity of impressions does not of course imply their necessary invalidity.

Meanwhile, however great the difficulties and elusive the certainties, I would still hope that the great majority of my fellow-academics support Sir Keith's implied contention that if they have any duty it is to seek as honestly, patiently, humbly and tolerantly as they may for the deepest truth they can perceive; to attempt to understand rather than to prescribe, and certainly to discuss propositions they may find unpalatable rather than to silence the proponents.

This may seem so obvious that one may well feel saddened that it needs to be reaffirmed. Although such academic norms may not be easily followed when passions are high and prejudices prominent, unless the effort is made by us all the academic function becomes meaningless, and we in our groves of Academe are in effect defrauding the public purse.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PURNELL,
Sub-Dean, Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,
University College of Wales,
Llandinam Building,
Aberystwyth.
December 4.

Planning delays

From Mr John Taylor

Sir, I heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr Flinder in his letter of December 4 suggesting that planning delays are a major contributory factor of the housing problem.

We would cite several comparable examples and many where the planning delays are considerably greater than he has experienced. A year's wait is not unusual. In the light of the decision that he has received despite the apparent support of the planning officers concerned, his clients will undoubtedly feel aggrieved and may well consider an appeal. In this connection he may be interested in our recent experience.

We lodged an appeal with the Department of the Environment in September, 1973. They replied in October, 1974, to tell us that our appeal was scheduled to take place in May 1975. Such delays are unacceptable and there are probably scores of other instances where the construction of much needed housing has been needlessly delayed for several years.

I await Mr Dobry's report with eager anticipation and I am confident that it will contain some excellent proposals, but all is to no avail unless there is a determination in local and central government to inject a sense of urgency into their deliberations.

The authorities plead "a severe shortage of staff" but in the conditions prevailing today, it is hard to believe that suitable staff cannot be recruited. They also overlook the unnecessary duplication of staff which prevails by reason of the present two-tier planning system which frequently bedevils the determination of planning applications of any consequence.

Perhaps the next cry will be that the necessary increase in an authority's establishment to cope speedily and adequately with the work involved will place an unacceptable burden on the ratepayers. I suggest that there need not be any additional financial burden and that much or all of the cost could be recouped by making applicants pay a fee on the submission of a planning application. The amount of the fee would obviously be related to the size of the project involved and the precedent already exists in that one is required to pay a fee to the district surveyor for his services.

Many of our clients would willingly pay such a fee if they could be assured that their application would be determined within the statutory period of two or three months. The cost to the developer would be negligible by comparison with the enormous cost to the community occasioned by the current delays. We can ill afford further procrastination.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TAYLOR,
Chapman Taylor Partners,
145 Kensington Church Street, W8.
December 6.

Children in hospital

From Mrs Angela Rumbold

Sir, In the case of Rogers v Exeter and Mid Devon Hospitals Management Committee reported in *The Times* on Saturday, November 30, Mr Justice Cantley found that, while the plaintiff was in hospital she remained "in the custody of" her parents. He further continued in his judgment to find that where children in hospital are cared for by the hospital and the doctors they were doing so "by the authority and on behalf of the parents who remained in a position to exercise powers of control should they wish to do so".

During the past thirteen years members of our association have frequently been told by hospital authorities that children in hospital were not in the care of their parents but under the care of the hospital itself. By so declaring it was implied that the parents had no legal rights of access to the child, and were allowed visiting and living in facilities only through the generosity of the hospital authorities.

By his judgment on November 29, Mr Justice Cantley has unequivocally decreed that children in hospital remain in the custody of their parents. This being so, our association seeks to appraise parents throughout the country that they should ensure, by whatever means within their powers, that while their children are in hospital they are receiving not only the clinical treatment for which they are admitted but also the emotional security which often, in the case of the very young child, can only be afforded by the continued presence of the mother or the person with whom the child has its closest emotional links. This association has always believed that the best way to achieve such balanced care is by allowing parents free access at all times to their children while they are in hospital. It would appear that we now have the law to give weight to our argument.

Yours sincerely,
ANGELA RUMBOLD, Chairman,
National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital,
Exton House,
7 Exton Street, SE1,
December 3.

Busy body

From Mr Alan Harrop

Sir, Mr Chris Segar whose letter you published today (December 6) may be interested to know that in North Derbyshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the word "neb" is used to describe the peak of a cloth cap.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALAN HARROP,
54 Gainsbro' Drive,
Adel, Leeds.
December 6.

Treatment of terrorists

From Mr Henry Silver and others

Sir, Recent events in England have prompted us to write from Israel to ask the people, especially of Birmingham, how they would feel if they saw those responsible for the latest bombings receive a standing ovation at the UN. They will then have some idea of our reaction to Arafat's appearance and reception at the UN.

As we understand it, the UN is supposed to be concerned primarily with human rights. We would like to ask what rights do people have once they have proved themselves to be murderers. Their crimes surely far outweigh any injustice they believe they have experienced in the past.

Regarding negotiations with the PLO, whose idea of an "olive branch" is to kill innocent people asleep in their beds at Bet Sha'an, we feel that the people of Birmingham, at least, will understand Israel's concern that the terrorism should not pay.

Yours, etc,
HENRY SILVER,
LORRAINE SILVER,
ANGELA GREENSON,
BARRIE GREENSON,
131 Hameginin Avenue,
Haifa,
Israel.

Defining a thriller

From Mr Eric Ambler

Sir, I am afraid that Jocelyn Davey (December 5) is not discussing thrillers; not, at least, in the context of my article on the subject in *The Times* (November 30). His use of the phrases "pre-determined ending" and "trick clues" reveals that what he is talking about is the detective story.

Still, it is good to learn of the existence of the "genuine" novel (Beware of Imitations), though Mr Davey's notion that the true novelist is always as putty in the hands of his characters, once he has created them, is a coy fiction often used by mediocre writers to excuse sloppy work. There are novelists who plan ahead and novelists who improvise as they go along. Both kinds usually rework their material when they begin to see it whole.

Those of them who write thrillers are as likely to be among the latter as the former.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC AMBLER,
Chemin de l'Ile de Salagnon 1,
1815 Clarens,
Switzerland.
December 6.

From Mr Gavin Lyall

Sir, As a writer of what my father-in-law calls "shockers" and I call "thrillers" I cannot support Mr Jocelyn Davey's argument that such as I are "working to a predetermined ending" (Letters, December 5). It may be sheer laziness, but I have several times started books without knowing how they would end, in the sense that I did not know which characters would come out alive and whether my "hero" figure would succeed or fail in his main objective.

I agree that I steer my characters into a situation of conflict—that's what I want to write about. But doesn't the author of every "genuine" novel steer his/her characters into the sort of situation they want to explore? And even if I do go for a predetermined ending, as I have also done, I don't feel that I'm in too bad company. At the Eng Lit school of Cambridge, we were taught that this was symptomatic of the highest of all drama: tragedy.

Yours faithfully,
GAVIN LYALL,
14 Provost Road, NW3.
December 5.

Accident compensation

From Professor Hans-Jürgen Bartsch

Sir, With reference to Mr Ogden's letter (November 22) I should like to point out that the solution which my learned friend advocates is in essence contained in the European Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused by Motor Vehicles, drawn up within the Council of Europe and opened to signature by member states on May 14, 1973.

This international treaty does, in fact, provide for a system of limited strict liability: the keeper of a vehicle shall be liable for any damage caused by the vehicle, irrespective of his fault, but the compensation may be reduced, or even disallowed, if the victim has committed a fault which contributed to the damage. The victim's contribution shall be determined having regard to all the circumstances of the accident.

Moreover, the convention meets Mr Ogden's objection that under a "no fault" system the driver who caused the accident might receive more compensation than the innocent victim: each Contracting State may provide that the keeper shall not be liable under the convention for damage caused to the driver.

The convention has already been signed, though not yet ratified, by Germany, Norway and Switzerland. It is now for HM Government to decide whether to join the other European States in an effort to harmonize, at European level, the rules on civil liability of motorists, and by so doing to improve the situation of traffic victims.

Yours faithfully,
HANS-JURGEN BARTSCH,
49 rue Mélanie,
Strasbourg,
France.
November 29.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Michael Golder

Sir, As a member of the Labour Party who looks forward to seeing the issue of our continued membership of the European Community being settled after a national public debate by a referendum, I was saddened by Mr John Ryman's description of Herr Schmidt as a "patronising Hun". The remarks of the Labour MP for Blythe quoted in your newspaper today (December 2), are, to say the least, unfortunate for three reasons.

First, Herr Schmidt attended the conference as a fraternal delegate from the German social democrats and as the guest of the Labour Party. Secondly, Mr Ryman's phrase smacks of racialism which is surely unacceptable to pro and anti-marketeers alike. And, thirdly, if the issue is to be discussed in this tone it only serves to confirm all the arguments of those who opposed a referendum in the first place. I hope sincerely that those members of the Labour Party who oppose our continued membership of the Community will do so in language more appropriate to socialism than to the National Front.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GOLDER,
33 Portland Road, W11.
December 2.

Straight bat defence?

From Mr Lewis Errington

Sir, In seeing an evening newspaper headline on December 4, "Cowdrey told: fly to save England", I was left to wonder whether the proposed defence cuts had really left us in such dire straits!

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS ERRINGTON,
Little Oaks,
Mill Lane,
High Salvington,
Worthing, Sussex.
December 5

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales will attend the Welsh premier of the film *Murder on the Orient Express*, followed by a reception at Cardiff, on December 12.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, and the Duchess of Kent will attend the Leukaemia Research Fund's carol concert at the Albert Hall on December 18.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Frank Wood will be held at the Royal Air Force Church of St Clement Danes at noon today.

Birthdays today

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, 72; Miss Hermione Gingold, 77; Dr Lancelot Hogben, 79; Sir Stewart MacTier, 69; Lord Marples of Wallasey, 67; Sir Godfrey Nicholson, 73; Mme Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, 59; Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Smith, 84; Sir Peter Smithers, 61.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs John Haldane was christened Katharine Joanna by the Rev Walter Evans in the Chapel of The Royal Hospital, Chelsea (by permission of the Governor) on Friday, December 6. The godparents are Mr John Trotter, Lieutenant-Colonel John Walton, Mr Tony Newton (for whom Mr David Borrett stood proxy), Mrs Jan Readman, Mrs Richard de Pelet and Mrs John Henderson.

Marriages

Major A. G. Buchanan-Dunlop
and Miss B. J. Stourton

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Bernadette's, Westbury, Wiltshire, of Major A. Graham Buchanan-Dunlop, son of Brigadier and Mrs A. I. Buchanan-Dunlop, of The Coach House, Colinton, Edinburgh, and Miss B. Jane Stourton, daughter of Sir Ivo and Lady Stourton, of The Old Bakery, Kimpton, Andover, Hampshire. Father F. B. Gaffney officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a cream Edwardian-style gown with a lace veil and carried a bouquet of freesias. Rupert Shepherd and Lucy Moore attended her and Major Ian Shepherd was best man.

A reception was held at Bratton House, Westbury, Wiltshire. The honeymoon is being spent on Skye.

Mr N. A. E. Coulson
and Miss A. J. Venables

The marriage took place on Saturday at Chelsea Old Church of Mr Nevil A. E. Coulson, elder son of Sir John and Lady Coulson, The Old Mill, Selborne, Hampshire, and Miss A. Jane Venables, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs M. G. M. Venables, Belper, Derbyshire. Canon John Darlington and the Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white Thai silk with a hand-embroidered family veil held in place by a pearl headdress and carried a bouquet of freesias, roses and lilies-of-the--valley. Miss Sally Venables, Victoria Bain and Ben Beazley attended her. Mr Peter Nightingale was best man.

A reception was held at Crosby Hall and the honeymoon is being spent in Zululand and Cape Town.

Mr C. P. B. Purchas
and Miss B. V. M. Vaughan

The marriage took place on Saturday in the Temple Church, London, of Mr Christopher Purchas, elder son of Mr Justice and Lady Purchas, of The Thatched House, Roundwood Lane, Haywards Heath, Sussex, and Miss Bronwen Vaughan, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs C. P. Vaughan, of Showborough House, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. The Master of the Temple and the Rev Norman B. Holt took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of oyster-coloured silk with a fitted bodice, a high neckline and the softly flared skirt falling into a circular train. Her long Brussels lace veil was held in place by a diamond tiara and she carried a bouquet of lilies, lilies-of-the-valley and freesias. Carolyn Gregory-Hood, Alexandra Schmiegelow, Camilla Challen, Fiona Robertson and Miss Astrid Vaughan (sister of the bride) attended her. Mr Robin Purchas (brother of the bridegroom) was best man.

A reception was held in The Chapter Hall, St John's Gate, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr J. C. Gamble
and Mrs E. Miller

The marriage took place on December 6 very quietly between Mr John Corscaden Gamble and Mrs Anne Miller, widow of Eric Miller, of Bognor Regis, Sussex. Their new address is Windhover, 146 Burwood Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Church puts aside issue which highlighted weaknesses

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The public debate about the remarriage of divorcees in church has been laid on one side by the Church of England for some years to come. It is not only those who resisted any change in present practice who have breathed a sigh of relief. The issue, above all others, brought into the open the main weaknesses in the system of synodic government.

The general synod showed itself to be unsure in its relationship with diocesan synods; the House of Bishops showed itself to be unsure in its relationship with the general synod: and the church showed itself to be unsure in its relationship with society.

When an issue splits the church down the middle the decision-making process is bound to be under great strain. It may well have been an unconscious public school instinct for kicking the ball into touch at a critical moment in the game that led the general synod to grant itself a period of grace before resuming the controversy.

In the next few months it will become known how the leaders of the synod will tackle their new brief: a fresh review of the theology of marriage and divorce, including for the first time a study of the implications of the Divorce Reform Act on the church's marriage discipline. When they bring back their findings, the ball will be in play again. Meanwhile, what happens?

It is widely predicted that many clergymen would choose to go their own way if the general synod failed to change the church's policy. There is some evidence that the outcome of last month's debate has had this effect. But time and again while seeking evidence of change one comes across the unexpected. It appears that rather more clergymen are already remarrying divorcees in church than might have been suspected.

In the mid-1950s the Modern Churchman's Union conducted a survey in two typical dioceses and found that the clergy were about equally divided. It is not known what proportion defied the church's norm and followed their statutory right under civil law to marry whomsoever they wished. Few would doubt, whatever their personal attitude, that in 20 years the church has become more "liberal" in its stand on sexual morality.

So, if that was the situation almost a generation ago, it is not *surprising that a recent survey in* the diocese of Southwark disclosed a substantial number of clergy, perhaps as many as a third, who not only favoured change but had themselves married a divorced person in church at least once.

The Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev Mervyn Stockwood, has said he will support any parish priest who feels in conscience he cannot follow the line set by Act of Convocation in 1956: "That in order to maintain the principle of lifelong obligation which is inherent in every legally contracted marriage and is expressed in the plainest terms in the marriage service, the church should not allow the use of that service in the case of anyone who has a former partner still living."

In saying that, Dr Stockwood was emphasizing one of the glories of the Church of England priesthood, the independence of action of the clergy, protected by the freehold of their living and fortified by the ancient doctrine of the rights of conscience over authority.

There is an understandable reluctance by many clergy to disclose that they have, on occasion, remarried divorcees. One parish priest remarked that friendships can founder on such things, particularly when a couple who have been refused a church wedding in one parish are later married in the parish next door.

Some clergy feel there is a danger of becoming well known the neighbourhood as "easy going", and attracting all the hard cases to their door. Some believe that a reputation for disobedience to the 1956 Act of Convocation could blight their career, particularly if their bishop was himself a strong believer in the rightness of the 1956 position.

But the simplest explanation for the reticence of the clergy is the most likely one: there is no reason at all why they should be otherwise. It does not have to be reported to the bishop, and it certainly does not have to be reported to the congregation. A vicar is not going to write to his local newspaper to announce the fact that he has just remarried a divorcee, and it is unlikely that the couple themselves would want to make it known.

One priest referred to a "silent rebellion" of the clergy, but that may be an exaggeration. The Act of Convocation does not, and could not, have the force of law. On the contrary, the law gives the clergy quite explicit freedom that it would require and Act of Parliament to change.

In addition, the purpose of the church's public stand, which was made clear in the general synod's various debates, was to give a lead to public opinion.

That lead would not be publicly contradicted by many clergymen quietly exercising their independence without drawing attention to themselves. They do not feel that it is necessarily immoral for the church to be saying one thing in principle in public and doing another in practice in individual cases.

In the same way the Roman Catholic Church maintains its official opposition to contraception, while individual cases are treated pastorally and charitably on their merits. Thus the Methodist Church maintained for many years its official requirement of total abstinence, while individual ministers used their discretion.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. A. C. Greig
and Miss C. J. H. Le Mesurier

The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of the late Mr J. A. Greig and of Lady Tailyour, of The Bell House, Mersham, Ashford, Kent, and stepson of General Sir Norman Tailyour, and Catherine, daughter of Captain and Mrs J. M. Le Mesurier, of The Old Manse, Evie, Orkney.

Mr J. G. Archibald
and Miss M. B. Turbard

The engagement is announced in London between John Gordon, only son of Mr and Mrs Ian H. Archibald, 15 Succoth Court, 6 Succoth Park, Edinburgh, and Marion Beryl, younger daughter of the late Leslie Turbard and Mrs Violet Turbard, 17 Laurel Avenue, Wickford, Essex.

Mr R. R. L. Blum
and Mrs A. E. Winterbottom

The engagement is announced between Rupert Richard Leo Blum, of the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, and Ann Elizabeth Winterbottom, only child of Mr and Mrs H. G. Hudson, of Stanfield Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Mr D. A. S. Jenkins
and Miss P. Butler

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Stephen Jenkins, of Hampnett Manor, Northleach, Gloucestershire, and Pamela, daughter of Mr E. Butler and of Mrs A. M. Eastburn, and stepdaughter of Mr A. M. Eastburn, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, United States.

Mr A. K. W. Munro
and Miss A. C. H. Seymour

The engagement is announced between Andrew Keith William, eldest son of Mr William Mason Munro and Mrs T. Wakefield, and Arabella Charlotte Henrietta, only daughter of the late John Henry Seymour and Mrs Arthur Sellar, of London.

Mr A. W. Nathan
and Miss A. J. Campbell

The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Murray Nathan, of The Pastures, Totteridge, N20, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John D. Campbell, of Fristhoen Copse, Berkhamsted.

Mr J. G. Pagan
and Miss V. P. Gardner-Brown

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between John Grant Pagan, only son of Brigadier Sir John and Lady Pagan, of Point Piper, Sydney, and Vivien, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G. P. Gardner-Brown, of Dragon Farm, Wildes Meadow, New South Wales.

Mr A. S. Tobin
and Miss C. M. A. Shuttleworth

The engagement is announced between Anthony Shaun, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Tobin and of Mrs J. E. Nicoll, of Godscroft Hall, Frodsham, Cheshire, and Celia Mary Ashton, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs W. P. A. Shuttleworth, of Manor Lodge, Milford, Surrey.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by bond number 9 KL 334522. The winner lives in Southwark, London. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

3 PF 594774
6 KZ 919977
3 LL 214785
4 MS 313491
1 PF 309352
1 PT 601726
4 PB 284557
6 PK 448732
8 RL 783478
9 RW 120106
2 TB 249494
9 TK 361035
9 TZ 411578
4 VF 237249
4 VS 377521
2 WN 379990
7 WS 627139
8 XN 093902
8 XW 847239
6 YL 680380
8 YS 732681
6 ZN 679186
5 ZT 673164
11 ZL 544783
13 ZF 616325

A rehearsal yesterday for a concert by 28 harpists, conducted by Norman Del Mar, at St John's, Smith Square, London, last night.

Memorial service

Mr E. Linklater

A memorial service for Mr Eric Linklater was held in King's College Chapel, Aberdeen University, on Saturday. The chaplain, the Rev Dr A. Main, officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, who read the lesson, and an address was given by Lord Ballantrae. Among those present were:

Mrs Linklater (widow), Mr and Mrs Magnus Linklater and Mr Andro Linklater (sons and daughter-in-law), Miss Alison Linklater (daughter), Mr R. Cormack, Mr B. Bonfield, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs Michael Lyle, Miss S. Lyle.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, the Earl and Countess of Cromartie, Lady Ballantrae, Lady Baird, Lady (Compton) Mackenzie, Sir John and Lady MacLeod, Lady (Thomas) Taylor, the Principal of Aberdeen University and Mrs Wright with representatives of the university, Mrs Napier, Mr A. MacLean, Mr and the Hon Mrs K. Schellenberg, Mr Bruce Urquhart, Mr D. Walker, Mr and Mrs K. M. Walker, Mr R. Mavor, Dr Mary Esslemont and representatives of the Black Watch, Aberdeen University OTC, National Library of Scotland, Royal Society of Edinburgh, International PEN and A. D. Peters.

Luncheon

Zambia Society

The High Commissioner for Zambia, Mr P. Ngonda, was the principal guest of honour at the annual lunch of the Zambia Society held at the Dorchester hotel, London, on Friday, December 6. The guests were received by Sir Evelyn Hone, president, and Mr P. Keatley, chairman. The other guests of honour included the High Commissioner for Jamaica and the High Commissioner for Kenya.

University news

Glasgow

Latest grants include:

From the Science Research Council: £39,425 to the department of chemistry, determination of growth mechanisms in crystals by high-resolution electron microscopy: £104,296 to the department of natural philosophy, upgrading of the electron linear accelerator: £70,709 to the department of electronics and engineering, thin film optical wave guide devices and systems. From the Scottish Home and Health Department: £11,938 (approx) to the department of neurology, assessment of the value of estimations of blood levels of some anti-convulsant drugs in management of epilepsy: £11,913 to the social paediatric and obstetric research unit, dietary nutritional and morbidity survey of infants in the Glasgow area. From the Social Science Research Council: £10,374 to the department of surgery, Royal Infirmary, for research into cancer.

From the Medical Research Council: £10,066 to the department of zoology, research into intestinal immunity to adult tapeworms: £10,599 to the department of biochemistry, replication of viral DNA and virus assembly 'in Vitro'. From the Ministry of Overseas Development: £15,146 to the department of zoology, research into the life cycle of African Trypanosomes: £13,510 to the department of veterinary physiology, evaluation and etiology of breed and strain resistance to haemonchus contortus.

From the Scottish Hospital Endowments Research Trust: £17,830 to the department of ophthalmic pathology, Western Infirmary, study of the outflow apparatus of the primate eye.

From the United States National Institutes of Health: $54,613 (£23,550 approx) to the department of neurosurgery, prediction of outcome of patients with coma.

From the Wellcome Trust: £12,111 to the department of veterinary surgery, study in the physiological and ultrastructural features in venous changes that occur in spinal cord after experimental injury: £11,406 to the department of physiology and the department of anaesthesia, Royal Infirmary, effects on the ventilatory response to carbon dioxide of activity of the limb muscles: £30,000 to the department of surgery, Royal Infirmary, studies on liver circulation.

Technology helps the turnip to make a comeback

Agriculture

Edward Hart

"The turnip crop is the most extensively grown of all British root crops", the *Standard Cyclopedia of Modern Agriculture* said early in the century. Then came dearer labour, chemical weed control, which lessened the need for rotations, and men such as Professor Boutflour, who decried the turnip as expensive water. Kale and silage provided the succulents.

Those weed sprays which reduced the necessity of cleaning the land with a root break now help the crop's resurgence. Turnips may be precision-drilled so that each plant is separated from its neighbour without the stroke of the hoe, and sprayed at seeding so that no competitive weeds appear during the summer.

Combined with effective dressings against the turnip flea beetle, those advances minimized problems in growing the crop. Harvesting remained a bottleneck.

As fodder roots are some nine-tenths water, their removal to the point of feeding entails much effort in handling. Two tons of barley an acre yield 1.7 tons of dry matter, at a time of year when we hope stubbles are firm. A 30-ton root crop yields three tons of dry matter, but 15 times the weight of corn must be carted in autumn mud.

Now mechanized harvesting supplements mechanized seeding and growing. A Darlington demonstration, on an atrocious autumn day, showed how roots may be dropped into the trailer, without humans bending their backs to lift and pull as they plodded forward in heavy waterproofs.

Appropriately enough, complete harvesters are being produced by two Scottish firms, for Craig of Arbigland, Dumfriesshire, drilled turnips in 1745. Today Boswells of Blairgowrie and Reekie, Arbroath, manufacture lifters on slightly different principles.

One tops and tails the roots by scalloped disc controlled from the *tractor driver's seat*, a circular conveyor positioning turnips to the delivery elevator. The other tops one row ahead, picking up the roots on the next bout. The average price is £650 ex works.

ADAS work out harvesting costs at £25.36 an acre where 12 acres are grown, and £18.67 an acre over 50 acres. Respective costs a ton on a 30 tons an acre crop are 85p and 62p. This includes two tractors, trailers and drivers in addition to the harvester. Topper and tailer without conveyor and elevator costs £352 from Boswells.

NIAB has tested more than 200 varieties of turnips in the last 20 years. This compares with Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agriculture 1855* which lists 17 varieties of white turnips, 13 of yellow and 11 of swedes.

Devonshire Grey Stone, Purple Top Mammoth White and Aberdeen Green Topped Yellow Bullock have given way to Danestone, Bangholm, Otofte and Acme (delectable in the pot). Preference for cool, moist climate remains, and swedes piled recently in a Stirlingshire farmyard were twice the size of a man's head.

The Six Weeks Stubble Turnip of 60 years ago has renounced its claims in favour of the 100-day grazing turnip, mainly of Dutch origin. Eaten in situ, they shorten the winter, while at the other end we still look to the mangel when grass refuses to grow under April's icy fingers. Mangels of medium dry matter have been developed, mainly on the Continent with average dry matter of 12 to 15 per cent. Pajbjerg is recommended by NIAB.

Attendance by a hundred farmers at the Darlington demonstration indicates that yield is once again uppermost in their minds. At 20 tons an acre, and only £10 a ton, fodder roots compare favourably with winter wheat and barley.

Price increases: The cost of feedingstuffs is rising again (our Agricultural Correspondent writes). BOCM Silcock, the largest compounder, has been allowed to raise prices by an average of £2.70 a ton less than two months after its previous increase. The company said this would push the price of pig fattening ration up to about £92 a ton and milk production ration would go up to about £81.

"It is the same story as usual, increased raw materials", the company said. The Price Commission has also allowed J. Bibby to raise prices of all brands by an average of £2.80. The average for Pauls and Whites is £3 a ton.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: V. M. Howard, MoD with DIS (SAAS), February 1, 75; K. G. Hamon, Dy Ch Allied Staffs and ACOS (Plans) Eastlant, June 6, 75 (as Commodore from June 3, 75); D. Hargreaves, Naval Ship Products Overseer, W Midlands, February 21, 75; A. J. Wale, MoD(PE) with DG Ships and as chmn, Naval Nuclear Tech Safety Panel, May 16, 75.

COMMANDERS: J. N. Colquhoun, MoD with DC(P), August 12, 75; A. E. Thomson, Resolution (Stbd) in cmd, March 10, 75; R. J. Davies, SHAPE, February 26, 75; T. V. G. Binney, OIC Seafield Park and President NAAB, July 11, 75; R. Turpin, RAF Leeming as SNO, July 18, 75; M. Edmunds, Vernon as Sy Offr, January 7, 75; R. N. M. Thompson, staff of CBNSW, April 25, 75; E. J. Cavanagh, MoD with DNOR, April 1, 75.

RETIREMENTS: Cdrs F. I. D. MacDowel, January 1, 75; J. R. Pardoe, January 4, 75; J. D. L. Schofield, February 2, 75; Surgeon Cdr M. P. Brady, January 1, 75; Rev J. A. Plowright, February 1, 75.

The Army

BRIGADIER: Col N. V. E. Strickland to be Comd 23 Arty Bde (V), December 16, 74.

COLONEL: Lt-Col A. F. Mutch, RPC, to be Comd 23 Gp RPC, December 13, 74.

LIEUT-COLONELS: G. A. Allan, IG, apptd AAG HQ London Dist, November 11, 74; V. W. Cavey, QARANC, apptd Matron Mil Hosp, Colchester, December 2, 74; D. A. Man, RAOC, apptd AQMG Jt Mov Plang Staff, UK CICC, November 14, 74; Maj D. J. Porter, RAOC, apptd OC No 3 Sub Depot, COD Bicester, November 12, 74; W. M. Robinson, RAMC, apptd Cnsltnt in Medicine, Mil Hosp, Tidworth, November 4, 74; D. W. Smith, RA, to be GSO1 HQ NE Dist, December 12, 74; Rev J. N. Thomas, RAChD, to be Chpln 2nd Cl, August 5, 74; Maj M. D. Thompson, RCT, apptd DMTO HQ London Dist, September 27, 74.

RETIREMENT: Maj-Gen C. C. A. Gilbert, December 17, 74.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: G. J. Aylett to Ord Bd as Member "E" Div, December 9, 74; J. K. Holt to Dept of AMP, MoD, November 22, 74.

WING COMMANDER (actg Group Captain): G. McBacon as OC Unit RAF College Cranwell, December 13, 74; M. I. David to HQ STC as C Sy O, December 9, 74.

WING COMMANDERS: G. D. Ramshaw to RAF Halton as OC Eng Science Sq, December 9, 74; P. F. Steib to HQ SC as w/c Air, December 9, 74; R. J. Honey to HQ STC as w/c OS, December 9, 74; E. H. Coombs to MoD(AFD) as Ops(R), December 2, 74; E. S. Williams to MATO(NR) as w/c Ops, December 9, 74; J. M. Ledbury to RAF Lindholme as OC ATCRU, December 9, 74; A. E. G. Woods to MoD (AFD) as SMS 2, December 13, 74; I. G. Warren to HQ NEAF as w/c Plans, December 13, 74; M. J. Marsh to RAF Scampton as OC Ops, December 13, 74.

MEDICAL OFFICERS: Gp Capt D. J. White to cnsltnt advisor in obstetrics and gynaecology: Wg Cdrs: I. M. Hourston to RAF Bruggen as SMO, December 2, 74; R. F. Sowerby to RAF Marham as SMO, December 3, 74; G. Gilray to HQ Support Cmd MO2, December 2, 74; A. T. Johnson to HQ Trains Cmd as Dep Principal MO (Av Med), December 4, 74; H. A. Hunt to adviser in general practice; H. L. Davies to cnsltnt surg; Sq Ldrs: D. M. Denison to cnsltnt aviation physiology; W. R. Fitzgerald to consultant medicine.

OBITUARY

DR WILLIAM THOMAS

Education in Wales

Sir Ben Bowen Thomas writes:

William Thomas, who died recently, was one of the young scholars who, in August, 1914, laid aside their research overalls and stepped into khaki. Within three weeks he was in France, a captain in the Cheshire Regiment and, before the end of September, wounded and prisoner of war. The bullet that wounded him was in his chest when he died in Cardiff. There was no more ardent Welshman than William Thomas, more devoted to his cultural heritage, but he was also a scientist and an energetic man of affairs. He knew what treasures were and he could count pennies. His life long conviction was that if Welsh life was to continue, it needed, above all else, applied scientists to supplement its musicians, preachers, poets and politicians.

For William Thomas this meant more science and technology in Welsh education. His academic record at Aberystwyth, Groningen, Cambridge and Aberdeen with doctorates from three of them, his research work with Findlay, Jaeger and Pope, the publication of research papers and *Complex Salts* (1924) marked him as an outstanding young teacher and scholar. But he found the wider social call irresistible. In 1927 he became Principal of the new North Wales Technical College in Wrexham. Depression soon blurred its prospects and, somewhat disillusioned, he entered the Inspectorate of the Ministry of Education. There he pioneered the two advisory councils for further education in South and North Wales, so laying foundations of the compre sive structure of tech education found in Wales t

In due course he be chief inspector, commanding respect and regard of colleagues as he also di teachers in schools and col and members and officer local education authorities wsa a "life giving fountair was good to be near." He w myopic scientist.

From the ministry he sli into the directorship of Welsh Council of Social Se In the meantime his reput as a farmer, in collabor with his wife and son, growing, so "famous were amongst the flowers and the vegetables, the fowl animals of Trefloyne".

And still there was tim the Congregational Union, brokeshire County Counci University of Wales, the U sity College of Wales, of he was a vice-president. Welsh National School of cine, the National Libra Wales, the National Muse Wales and the BBC. La the University College of and the Welsh National S of Medicine were benefic of the generosity of Dr an Thomas.

He was born in 18 Llandisilio, Dyfed. He m Miss Elizabeth Morgan of Coed Cymer in 1919. The two sons who died in early hood. The father and m sustained each other those blows with serene tude. Mrs Thomas survive

He was made CB in 19 admitted LLD Honoris Ca the University of Wales in

M HUGUES PANASSIÉ

Hugues Panassié, the jazz critic, has died in Montauban, south-west France, at the age of 62.

Panassié, founder in 1932 of the Hot Club of France, was a pioneer among the European critics who discovered jazz as an art form before the Americans. He was the author of about 20 books including a dictionary of jazz, published in 1972.

His enthusiasm for jazz began at the age of 15, when he was laid up with polio and spent his time listening to "hot" records. His early writings centred on the White Chicago School sponsored by Eddie Condon, but Panassié later switched his allegiance to the New Orleans style, an attitude he maintained throughout the rest of his life.

In the late 1930s he w New York and aided the Orleans revival by orga record sessions fea Tommy Ladnier, Sidney and Mezz Mezzrow. The r have become classics of kind, as have the more H oriented series he org with such musicians as F Newton, Pete Brown, Jan Johnson and Al Casey. during this period, Panassié's critical influenc probably at its peak, that Basie dedicated a record t

The Bop revolution o 1940s found Panassié firm the side of what he called real jazz", and he spent of his subsequent career ing those French critics espoused "progressive" j

PROFESSOR W. G. HOWELL

A correspondent writes:

The obituary of Professor W. G. Howell recorded his achievements and promise but only just touched on the scale of his personality. It is doubtful whether any of his friends had either the energy or the breadth of outlook to share all his interests.

These extended far beyond architecture and teaching to include war history, opera, hunting, painting, shooting, old aircraft, skiing, travel and the more rewarding by-ways of collecting and visual experience. In spite of diversity, he was no dilettante. If he took up a sport he learnt it hard and thoroughly. If he started to collect something he soon became an expert.

The same thoroughness went through all his professional work. Every detail of alignment or texture had worked out properly. talk or symposium had both stimulating and in tive.

Witty, extrovert and angry with officialdo would as readily find th to fight against an inju a friend as to campaign cause. Yet in spite of h drive and energy he had patience with individua a rare understanding of who found life difficult.

With his many interest not surprising that his of friends was large and but I think they wou agree that life had mor when Bill Howell was a things happened. In futu world will be a lesser pl all of us.

MISS KATHLEEN WILLIAMS

Miss Kathleen Williams, Welsh-born Professor of English Literature at the University of California, has died at the age of 56.

An authority on the poet Edmund Spenser and the seventeenth-century satirist Jonathan Swift, she was born in Usk, Monmouthshire, and had been at the University of California for six years.

A graduate of Somerville College, Oxford, she lectured at the University of Wales in Cardiff before going to the United States nearly 20 years ago. She was visiting professor at several American universities, including Johns Hopkins, Yale, Wellesley, Northwestern and the Rice Institute.

VICE-ADMIRA KUZNETSOV

Vice-Admiral Nikolai K sov, who commanded the Naval forces during the World War has died at t of 72.

In 1945 he attended th and Potsdam conferenc into trouble under Stali twice demoted in rank 1947 lost his post as nav mander. In 1951 he was named navy commander, he held until his retiren 1956.

His first important po in Spain where for two y was chief naval adviser republican fleet and d Soviet volunteer sailors the civil war.

Parliamentary notices and diary

House of Lords

Monday, December 2: Social Security Amendment Bill read second time. Motions on Social Security (Benefit) (Married Women and Widows Special Provisions), Social Security (Contributions) Amendment (No 2), and Social Security (Contributions) (Married Women and Widows Special Provisions) Amendments Regulations agreed to. House adjourned 5.50 pm.

Tuesday, December 3: Arbitration Bill read third time. Education (Amendment) Bill read second time. Safety of Sports Grounds Bill and Reservoirs Bill passed committee stage. Motions on Milk (Extension of Period of Maximum Prices) Order and Agriculture (Tractor Cabs) Regulations agreed to. House adjourned 8.32 pm.

Wednesday, December 4: Debate on urban transport. House adjourned 7.18 pm.

Thursday, December 5: Biological Standards Bill read third time. District Courts (Scotland) Bill and Social Security Amendment Bill passed committee stage. Motion on Fuel and Electricity (Control) Act 1973 (Continuation) Order agreed to. House adjourned 8.26 pm.

House of Commons

Monday, December 3: Statements on baking industry dispute and Scottish teachers' pay. Housing Rents and Subsidies (Scotland) Bill and Consolidated Fund Bill read first time. Debate on motion to take note of Price Code review agreed to. Debate on the NHS. Motion on Compensation for Limitation of Prices (Post Office) Order agreed to by 43 votes to 11. Motion on Post Office (Borrowing Powers) agreed to. Adjournment debate about the Ipswich bypass. House adjourned 1.29 am (Tuesday).

Tuesday, December 3: Statement on defence review. Cinematograph and Indecent Displays Bill, Historic Churches Preservation Bill, and Rating Reform Bill read first time. Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill read second time by 293 votes to 257. Motion to take note of EEC documents on energy policy agreed to. Adjournment debate about vaccine damaged children. House adjourned 12.15 am (Thursday).

Wednesday, December 4: Statement on southern Africa. Motion on Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure agreed to by 145 votes to 45. Consolidated Fund Bill read second time. Debates on industry: offshore oil construction sites; agriculture in Scotland; Scottish teachers' pay; tea and flour subsidies; health and safety at work; the coal industry; discharged prisoners' aid; river Mole flooding; export credit; and housing subsidies. Adjournment debate about pre-school education. House adjourned 10.39 am (Thursday).

Thursday, December 5: Statement on baking industry dispute. Debate on Northern Ireland. Consolidated Fund Bill passed remaining stages. Motion on Northern Ireland (Various Emergency Provisions) (Continuance) Order agreed to by 91 votes to 22. Motion on Home-Grown Cereals Authority Levy Scheme (Approval) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about energy conservation. House adjourned 12.8 am (Friday).

Friday, December 6: Statement on British Leyland. Private member's motion on small and medium-sized businesses. Adjournment debate about schools in Melton. House adjourned 4.23 pm.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Consolidated Fund Bill, all stages. Social Security Amendment Bill, remaining stages. Motions to take note of EEC committee reports on energy policy and on doctors and dentists.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Immigration Bill, second reading. Safety of Sports Grounds Bill and Reservoirs Bill, report stage. Motions on Northern Ireland (Various Emergency Provisions) (Continuance) Order, Financial Provisions (Northern Ireland) Order, Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order, and Home-Grown Cereals Authority Levy Scheme (Approval) Order. Debatable question on Social Morality Council.

Wednesday at 2.30: Short debates on future of railways and on the Middle East. Debatable question on need to conserve the Atlantic salmon.

Thursday at 3.00: Debate on capital punishment.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Private members' motions on juvenile crime and on home ownership. Debate on the police. Motion on Fuel and Electricity (Control) Order. Education Bill, remaining stages.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages. Motion on Sheriffdoms Reorganization Order.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on capital punishment. Social Security Amendment Bill, consideration of Lords amendments. Motion on EEC documents on collective dismissals.

Thursday at 2.30: General Rate Bill, remaining stages. Motions on Rate Support Grant Orders. Motions on Northern Ireland Orders on Appropriation (No 2), Financial Provisions, and Youth Employment Service.

Friday at 11.00: Private members' motions on law enforcement and threats to the arts.

Today's engagements

Duke of Edinburgh, as colonel-in-chief, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, reviews passing-out parade, Army Apprentices College, Arborfield, 9.50.

Duke of Gloucester attends gala concert in aid of International Piano Library, Festival Hall, 7.50.

English Sculpture 1600-1850, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 10-6.

Choral and orchestral concert, including the Messiah, part 1, by Westminster Abbey Choir and Westminster Abbey Special Choir, Westminster Abbey, 7.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, December 8, 1949

Peasants' revolt

The Italian Government is faced with an awkward problem by the revolt of landless peasants in south Italy. This movement, which began in Sicily and Calabria over a month ago, has now reached the province of Rome itself, where on Sunday peasants began to occupy land belonging to private estates. In Latium particularly the peasants are well organized under Communist leadership, and the Government is torn between sympathy for the peasants and fear of what is undoubtedly a revolutionary movement.

In south Italy especially land reform without land reclamation may only make matters worse. Generations of neglect have destroyed the forests and impoverished the soil. . . . In spite of the tremendous difficulties which persist, Signor De Gasperi's Government cannot be acquitted of all blame. It has been slow in producing its modest schemes.

Dr Barnardo's cuts back expenditure

Britain's biggest child-care charity, Dr Barnardo's, are to postpone some building projects because of inflation and economic uncertainty.

A statement yesterday said that 63 per cent of their £7m income came from voluntary contributions and legacies, "and we are particularly concerned at the possible effect on these of the proposed capital transfer tax and wealth tax. Our overall running costs have gone up this year by £1,800,000 and are expected to increase by another £1,500,000 in 1975."

They were also in the middle of a substantial building development programme, primarily for handicapped children. "Two years ago this programme was costed at £4m. Current estimates put it at more than £15m", the statement said.

But Dr Barnardo's will continue with current work and complete all building works now in progress. They will also seek a much greater contribution from local and government sources, and try to economize on running costs.

Hospital for women may be forced to close

By a Staff Reporter

The Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, in Camden, London, where the treatment of women by women provides an essential service for immigrant women whose religion prevents them from being being examined by men, may have to close.

The General Nursing Council has withdrawn its recognition from the hospital, which means it will no longer be able to train nurses. It is felt that it would be difficult and, under the present financial arrangements, prohibitively expensive to replace the student nurses, who account for nearly half the nursing staff, with fully trained or agency staff.

The General Nursing Council said it had withdrawn approval because of the need for economical use of tutorial and clinical resources in the training of nurses.

An action committee has been formed by the staff to save the 107-bed hospital, which was founded in 1872 by Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. The staff feel they fulfil a need not only within the immediate area, but also for women from all over England who wish to be treated by women. About three-quarters of the patients come from outside the area.

"Some people think that just elderly spinsters come to us". Miss Anne Boutwood, consultant gynaecologist and obstetrician at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, said yesterday. "But we have a lot of shy young women, and a large number of immigrants, especially Muslims, who come to us for religious reasons. We also get a lot of Orthodox Jews. Many patients come to us who would not go to other hospitals, even if they had cancer.

Even if additional funds are found to save the main hospital, the separate Elizabeth Garrett Anderson 32-bed maternity home in Hampstead may still have to close. The new Royal Free Hospital, which is due to open in Hampstead in the spring, will include a 60-bed maternity unit, and it was felt there would be too many obstetric beds in the area, Miss Boutwood said.

Latest wills

Mr William George Young, of Purley, Surrey, builders' merchant, left £186,345 net (duty paid, £13,802). After personal bequests he left part of the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign, the London City Mission, Coulsdon, Purley and District Homes for the Elderly, and Oxfam.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Allfrey, Mr William James Valentine, of West Chiltington, Sussex, builder (duty paid, £10,592)	£86,125
Beer, Mr Gerald Edward, of Parkstone, Dorset (duty paid, £83,456)	£173,627
Davis, Mr Francis George, of Onibury, Salop, quarry owner (duty paid, £10,169)	£282,440
Delaforce, Mr George Reginald, of Thursley, Surrey, managing director (duty paid, £27,130)	£95,987
Fromow, Mr Alfred Samuel, of Windlesham, Surrey, nurseryman (duty paid, £36,058)	£146,563
Kraseman, Mr Henry Charles Clery, of Bournemouth (duty paid, £20,282)	£102,847
Price, Mr George Prichard, of Kington, Herefordshire (no duty shown)	£151,502
Warner, Mr Alfred Adolphus, of Heston, Middlesex (duty paid, £6,338)	£90,291

Science report

Virology: Travels of a tumour virus

What began as a controversy on the immediate origin of a virus thought to cause cancer now seems to have ended with a surprising insight on its origin on an evolutionary time scale. The virus, known as RD-114, first came to light three years ago when it seemed to have originated in cells taken from a human tumour.

The excitement engendered by what was apparently the first identified human tumour virus died abruptly when it was discovered that RD-114 was in fact derived not from the human cells but from cat tissue in which they were cultivated. In the course of resolving the man-cat controversy, however, Dr George Todaro and his associates at the United States National Cancer Institutes discovered some curious properties of the virus which have now led them to trace it back 10 million years to its probable evolutionary origin in a baboon.

There is nothing extraordinary about the idea that a cat might be infected by a virus from a baboon. What makes this one interesting is that the virus belongs to a class known as endogenous viruses. They become integrated in the chromosomes of animal cells and are passed on from parent to offspring in the ova and sperm. Their properties are very little understood, but they are often the basis for the genetic predisposition to cancer in inbred animals.

RD-114 seems to have followed the principle of this so-called vertical transmission (from one generation to another) except for one major horizontal leap, when it must have emerged in infectious form from its primate host to cross to the feline branch of the evolutionary tree and embed itself in the chromosomes of an unknown ancestral cat.

That is the curious history which Dr Raoul Benveniste and Dr Todaro have inferred from what began as a biochemical study on the relationships between various C-type viruses, the group to which RD-114 belongs. Relationships between viruses, and indeed between animal genes, can be determined by tests of the degree of chemical matching between the molecules making up the viral or animal genes. Molecules which match fairly closely join to form hybrids which are difficult to separate. The more easily the hybrids separate, the more distantly the viruses, or animals, must be related.

The curiosity which emerged from studies of C-type viruses was an unexpected similarity between the cat RD-114 and the endogenous baboon version. But what finally led Dr Benveniste back to the ancestral cat was the distribution of endogenous RD-114 in the felides as a whole. For when the cells of various different feline species were tested for hybridization with RD-114, it was found that in only four species was there evidence for the viral gene.

Those were the ordinary domestic cat and three species of wild cat from Europe and the Near East. No comparable genes could be detected in the African big cats, in tigers from Asia or in the American bobcat. If the RD-114 virus originated in a common feline ancestor, one would expect to find it in all members of the cat family, and it would be very unlikely that similar genes would be found in such unrelated animals a keys.

As a comparison they similar search for the genes baboon type C virus in ma mate species and found th lar genes were indeed prese species and the degree to they were related varied w evolutionary relationship particular primate to the ba

That led Dr Benveniste Todaro to conclude that th was transferred from a p to a member of the Felidae where in the near east, wh common ancestor of th species now carrying the lived about 10 million yea The evolutionary studies Benveniste and Dr Toda characteristic of the more emphasis of research on called tumour viruses.

In the course of trying t a viral cause for human virologists have come to how extraordinarily little is about the origin and func viruses. The emerging of the virus as a piece o patetic genetic information can survive dormant ove periods, generation after tion, may lead to a new standing of the nature of curiously inert organic parti

By Nature-Times News Serv

Source: *Nature*, December 456; 1974).

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Nature, the intern science journal, is pu weekly in London by Ma Journals Ltd.

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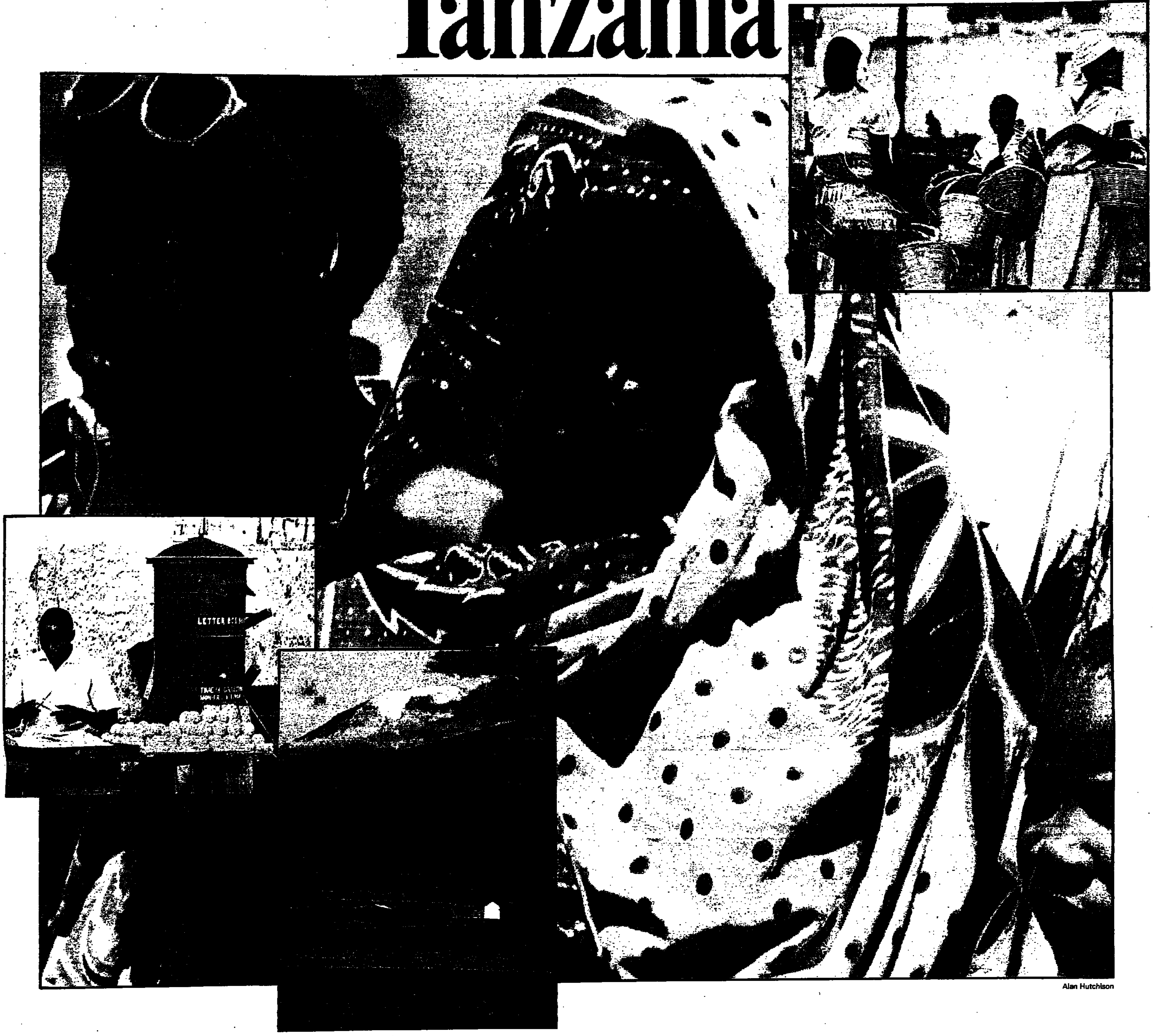
a Special Report
Tanzania



Alan Hutchison

Leader's philosophy leaves imprint on nation whose influence outstrips size

by Michael Wolfers

The interest which Tanzania generates in the outside world is out of all proportion to the size, population and minor trading importance of the country. It reflects Dr Julius Nyerere's standing as a statesman of ideas, shrewdly and persuasively expressed, and the closeness with which Tanzania's socialist experiment is watched in the Third World.

Some observers are admiring, like President Kenneth Kaunda of neighbouring Zambia, whose domestic policies are clearly influenced by the Tanzanian example. Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda have been taking part in the secret talks in Lusaka aimed at finding a Rhodesian solution. They have frequently exchanged official and informal visits over the past decade, and more recently the contacts have been widened to include President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, whose flamboyant style is in marked contrast with the simplicity sought by Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda.

In the African continent men like President Mobutu and General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria lead countries with huge resources which give their heads of state great prestige. Dr Nyerere has prestige but it owes little to Tanzania's coffee and sisal crops and in any case Tanzania's long-term agricultural aims are not particularly export-oriented. Though Dr Nyerere is opposed to the cult of personality and has proved his willingness in the past to subordinate personal ambition to the building of a mass political party, it is his personality and personal philosophy that has stamped Tanzania since independence.

He is also one of the few African leaders to give convincing signs that he is not hypnotized by petty nationalism and would relinquish some state sovereignty in the pursuit of real African integration. He has been held back less by his own wishes than by the reluctance of others to make comparable changes. He is a thoughtful pan-Africanist and a dedicated supporter of the liberation struggle for southern Africa, to which he has given practical support and for which he has risked the security of his country's southern border regions.

He came to power with a vision of what independence must eventually mean to the people of Tanzania and has been moving towards fulfilment of it ever since. The question is whether he has been able to carry his ostensible supporters at his own pace and whether the impetus he has given to social change in Tanzania could continue in his absence. Already some of his political associates of early days have broken with him over the demanding standards he has set, and resistance is visible in the countryside.

The essence of government and party policy in Tanzania has been expressed voluminously in speeches and lectures and seminars over the years. Dr Nyerere is earnestly listened to in Sweden and Canada as the authentic voice of Africa trying to outlive its colonial past and formation, but perversely because his reaction has been exceptional. It is precisely because his government has challenged many of the assumptions bequeathed by the colonial era to Africa—and largely accepted elsewhere—that Dr Nyerere has become a most significant Third World spokesman.

His critics argue that he ignores human nature and wants to force men into giving up understandable appetite and even greed; his defenders argue that the Tanzanian experiment proves, if successful, that a poor Third World country can be governed for the masses in the countryside rather than for the minority in the cities. Dr Nyerere's expensive scheme to shift the national capital from Dar es Salaam to the centrally-placed Dodoma, at present a fraction of the size, and the constant attempts to devolve administration from the centre to the regions are a clear affirmation of the wish to take services to the people.

Similarly the much criticized forcing of the pace of village collectivization is justified by Dr Nyerere on the ground that only through this programme can basic living standards be raised for the majority. Dr Nyerere's ideas, where they are known outside Tanzania, give hope to the peasant in a way that the shining skyscrapers of some African capitals cannot.

Dr Nyerere is a politician and a democrat. He cannot function as a benevolent despot but must coach and coax the party machine and the people—hence his customary title of *mwalimu*, the teacher. He asks more of nearly every Tanzanian than almost any other contemporary African leader dares ask of his people and as he attends African gatherings and sees the changing faces he knows how easy it is for an African government to be overthrown. He asks for time for the experiments—*ujamaa* villages, food self-sufficiency, industrial self-reliance—and makes promises for future generations rather than give quick returns to party loyalists.

At the same time internal and external pressures force compromises. He has sometimes sacrificed an important venture for political peace and it is known that the codes set for the party leadership are not always followed by others without hypocrisy.

Dr Nyerere is also one man. He has recently relied heavily on Mr Rashidi Kawawa, as Prime Minister and second Vice-President, drawing on a loyalty that dates back to the earliest days of party history, and since the accession of Shaikh Aboud Jumbe as first Vice-President and head of the Zanzibar Government (after the assassination of Shaikh Abeid Karume) has been able to work more closely with his partner in the United Republic.

He has had to shuffle other public figures between political and economic tasks, according to shifts in priorities and to take account of personal traits. With a whole range of innovations taking place he has had to watch mistakes being made and to rethink the balance between the desirable and the possible. As a man who is almost painfully high-principled he has had to compromise with his own judgment of right and wrong. He has shifted from support of Dr Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda, to limited accommodation and cooperation with General Idi Amin, now President of Uganda, not lightly but because the long-term needs of the Tanzanian people had to be served.

The core of his Government's policy is still socialism and rural development—a nation of village communities—and though he is meeting opposition from established farmers there are signs that young people in Tanzania are accepting his targets and will bring growing support to the programme.

The pursuit of this programme presupposes that Tanzania is at peace and does not devote extravagant resources to armaments and defence. In his foreign policy Dr Nyerere has also to perform a balancing act between the ideal and the practical. Within a broad framework of non-alignment, Dr Nyerere has consistently and firmly opposed minority rule in southern Africa and has judged foreign powers on their policy in this region.

On Rhodesia, Dr Nyerere has declared a sole objective—"to secure a rapid transition to independence on the basis of majority rule"—and broke diplomatic relations with Britain for a period when Britain refused to make this a commitment.

On South Africa, as he told the Commonwealth prime ministers in Singapore in 1971: "We make no apology for the fact that we want to see the present regime of South Africa overthrown. We want to see South Africa governed on the principles of humanity, with the equality of every citizen recognized regardless of his race or colour." He rejected the "external power" Portugal blocking self-determination in its African colonies, which are now achieving negotiated independence after years of armed struggle.

Dr Nyerere argues, as does President Kaunda, that if western powers back minority rule in southern Africa they risk an eventual "confrontation between the poor, coloured world and the rich, white world". Dr Nyerere does not believe that in the short term Tanzania can engage in military action against the Smith and Vorster regimes, but he does believe that Tanzania is morally bound to aid liberation movements of people from the countries under minority rule, and has seen that policy come to partial fruition in southern Africa.

Dar es Salaam has been the seat of the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee since the committee was formed and Tanzania is one of the few African countries to permit overt training camps for African freedom fighters. Even this degree of support renders Tanzania's own citizens vulnerable to border incursions and air raids.

So long as Dr Nyerere is not asked to abate his opposition to racism, he is anxious to maintain Tanzania's international links. He is strongly committed to the OAU and to regionalism, as a step towards pan-Africanism, and is actually an enthusiast for the Commonwealth. He has explained his Commonwealth support because of its non-racialism: "If we are not opposed to racialism, we have no business sitting down together in an association which consists of representatives of all the racial groups in the world." When Dr Nyerere speaks at Commonwealth meetings he argues for the moral imperatives which also characterize his speeches to party and parliamentary gatherings in Tanzania.

Whatever Dr Nyerere's political future in Tanzania, he has already written for himself a place in history as a moral force in international politics and an innovator in Tanzania's post-independence social development. Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, built a personal reputation that went far beyond Ghana's borders, but characterized by flair, brilliance and flourish. Dr Nyerere too has established a continental reputation but through quiet argument and modesty, coupled with tremendous force of example.

The second and final part of this Special Report to mark the country's achievements during 10 years of independence and 20 years of Tanu will appear tomorrow.

TANESCO

The General Manager, Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, and all members of the staff, extend their warm and heartfelt congratulations to TANU on her 20th anniversary of Socialism construction.

While the achievements of TANU are a result of combined efforts, Tanesco continues to contribute towards Tanzania's progress with the supply of more power for industries, agriculture and better life for the people.

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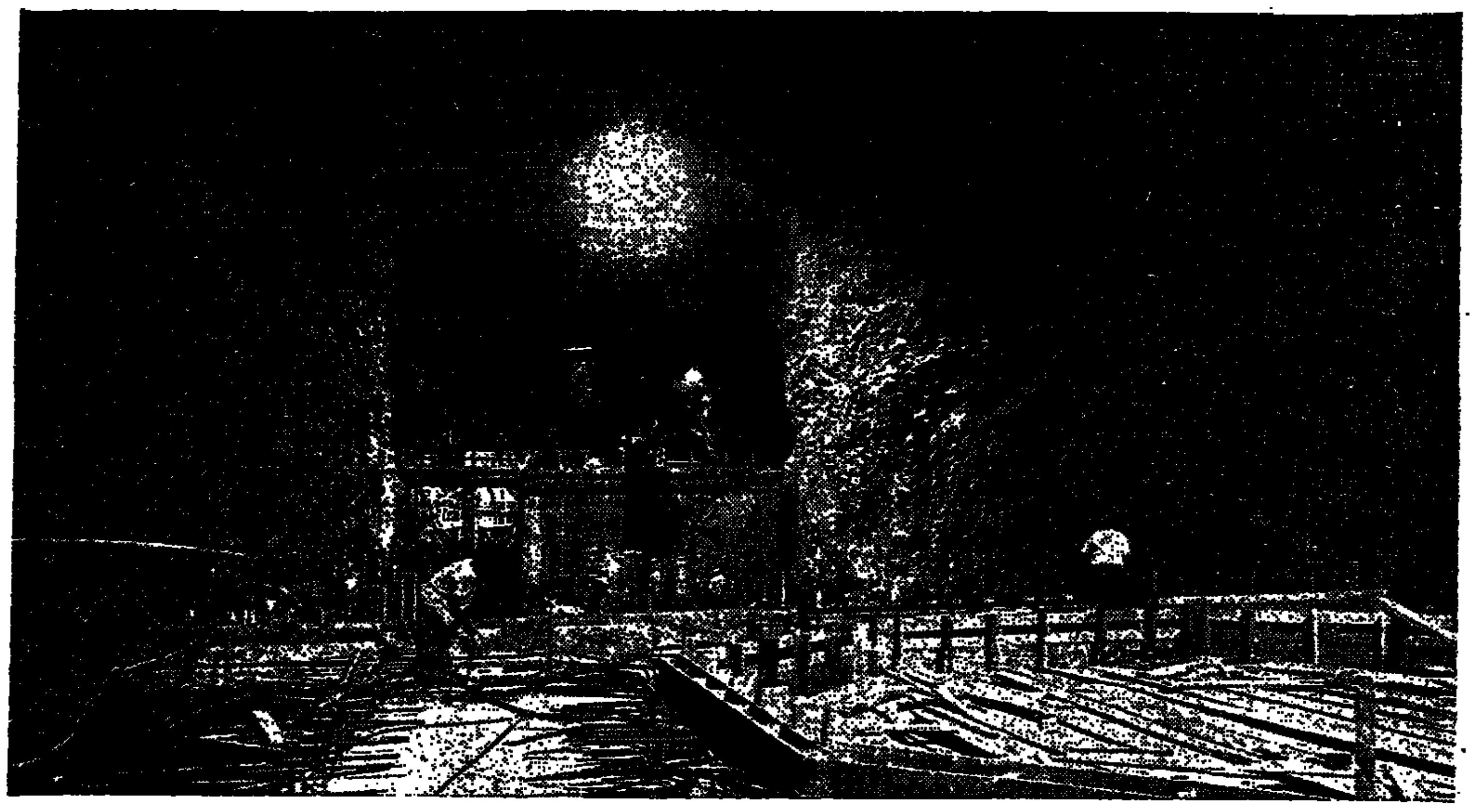

Kidatu Hydro-electric project under construction

J. S. KASAMBALA
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DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA.

REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

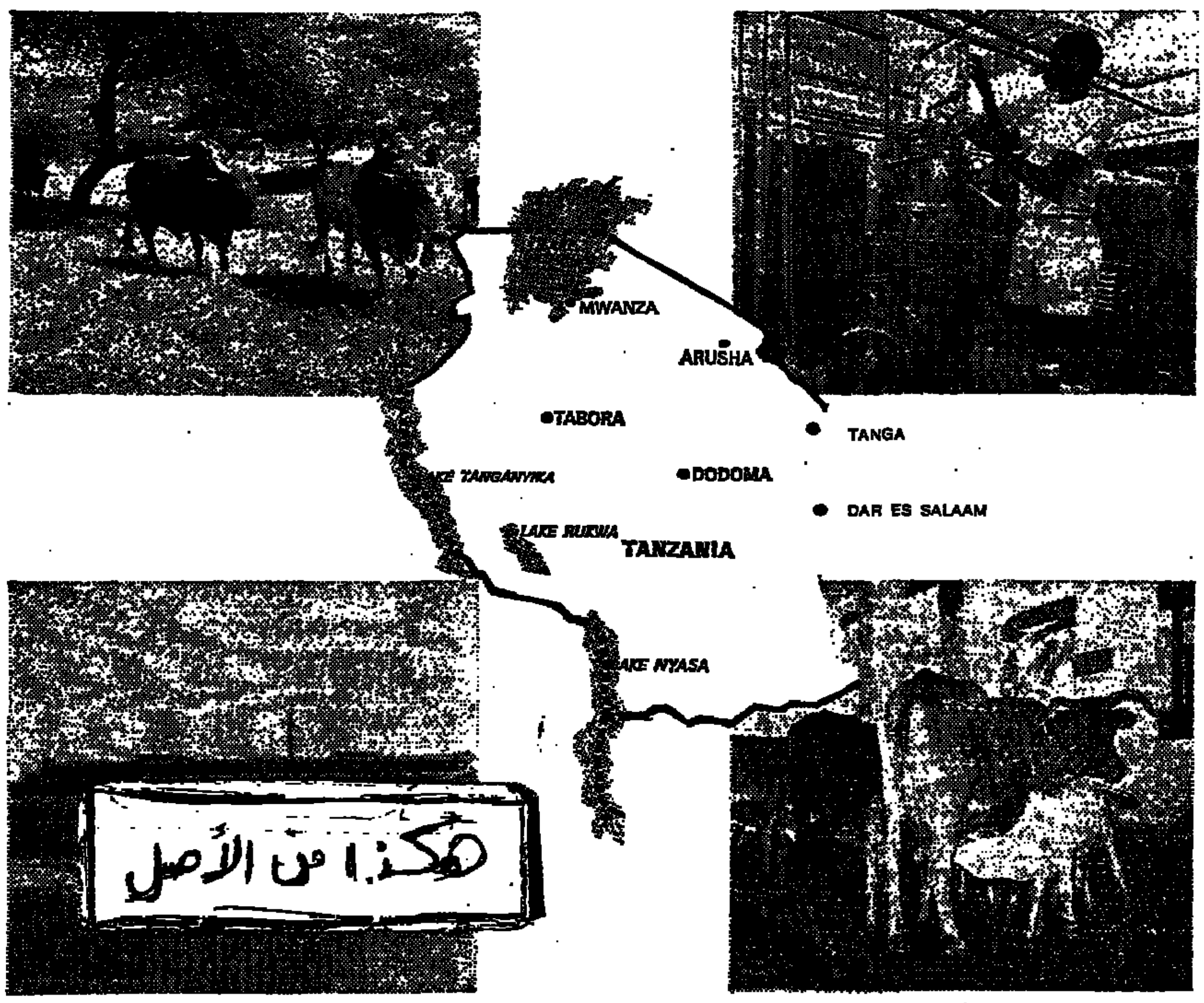
Tanzania Livestock Development Authority

MAMLAKA YA MIFUGO TANZANIA LIDA

" Congratulations to TANU on its 20th Anniversary for its sound leadership of the people in the United Republic of Tanzania.

LIDA, which was born during the concluding stages of the 2nd Five Year Development Plan, looks forward to participating fully in the forthcoming Five Year Plan."

T. M. L. OLE KONCHELLAH, M.P.
Executive Chairman



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6. Technical Assistance to Subsidiaries and Ujamaa Villages.
7. Industrial Training Programmes.

President Julius Nyerere talked to Michael Wolfers recently about some of the lessons he had learnt during Tanzania's 10 years of independence

Tanu's achievements in 20 years.

We know more now about what we want to do for independent Tanzania. During our seven years of agitation we demanded independence but I don't believe we knew exactly what we wanted to do with independence. Although we don't know exactly how, certainly we know what kind of country we want to build. This clarity in the policies and in the objectives of the party is helping to give a clarity to the nation and it helps to have a sense of purpose. We know what we want to do. Revolution by resolution.

This thing in Tanzania they call revolution is bound to be a process that may take a short or a long time—I believe long. It didn't take us very long to agree on the Arusha Declaration; it didn't take us very long to do certain things as a result of the Arusha Declaration. You might call that revolution, but really the revolution is to build a new Tanzania and this new Tanzania is not going to be built within a short time.

Human nature.

I don't know who does not demand a lot of human nature, even the capitalist. The capitalist says human nature is selfish. To what extent does one use this selfishness as the basis of a society, even in a capitalist society? I really think we are all struggling to fight those parts of human nature which are anti-social, and selfishness by definition is anti-social.

The capitalists sometimes over-emphasize this *selfishness*. On the other hand the socialists exaggerate when they think you can destroy self. A time may come, I don't know, when you can destroy self completely. In the meantime we have human beings who are there. I can't take selfishness and use it as a basis for building a society. I am building a society where human beings are not behaving like pigs.

Education and understanding.

We are asking our educated people not to have what they consider the full benefits of education. I think they do understand. One good example: whereas many Third World countries lose their educated people, we do not. The educated people trained in Tanzania will stay in Tanzania, not leave Tanzania. Very few will leave Tanzania because they will get more money outside Tanzania. And those educated outside Tanzania will always come back, although they know they are going to be paid less. It is a general understanding among the elite in Tanzania that they have a social responsibility.

The ujamaa village.

Until we have changed our way of living in the rural areas, we have changed nothing in Tanzania. We have a lot of land; our people are scattered and this is very difficult for development. It would be much easier for development, using the limited resources that we have, if people were living in compact communities. Then you can provide a school and a dispensary, some water and a market. There is this movement to live in villages. This we would have done, socialism or no socialism. There is bound to be an inertia. Many people would prefer to be left alone. We are not going to leave them alone. The Germans and the British left them alone and you see where we are.

We will try to build socialist communities. On the coming together to live in villages, we are putting quite a lot of pressure. Within the next two or three years we should be able to complete "villagization". Socialization is a different matter; this is a long process because you can not force people to be socialists. With these villages in Tanzania, some are socialist, most are not. The majority are villages, not socialist villages. It may take us the next 20 or 30 years before we can say these villages are socialist villages.

Swahili and English

Our ambition is to become bilingual in Swahili and English. We have no ambition to cut our English. In the primary schools Swahili is the medium of education but English is a subject taught. In the secondary schools English is the medium of education but Swahili continues to be taught as a subject. Certainly at the university level English is going to continue as the language of education for a long time.

Tanzanians would be very foolish if they rejected English. We are a small country. English and French are African languages and so one we have. It is a v useful African language.

Military intervention.

I wouldn't swear that military takeover is impossible in Tanzania, l when it does happen, if I' around, it is not going t worry me very much. Tl army in Tanzania is ver politicized. We are maki it the socialist instrumer If it takes over, as far as the building of socialism Tanzania is concerned it won't worry me very mu We are politicizing the a It is probably just now tl most politicized institutic in the country.

Personality cult

The ideas have to originate from somewhe Emphasis has to be give them. All these ideas to which I have given emphasis are not necess my ideas. One sees the country and if you kno the country and its peo you have to emphasize i which make sense. The ideas are mine in the se that I have emphasized them more than anyone else, but they are not m because if they did not make sense to the peopl they would not work. So where you succeed where the ideas are basically a summary of the people require. Tho ideas are the people's ic Once you define them a explain them the peopl "of course" and applau When that has happene they will last, whatever happens to the leadershi

The East African Community

The community has b put to the test and has passed that test. This is closest group of countri the world. Will three sovereign states, young, inexperienced, with inte forces each one wanting go its own way, prove strong enough to work community? Well, we h It's there. It's working.

Then we had the difficulties with Uganda. This was another test, b the community is there. This is a test that the community will continu The modern world is fo cooperation. We underst the problems of our frie We don't have the same internal problems they h We are a much more u country. Economically v are not very strong but politically we are very strong. Decision-making what matters. We have ability to say, "Look we support the community We will use our politica strength to back up the community.

Southern Africa

The Portuguese colo are becoming independ Two colonies are left, tl British colony and the South African colony, a we must get them independent. They may more difficult, I don't k You can't say, having liberated the Portugues colonies, then we stop, Rhodesia will continue Namibia will continue. have to become indepen So we are hopeful. Since at least set is becoming independent, we must m to the next set.

Adult education benefits all

by Alan Hutchison

It would be difficult to imagine a more barren or remote area than that bordering the road from Iringa to Dodoma. It was about midway between the two towns that, earlier this year, my car decided it had had enough.

My eye stretched gloomily to the horizon. Not a soul in sight. And then, as always seems to happen in Africa, there materialized from the bush, like mist rising out of the ground, a young woman with her child strapped to her back.

We took about a minute exhausting my limited Swahili. Then, as she did not seem anxious to go, I brought out of the car some English magazines on wildlife to show the child. Its mother immediately seized them, and started to read, haltingly, the English text; for the next hour she learnt how to pronounce the names of animals with which she was familiar.

Her ability to read was a tribute to the success of the adult education programme in extending its services to the rural areas, her willingness to learn a symbol of the great desire of nearly all Tanzanians to find greater self-fulfilment through greater knowledge.

It is enormously to the credit of Tanzania's present leaders that they have not simply written off the older generation as illiterate, and devoted all the country's educational resources to the seemingly more promising and productive younger generation. It is perhaps this policy of extending the available benefits to all sections of the community, well exemplified in the adult education programme, that entitles Tanzania to call itself a socialist country.

When I finally reached Dodoma I saw a striking example of the practicality of adult education. My friend the planning officer and I were driving through a village when we saw an entire Wagogo family cutting down some banana trees near their hut.

He asked the head of the family what they were doing. The man looked at him a second, and replied: "*Mtu ni afya, bwana, mtu ni afya*" ("Man is health, my friend, man is health").

The explanation was sufficient, for Mtu ni Afya was the title of a mass adult education programme, which every week was explaining the rudiments of environmental health. The theme that week had been malaria. Banana trees breed mosquitoes, mosquitoes breed malaria. So, the programme had advised, cut down all the banana trees near your home.

Adult education has been expanding since independence. A recent report established that there were some 80,000 adult education teachers throughout the country, and that about three million people, or nearly a quarter of the population, had enrolled for various adult education activities. This would mean that, after China and Cuba, Tanzania has relatively the biggest adult education programme in the world.

In 1964, soon after independence, the Govern issued the Institute of A Education decrees, whic out certain aims. Alth asked to conduct extra classes, the institute's job was to train adult cators and to carry ou search into adult educa The institute now recording and audio-v sections, it organizes s nars, runs regional ce and publishes adult e tion guides as well as si books suited to the rea requirements of new l ates.

continued on facing

According to a recent report there were some 80,000 adult ed cation teachers in Tanzania and about three million people h enrolled for classes.

)iscipline needed to hold hard-won gains

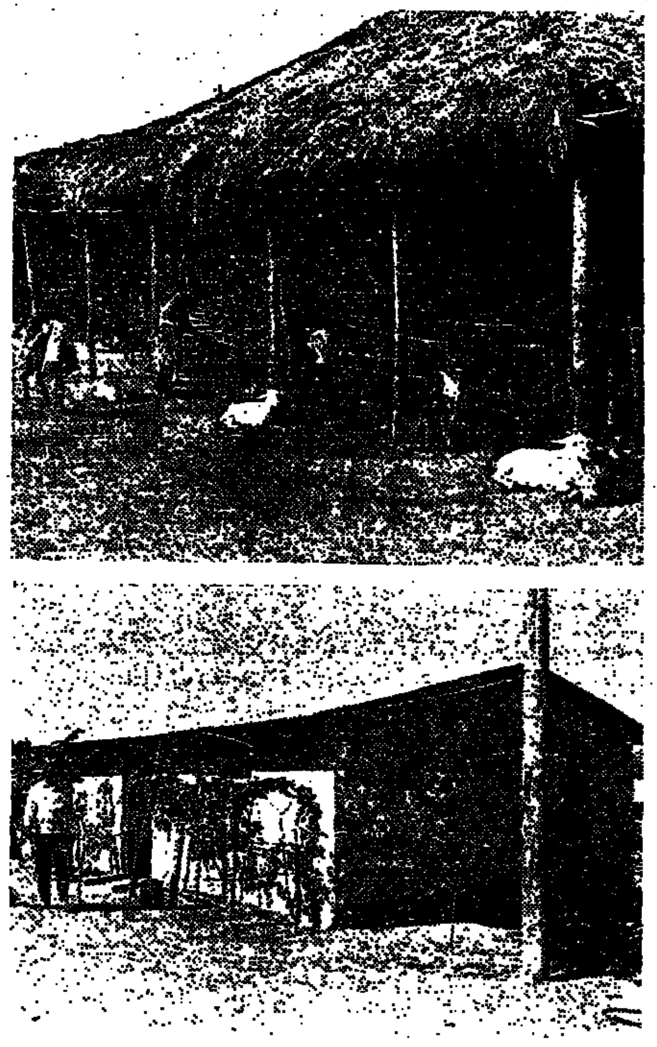
early every town and ge in the vast and rse land of Tanzania house or hut has flying e it the green and k flag of the country's ig party, the Tanga- a African National n (TANU). The flag, more frequently seen the national flag, symes that the party is minent and to be found ywhere. But more than the open door of the l Tanu branch office r the flag symbolizes continuing connexion een the man in the t and the party.

r Tanu's greatest vement since independ- has been to ensure the leadership does not away from the party, that the party does not away from the people. result has been the ly evolvement of a list philosophy, embo- in the Arusha Declar- , and the introduction tern self-denying legis- n designed to limit the r and wealth of Tan- 's leaders.

e sovereign body in the try is the National utive *Committee of the* , which ensures that politicians are kept in *with the feelings of* party. The committee rn is left in few doubts to the feelings of rank and file at the conference, which is ded by thousands of peasants and workers compose Tanu.

ty officialdom is still bullying, inefficient corrupt; opportunities still greater in the s than in the villages the sexual revolution, te some brave efforts he women's branch of , is very much in the at future. Political isonment, too, is sanc- d and a cruel regime Zanzibar was tolerated t unwillingly.

e reality of Tanzania President Nyerere and has to deal with is of ocredibly poor country a scattered and illi- population, and, 13 ago at independence, no trained local nistrators or locally ed political institu- except for Tanu itself. President Nyerere has the country's main ies have been poverty, ance and disease; while wed health facilities mass education (includ- n excellent adult edu- programme) have something to eradicate wo latter factors—Tanzania is still a very poor country.



Ujamaa, or "familyhood", is the collectivist solution for bringing amenities to the greatest number of people in rural areas. A purpose-built house with a tin roof contrasted with, top, a traditional house.

In recent years world inflation and falling agricultural production, partly caused by drought, have exacerbated the situation—but so, too, has laziness. In a candid speech on May Day this year President Nyerere told his countrymen: "Freedom is work.... We are free people, we are not slaves. And whereas slaves are used, a free man uses himself. Tanzanian peasants and workers must therefore work; we must discipline ourselves. Otherwise we shall jeopardize our freedom and mock our hopes for the future."

The President was primarily thinking, probably, of loss of production in factories, caused by workers striking illegally against alleged management inefficiencies; but agricultural output has also been falling in recent years. Discipline and hard work are essential to preserve Tanzania's hard-won gains—as the President said, socialism does not mean avoiding work.

Tanzania's contributions to a working African socialist philosophy have been many, but two are outstanding. The first has been the insistence that development must be rural-based, that the welfare of the country is inextricably bound up with the welfare of the 80 per cent of the population who live in the country and villages—and that, if necessary, urban dwellers will have to accept a reduction in their standards of living to allow the rural areas to catch up. The second has been the evolvement of original institutions and legislation to ensure that these ideals are carried out in practice.

Legislation to check and limit the power and wealth of the *leadership* has marked every stage of Tanzania's recent history. Leaders first took a cut in their salaries and then saw the possible limits of their wealth more clearly defined in the Arusha Declaration.

No leader was to receive more than one salary, or any rent from houses he owned; he could not be a director of a company, or even own any shares in a company. A leader was *defined as a Government or* party official who earned more than £30 a month.

More recently the relationship between these leaders—in industry as well as in politics—and those they lead has been defined in the *Mwongozo*, or leadership guidelines issued in 1971. In them an attempt has been made to close the gap between the men who give the orders and those who obey them, to establish a more egalitarian relationship *between the leaders* and the led.

By far the most important and well-known instrument for carrying out Tanzania's socialism has been the concept of *ujamaa*. The closest English equivalent of the word is "familyhood" and the idea is simply to apply the widespread African institution of the extended family on a larger scale.

The policy of "villagization" raises a number of ethical and legal *problems*, among which are the question of compensation to previous owners of land and the dilemma of whether governments have the right to compel people to enjoy a better standard of living. While admitting earlier this year that there was an element of compulsion in the village policies, President Nyerere likened it to the compulsion of vaccination or primary education in England.

While the Government intended to compel Tanzanians to live in villages (and already thi year there have been reports of the army being called in to enforce this directive), it could not compel them to go into *ujamaa*. That, he said, was a faith: "We think it's a jolly good thing . . . but socialism is a matter of conviction. And you can't convince by law."

A.H.

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ult education benefits all

nued from facing page

— 1969 the *institute* was ured to explore ways of nding adult education ities more widely to l areas, a request that o the launching of Mtu fya, perhaps one of the successful mass radio *ational* campaigns ever ucted in a developing try. A pilot prome, called Wakati wa ha (a Time for Rejoic- celebrating 10 years of pendence, was broad- in 1971 to test public ion and to discover the involved in trying to and teach small s of isolated, illiterate le huddled round a set.

the basis of the les- *learnt from that pro-* it was decided to h a mass radio pro- me on the subject of onmental health. It a highly practical sub- and it was felt, *rightly*, it was a subject that e would listen to and bly act on. More than onths of *planning* went the preparation of the aign, the most vital of which *was* the train- of some 70,000 study rs to organize the ing groups.

ir task, they were told, not to lecture, but to late discussion. For im of the campaign was to persuade the listening groups actually to do something about their living and sanitary conditions; its main object was to prevent bad health, not describe *it*. The programme planners wanted the listeners, many of whom would normally ascribe bad health to bad spirits, to apply the suggested remedies—or the suggested preventive measures—to their own situations. And the overriding message was that good health depends primarily on the individual not on the Government.

Schoolchildren singing national songs at Dodoma.

The launching of Mtu ni *Afya was accompanied* by an extraordinary amount of publicity. Press and radio announcements prepared the public for the first programme, politicians advised people to tune in and the Friendship Textile Mill even produced three special designs with health motifs, *which people still wear*.

The programmes concentrated on six common health problems: malaria, hookworm, dysentery, bilharzia, tuberculosis and water. The 20-minute programme was *preceded by 10* minutes of music, designated as gathering time, and the programmes were *presented in* as interesting a way as possible, with sound effects and dramatized situations. Every group also *had* an accompanying pamphlet, printed in large letters, which was useful for literacy purposes as well as summarizing the broadcasts. The 12 programmes were broadcast three times a week, to give flexibility of listening times.

The campaign was a great success, far exceeding its *planners' expectations.* The estimated audience was more than two million, with the message being passed on to probably twice that number. At its height Mtu ni Afya virtually became a national cult. Not only did people listen to the programme, they wrote poems about it, danced dances for it and sang songs about it. One even got into Tanzania's Top Ten.

More prosaically but more practically, they cut down banana trees for it, wore shoes for it and dug latrines for it. My planning officer friend had a collection of photographs showing all the different tribal variations of latrine architecture—miniatures of larger hut styles—some made of wood, others of mud, others of straw, round latrines, square latrines, rectangular latrines and latrines with a bobble on top.

As a lasting monument to the programme they may not seem very heroic, but the planners could not have asked for a more fitting memorial.

The worry is that adult education requires constant supervision and good back-up facilities—two services at present beyond the country's resources. The danger is that once the novelty of a campaign like Mtu ni Afya has worn off, people will simply go back to their old ways and forget the lessons they have learnt.

Lack of resources also militates against countrywide availability of reading material. This is a great shame, because, however one appreciates the usefulness of literacy in the developmental process, reading is for pleasure too. There could be a danger that unless more light material is widely available people will simply become bored with literacy; doubtless this aspect will be looked after once more people are grouped in villages.

Meanwhile the institute is preparing another mass radio campaign on the subject of nutrition. Soon, with any luck, a calorific song will be winging its way up the Tanzanian pop charts, and in the villages they will be dancing *ngomas* in honour of a balanced diet.

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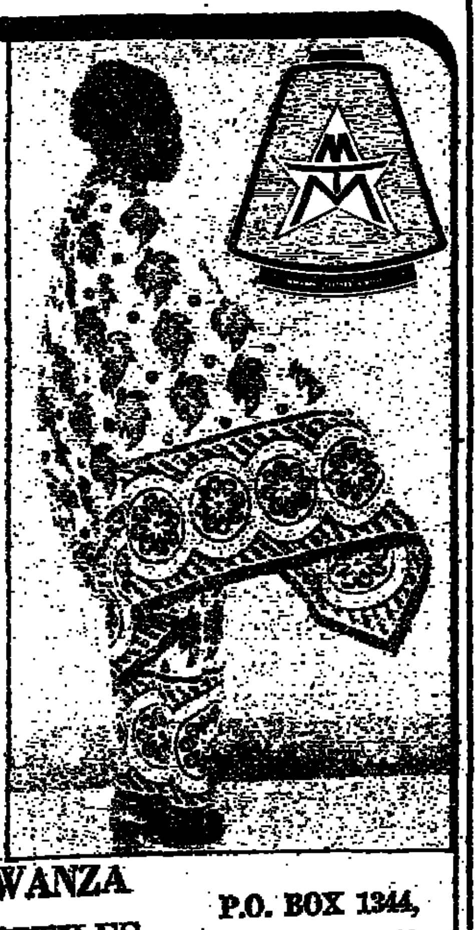

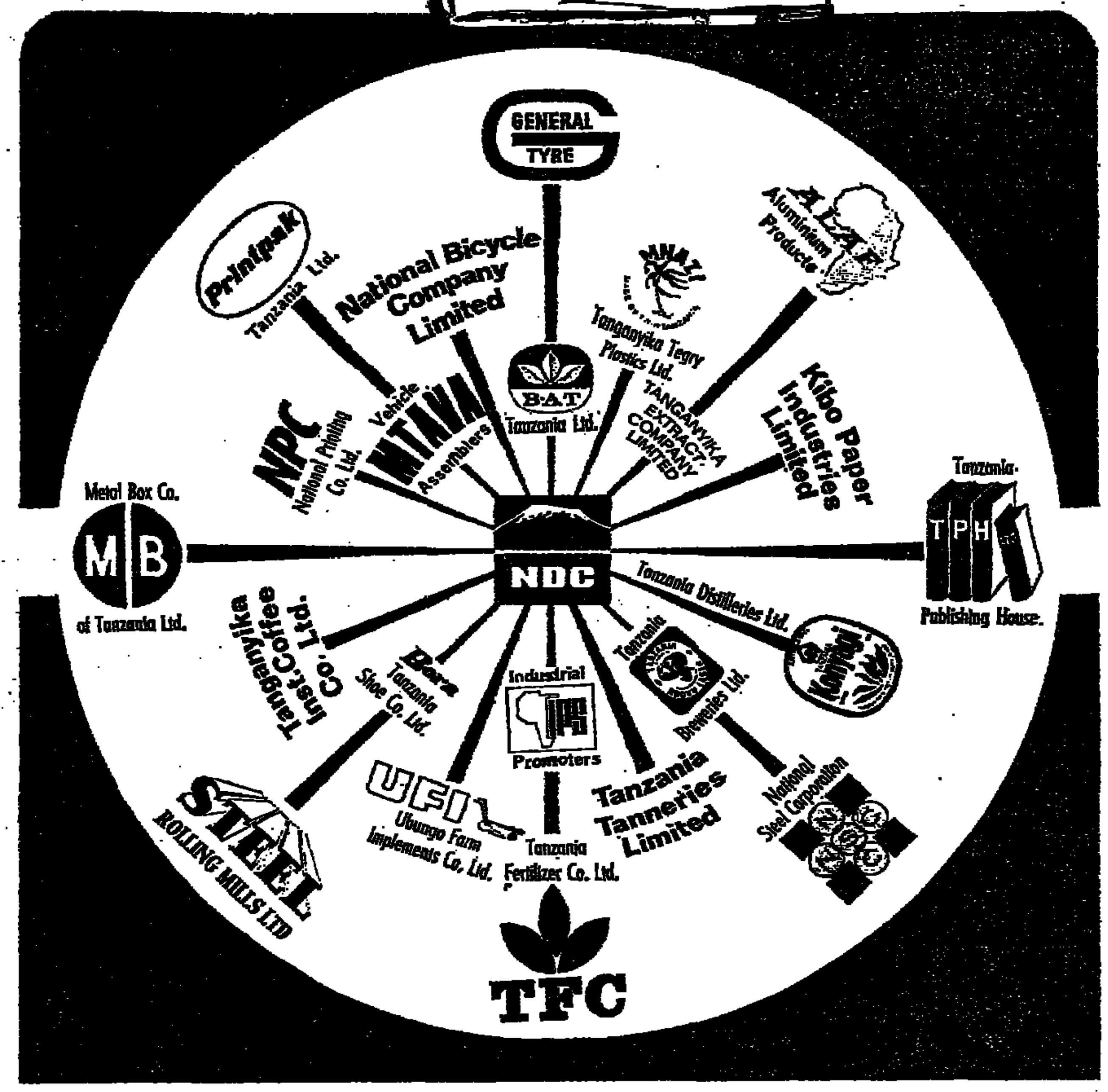
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Blows to foreign trade balance

by Godfrey Morrison
editor,
Africa Confidential

Tanzania's economy is reeling after two severe body blows: the oil crisis and two years of poor harvests. The most dramatic ill effects of both of these have been on the country's foreign trade balance.

By early November, although no recent figures had been published, it was freely admitted in official circles that foreign exchange reserves were almost completely exhausted. Meanwhile the country's domestic economy was suffering that almost universal ill, high and apparently accelerating inflation.

No exploitable oil has been found in Tanzania and the country has no big mineral export earner on the scale of Zambia's copper, Liberia's iron ore or Sierra Leone's diamonds. But it does have a wide variety of agricultural crops and much untilled land that could be developed.

There is probably no other country in Africa where such serious efforts have been made to introduce a socialist society. The key to the way economic life is organized (or in some respects will be organized in the future) lies in the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

This laid down that every official of the Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu), the country's only political party, and of the Government, must be a peasant or a worker; and that no such person could hold shares or directorships in companies, should rent houses to others, or should have more than one salary. The declaration urged the Government to continue to carry out socialism and placed emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for developments. It also said the main means of production should be under the control of the peasants and workers through the Government and the cooperatives.

Hostile attitude to western ideas

This policy appears to be adhered to with Tanu working hard throughout the country to instil socialist ideas into the rural population. The Government-controlled media do the same and manifest a hostile attitude to western and capitalist ideas. A recent article in the Government-owned newspaper, the *Daily News*, stated: "Once Tanzania breaks its dealings with international capitalism, a balanced and rapid economic growth can take place".

All the commanding heights of the economy, such as insurance and banking, have long since been nationalized and in recent years there has been very little foreign investment in the country.

Almost the only sector where there has been some evidence of the authorities having any second thoughts about the general lines of the country's socialist economic policies has been in worker control in industry. In 1973 there was considerable disruption caused by sudden takeovers by workers of factories; however, in recent months the Government seems to have stepped in to back up management and to ensure discipline.

Because of the very small base from which it started, industry, as in most other African states, has recently shown the most statistically impressive growth

However, President Nyerere has always seen agriculture as the essential motor for economic development and it is in the rural areas, where the great mass of Tanzanians still live, that the success of the Government's policies will be mainly judged.

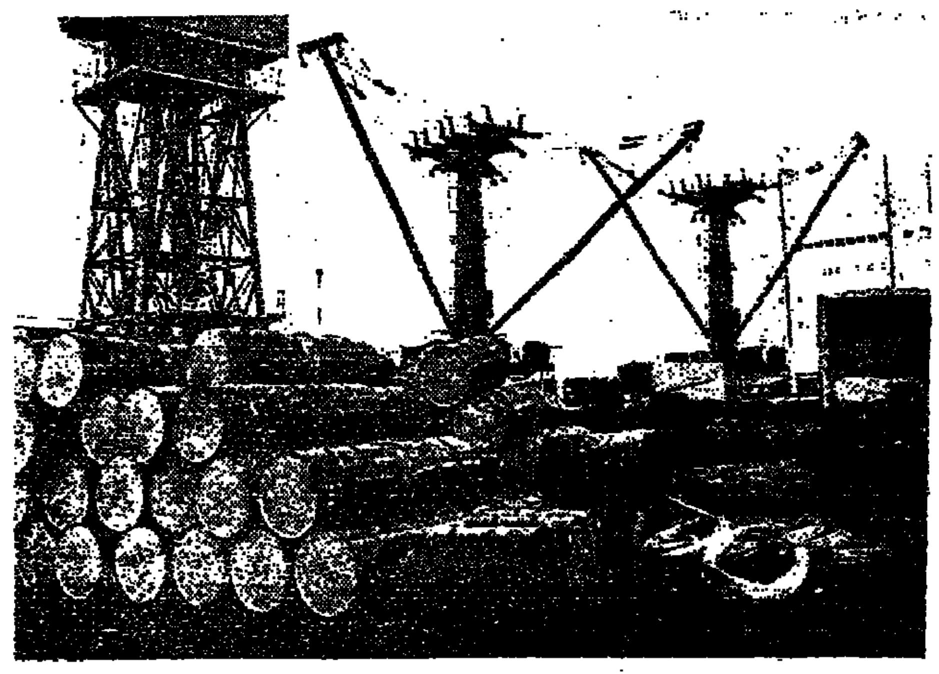
Sharp decline in grain production

Even before the poor rainfall of the past two years agricultural productivity appeared to have become stagnant, and I suspect that the rainfall figures do not completely explain the recent very sharp declines in food grain production.

The policy of introducing *ujamaa* communal villages continues to be carried out steadily. This year has seen a rapid acceleration in the general policy of concentrating the rural population into larger settlements.

This policy, which is quite distinct from the policy of introducing *ujamaa* villages and which does not involve any obligatory or immediate change in the peasants' social or economic methods, is carried out so that it is possible to provide the rural population with those basic elements of economic development: education, health facilities and running water. As long as the rural population remains thinly scattered, their provision remains economically and administratively impossible.

It seems quite possible that about five million people have been regrouped in the course of this year. Not all the five million will have had to move since existing villages were used as the nuclei for the new enlarged settlements; even so it has been a development without parallel in Africa and it seems possible that, in the short term at least, further disruption may be caused to agricultural production.



Sump oil and fertilizer being unloaded at Dar es Salaam.

It is also clear that, although in some parts of the country the policy was carried out skilfully and the people involved were only too eager to move, in other parts of the country there has been great hardship and suffering with large numbers of people seeing their houses smashed down and being forcibly moved sometimes to unsuitable locations.

The sudden acceleration this year in the fulfilment of the policy of concentrating the rural population followed a Tanu decision early in the year and a speech by President Nyerere fixing the end of 1976 as a deadline for the completion of the process. It is clear that in several cases local officials have carried out the policy with less tact and skill than enthusiasm.

Officials in Dar es Salaam admit privately that they are extremely worried about what has happened. It is unfortunate that Tanzania should have decided to try for a "rural breakthrough" at such a difficult time when the country is afflicted by drought and the oil crisis.

In the first three months of this year, for example, Tanzania's bill for imports was almost double that of the same period last year, with oil and the sharp rise in the price of manufactured goods both playing their part. Assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the Arab states is unlikely to solve fully Tanzania's foreign exchange problem. However, given a good harvest next year, the Government hopes that it will no longer have to import grain after October, 1975.

No figures are yet available but this year's harvest may well prove to be down to about one third of a normal year. It is possible that the drought has not been the sole cause of this disaster but that it may have been made worse by other factors, including the producer prices paid to the farmers.

At the end of October the Government announced large increases which will be paid for next year's crops. The aim is clearly to persuade the farmers to plant more, and the rises ranged from 12 per cent on cassava to 50 per cent on that all-important staple crop, maize.

Steep rises for consumers

However, at the same time increases for consumers were decided on which were quite steep. Increased prices for beer, cigarettes, and petrol were also announced.

The Tanzanian Government has been operating quite heavy food subsidies which, without the increases in prices to be paid by the consumer, would have soared to 939m Tanzanian shillings in 1974-75. Even with the price and sales tax increases it will be surprising if economic development projects are not retarded in the coming year.

True to the principles of the Arusha Declaration, Tanzania has managed to achieve a fair amount through self-help and has managed to prevent itself becoming bogged down in foreign indebtedness. But the oil price rises and the need to import huge amounts of grain (900m sh is one estimate of what will be spent on grain for the coming year) must mean that debt servicing charges and debt repayments will rise sharply in the 1980s.

Nor is there any intimation yet of any change of about going ahead wit plan to move the c from Dar es Salaam t more central Dodoma, a sible but inevitably e sive idea.

The Chinese-built Ta railway is now ne completion and sh apart from its main ta shifting Zambia's c exports, do somethin spur economic develop in southern Tanzania. hopes for the future in a wide variety of mi such as gold, beach s soda ash and iron ore thorough surveying h be carried out.

Tanzania's foreign change problems be eased, though not s if the mainland Gover could lay its hands o ample reserves piled Zanzibar through its ing clove exports.

The Zanzibar auth refuse to let Dar es S have this money, alt international banking supposed to be withi competence of the Government under terms of the original of Tanganyika and Za in 1964.

Zanzibar, meanwhile, its own way and is at pursue an ambitious lopment programme few financial restr Even colour television been established.

There are also mov reestablish Zanz tourist trade, which once lucrative; and th another obvious fiel development for Tanza a whole. At present, ever, tourism is in th drums.

Agriculture will r by far the most imp sector for many year President Nyerere has "It is no use our about socialism and se ance if we cannot eve our resources of lan labour to produce e basic foodstuffs for selves."

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مكبرة من الأصل

:oast gives up its long rule

ichael Wolfers

ance at the map of Tan- a will show the obvious raphical reason for the ernment's wish to shift capital from Dar es am to Dodoma. The ent capital is a port and far from the areas of ntial agricultural and ng expansion in the ior of the country. It is etty *town with a mix-* of African, Arab, Ger- and modern inter- nal architecture and is minus of the new Fan- railway. It is also an ction for people from untryside.

a centre of commerce consumption it has unrivalled in the ry, though the siting he headquarters of the African Community, at a in the north of Tan- brought considerable nsion and change there. contrast with Dar es m, Dodoma, which lies e centre of the country, y and unappealing. But s in a region of *ujamaa* ges, the result of an ian policy that the rnment is determined pread throughout Tan- . *Dodoma*, dusty and as dull, gives a possibility qual access to all parts nzania, as infrastructure apted to new policies.

is geographical perspec- with capitals sited at pleasant coastal town, ommon to many coun- in Africa, particularly West Africa, where ment and commerce moved slowly inland river routes, some- supplemented by rail- . The coastal capital is, ver, a symbol of colon- atterns of trade, of cash , particularly raw rials, exported to Euro- and western factories.

is symptomatic of a nent looking outwards its economic life, and Tanzanian Government onsciously looking for *asing self-reliance. It is* cal reasoning that has Tanzania look for an native site for its capi- ity. Dar es Salaam will ie, because it will have nuing importance as a not only for Tanzania for neighbours like ia, but it will not 's compound its pecu- ure by being the seat central government nistration. Within a le what remains of cen- government, after im- nt regional devolution, e centrally located.

nzania is by no means first country *in Africa* he Third World to e on a complete shift e capital city, but in precedents much of notive is prestige building. *Tanzania's policy stems* from the opposite end of the argument. As was pointed out in the second five-year plan (1969-1974), Dar es Salaam was growing more quickly than other towns in the country, and if this trend were allowed to continue other towns would grow only slowly.

The Government was seeking the growth of other towns to form dynamic centres for rural development in the differing geographical areas. The intention was to provide markets for the farmer and diverse locations for industrial development. The plan named nine alternative places for development—Tanga, Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Mbeya, Mtwara and Dodoma. *Projects and new* housing will be directed to strengthening these towns and the siting of the administration at Dodoma is in line with overall policy.

The decision to move to Dodoma was not taken in haste. It is already a modest town, though with about one tenth of the *population* of Dar es Salaam, and lies at the crossing point of the main *north-south and east*-west road routes. It is therefore a rational alternative location. In addition to extensive recent discussion in Tanzanian political circles, the project has been *under examination* for nearly 15 years. It was *discussed* in the Legislative Assembly in 1960 before independence when it was reckoned that the cost would be about £7m at the exchange values of the time. This was thought to be too expensive.

A few years after independence the move was discussed in the National *Assembly but the proposal* was shelved and was actively revived only two years ago. By this time the Government had already advocated decentralization of much of the administration to the regions so the idea was not to produce another centre of monolitic power. Soundings were taken of the attitudes of the ruling party to resiting the capital, and the *results were given* to a Tanu conference by President Julius Nyerere. He said that three regions, Coast, Kigoma and Ruvuma were opposed, but that in other regions all the Tanu regional working committees were in favour. The plan had been discussed in 1,859 Tanu branches and was opposed in 842 of these.

The final decision was *announced in September*, 1973, when Tanu was holding one of its biennial conferences, and by this time the estimated cost had risen to 3,710m sh (about £228m) for a projected move to be spread over 10 years. President Nyerere pointed out that a cost which had seemed high in 1960 was now regarded as a small amount, and that *similarly* the current estimates would seem a very small sum in 10 years' time. He emphasized the political point underlying the decision when he commented: "But 20 or 50 or 100 years from now Tanzania will still be there, Dodoma will still be at the centre, and Dar es Salaam will still be on the coast on the periphery of the country".

Once the resiting of the capital had been through the mill of party consultation and decision, President Nyerere made quite plain his personal enthu*siasm that action should not* be lagging after the years of hesitation and discussion. Within a few days he formed a special ministry to handle the move, naming himself as Minister but appointing as Minister of State the influential Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Chief Adam Sapi, once a *paramount chief of the* Hehe, is the grandson of Mkwawa, famous for his fighting opposition to German rule in the nineteenth century. His ministry is the first to be assigned to *Dodoma and the new* Tanzanian Parliament building will also be built at Dodoma. With the combination of presidential backing and the energy of one of the country's most important political personalities, there is little danger that action on the transfer will go by default. Another prominent Tanzanian figure, Mr George Kahama, the *general manager of the* National Development Corporation, was named as director-general of a new Capital Development Authority to help to handle the transfer.

It has to be recognized that there is a certain artificiality in building a capital city almost from scratch, and Tanzanian authorities will have to be watchful that *grandiose ideas do not* creep into the planning. The test of this new project will not be how much is included in the capital but how much can be left out, that is to say how effective is the national policy for decentralization. President Nyerere stated the need in a report he published in May, 1972: "To make a reality of our policies of socia*lism and self-reliance*, the planning and control of development in this country must be exercised at local level to a much greater extent than at present."

Members of Frelimo, including (extreme right) a woman guerrilla, celebrating in Beira earlier this year the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle in Mozambique.

Community shows strain but survives

In practical terms the East African Community whose members are Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, represents the most concrete example of the frequently expressed ideal of African unity. In no other regional African organization do the members pool such a real measure of sovereignty.

As at present constituted, the community dates from a treaty which came into effect in 1967. However, cooperation between the three states dates back to the colonial era when the British found it convenient *to coordinate many of the* services in the region; and in some important respects there was a greater measure of cooperation in the first few years of independence than there is today.

That the three territories have in some important respects drawn apart is not surprising. The most powerful ideological force at work in all the territories in the *first years of independence* has been a fairly simple form of nationalism.

This has been a most necessary means of building up the new states which have been threatened by internal divisions caused by tribal differences and other factors; but it has not made the sharing of sovereignty easy. Another difficulty has been that, although the *three states have much in* common historically, they have chosen distinct political directions since independence, with Kenya opting for a mixed economy where local and international capital plays a big role, while Tanzania has chosen a thorough-going socialist path.

In the period since General Amin has been in control in Uganda relations within the community have been further strained because President Nyerere has remained an open sup*porter of Dr Milton Obote*, the man General Amin ousted. President Nyerere *has continued to offer Dr* Obote refuge within Tanzania. What is most remarkable about the East African *Community is not that it is* showing strains, but that it has managed to survive.

It was as long ago as 1948 that an East African High Commission, headed by the governors of the three territories, was set up to manage common services in transport, communications, administration, research, education, common external tariffs and a fairly extensively integrated banking and taxation system. In 1961 the High Commission was replaced by the East African Common Services Organization.

In 1964 the Kampala Agreement was signed; one of its chief aims was to try to make the organization benefit Uganda and Tanzania more effectively *because it had become in*creasingly clear that most of the advantages were being reaped by Kenya. The agreement was never properly carried out and a growing number of disputes within the organization made it look probable that it would collapse.

However, a Commission on East Africa, consisting of ministers from the three states and United Nations staff, was set up, and their report in 1966 led to the signature the following year of a Treaty for East African *Cooperation which forms* the basis for the present community.

The treaty recognized the obvious advantages of economic cooperation, including harmonization of planning; and it took into account the desirability of sharing development opportunities more fairly and spreading the administrative headquarters of common services between the three states. So the railways have their headquarters in Nairobi, the harbours have theirs in Dar es Salaam and the postal services in Kampala. The supreme executive organ of the community, the East African Authority, which is composed of the presidents of the three states, has not met since the takeover of Uganda by Gen*ral Amin; but the com*munity has continued to function, thanks to working meetings which are attended by ministers from the governments of the three members, as well as the East African Ministers. Each country nominates one each.

The community also has a general secretariat with headquarters at Arusha, a pleasant upland town in Tanzania in the shadow of Mount Kilimanjaro. Another organ of the community is the East African Legislative Assembly which in the past two years has shown itself an increasingly vocal and critical body in its periodic examinations of the various services provided by the community.

Lately it has had much to criticize with the main common services providing a series of examples of hopeless administration and cash crises.

The first difficulty concerned East African Airways.

Now, however, it is the railways turn with the community's own select committee producing a critical report.

Partly as a result of the troubles within the corporation there is now a policy for a greater degree of regionalization so that each country should have its own railways headquarters and that each section of the railways should be run on more autonomous lines. Because of disagreements this has *already tended to take place.*

The Harbours Corporation makes money but here the problems have mainly been the inadequacy of the system as far as meeting demand and handling traffic is concerned. Dar es Salaam has been particularly badly hit by congestion.

G.M.

Haven for Frelimo

The dramatic change in the overall political situation this year in southern Africa, after the change of regime in Portugal, has been warmly welcomed by the *Government of Tanzania.* President Nyerere has long been in the forefront of African leaders demanding an end to colonial rule in the Portuguese African territories, the introduction of majority rule in Rhodesia, and an end to the present political set-up in South Africa.

However, apart from considerations of principle and sentiment, the change of regime in Portugal and the decision to quit the African territories is of great practical importance to Tanzania because the southern border of the country is with Mozambique. Because of this the Ruvuma river has been one of the front lines between independent black Africa and white-ruled southern Africa.

Tanzania has long been a haven for African nationalist guerrilla movements but none has been of greater importance to the authorities in Dar es Salaam than Frelimo, which now dominates *the* transitional Government in Mozambique and which is to lead the country to *independence* in the middle of next year.

During Frelimo's 11-year *struggle, even though it has* received vital financial and military arms supply support from China, the Soviet Union, Sweden and various other western sources including the churches, the support of Tanzania has been vital to the movement. This has been because Tanzania provided Frelimo with the means of physical access to Tanzania, allowed it to establish bases on its territory from which the initial incursions were organized and later, once the movement was firmly established within Mozambique, provided the means for transferring back-up support. The transmitters of Radio Tanzania were also of great use as a ready means of transmitting powerful and easily heard propaganda broadcasts in Portuguese and the Mozambique vernacular languages.

In the early phase of guerrilla activity when Frelimo's main military thrust *was in the northern Mozam*bican provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado nearly the whole of Mozambique military activity was on Tanzania's doorstep but in the past two years when it concentrated its pressure on Tete and the Cabora Bassa dam area, the importance to Frelimo of Zambia grew.

The provision of aid to *Frelimo has not been* without cost to Tanzania. Apart from the financial considerations there have been security problems; the murder in 1969 near Dar es *Salaam of Dr Eduardo* Mondlane, then leader of Frelimo, illustrated particularly strongly the problems involved. And when Oscar Kambona, formerly one of President Nyerere's closest confidants and his Foreign Minister, fell out with the Government and went into exile, the Portuguese Government was quick to offer him help as they saw him *as a possible focus for oppo*sition to Dr Nyerere.

One of the strengths of Frelimo was that fairly quickly it established itself as by far the most effective Mozambican guerrilla organization. In the case of other territories, notably South Africa and Rhodesia, the effectiveness of African nationalism has been seriously weakened by divisions and rival movements.

In Rhodesia there has been Zanu, Zapu, and latterly Frolizi, while for South Africa there was the ANC and PAC. These rivalries have been complicated and in some cases exacerbated by the Sino-Soviet dispute, and Russian and Chinese rivalry in Africa has been seen in the way Moscow's support for one movement has been balanced by Peking's support for a rival.

Nowhere is the rivalry between competing African nationalist organizations sharper than in Angola, where it appears likely to delay independence and, some people fear, threaten serious disorders before and/or after independence.

President Nyerere has always tried to promote cooperation between rival movements and the sinking of differences for the sake of the common cause. Thus in the past few months he has trying, together with *President Kuanda of Zambia* and President Mobutu of Zaire, to achieve an African common front between the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita. However, the Angolan situation has proved difficult for, not only have these three movements been at odds, but there has been a series of splits within the MPLA where the leadership of Dr Antonio Agostinho *Neto (who is supported by* Dr Nyerere) has been challenged.

One group which appears to have the wholehearted support of the Tanzanian authorities is Swapo who are seeking the independence of South-west Africa or Namibia.

G.M.

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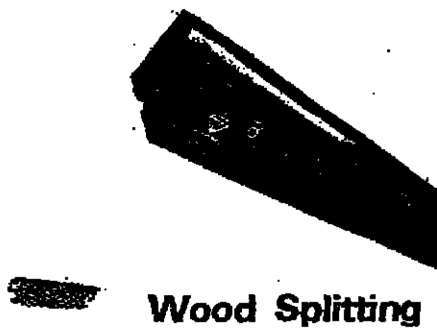

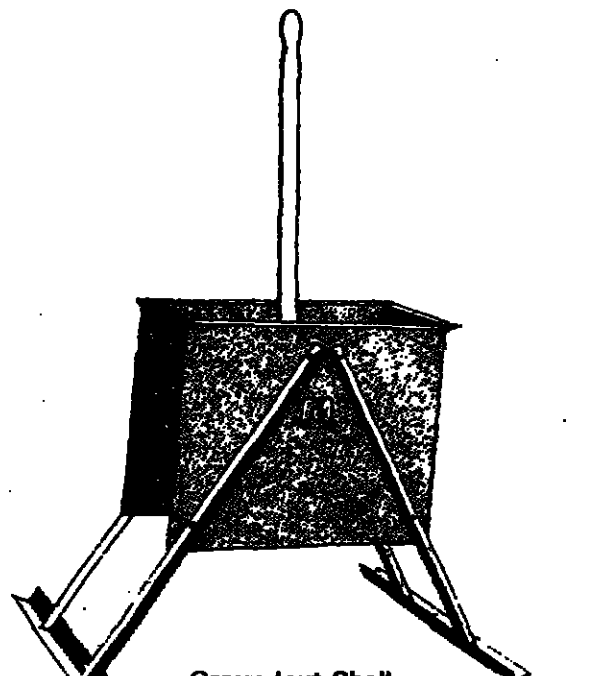

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Upholding democracy in one-party system

by Alan Hutchison

The Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu) party this year celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Always a mass party, it celebrated the occasion in mass style—march pasts, gymnastic displays and crowds and crowds of spectators. It brought to mind the party's early political rallies, when up to 50,000 people would flock into Dar es Salaam to hear Tanu leaders call for independence. Earlier this year I asked President Nyerere, the holder of Tanu card number one, if he could remember details of the first meeting.

"The Tanganyika African Association was drawing up a new programme, a clearer constitution; our objective was to be independence. Then it was suggested—not by me—that we should have a new name. At that time there was the Kenya African Union, and we thought of Tanganyika African Union (TAU) but it was also the time of Mau Mau, so eventually we decided on Tanu." Despite the new union name of Tanzania, the party has preferred to retain the mainland's former name in its title.

For four years Dr Nyerere toured the country, usually in an ancient car still, I believe, preserved. He was ably helped, by those in the leadership still, and by those who have fallen by the wayside. It would show an indifference to history to pretend that the party does not owe a great deal to people like Bibi Titi Mohamed, convicted in a treason case a few years ago (but now released), whose forceful personality played a major role in organizing Tanu's active women's section.

During this time Dr Nyerere presented the territory's case for independence to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and served briefly on the country's Legislative Council before resigning because Africans were not being given enough responsibility in government.

Through good organization and Dr Nyerere's tireless travelling Tanu became a highly effective mass nationalist movement. In the 1958 elections no candidate opposed by Tanu was elected, and in 1960 Tanu won 70 of the 71 seats contested. This posed a dilemma for a party which had always prided itself on the value of discussion. As Dr Nyerere said: "If the people only acquiesce in the Tanu candidate who is submitted to them by the party machinery they are losing their effective power over the representative and his actions."

Dr Nyerere's own reaction was to resign the premiership one month after independence in December, 1961, in order to transform Tanu from a party fighting for independence to one geared to the new task of nation-building.

Tanu was reorganized internally, too. The emergence of Tanzania, first as a *de facto* and then as a *de lege* one-party state was accompanied by efforts to put "creative tension" back into politics. A presidential commission decided that constituencies should be fought by two Tanu candidates, put forward by local branches for endorsement by the national executive. In the first elections held under the new system, two junior ministers and six incumbent MPs failed to be chosen as candidates at all, and two ministers and four junior ministers were actually defeated. The pattern has been repeated in ensuing elections, demonstrating Tanu's enviable ability to uphold the democratic element in one-party democracy, a phrase which in most parts of the world has become quite meaningless.

Electioneering in Tanzania. Dr Nyere
(above) at a pre-independence ra
Below : Bibi Titi Mohamed, who organi
the Tanganyika African National Un
active women section and was convicted
plotting. She has now been released.

Prosperous minority comes under increasing pressure

by Godfrey Morrison

There are probably about 30,000 Asians still in Tanzania and they remain an influential and conspicuously prosperous minority. They have been better treated than in neighbouring Kenya, where they have been long under severe pressure, and much better treated than in neighbouring Uganda, whence they have been summarily expelled. However they are now under considerable, and what looks like growing, pressure in Tanzania.

President Nyerere's multiracial ideals are genuine and in the years since independence he has acted with considerable courage to protect the Asian minority from the xenophobic and racist inclinations of some of his followers. He has made use of qualified Asians' skills at all levels of government and in the parastatal bodies; Mr Amir Jamal is Minister for Commerce and Industry and Mr Al Noor Kassum is Tanzania's Minister nominated to the East African Community, where he is in charge of Finance and Administration.

It is not surprising that the Asians in East Africa have come under pressure after the departure of the British as they had become a minority distinct not only racially but in a class sense. Because of their commercial energy and enterprise they had become the area's middle class. In Tanzania as in the other territories they have shown themselves culturally and socially exclusive; mixed marriages are rare and most Asians seem to spend their leisure time among their own people.

The degree of mutual suspicion and dislike between Africans and Asians remains high and each possesses a popular and unflattering racist stereotype of the other. Asians generalizing about Africans describe them as lazy and irresponsible while Africans have traditionally regarded Asians as cunning and grasping.

However non-racial President Nyerere's intentions may have been it has been inevitable that his moves to transform Tanzanian society in a socialist direction should have hit the Asian community particularly hard since the latter was in control of so much of the retail and wholesale trade. In the past two years the continuing takeover of agricultural estates has deprived a considerable number of Asians of their livelihood, and is likely to damage further the country's agricultural production. All these moves have been regarded by many Asians not so much as motivated by socialist ideals as by racist prejudice, however unfair this may have been on the Government.

Since the Asians comprised in the colonial era a sort of middle class between the Africans and the colonial British, many of their aspirations, in the shape of the sort of consumer goods they want to acquire and the sort of life styles they tend to adopt, are essentially western. In Tanzania not only are capitalist ideas under continuous fire but western cultural values and habits in music or dress for example have also been intermittently criticized. This has increased the Asians' sense of being a beleaguered minority.

About half the Asian community holds Tanzanian citizenship. But it is not only the non-Tanzanian Asians, such as the approximately 13,500 British passport holders, who are trying to leave. British passport holders are being allowed gradually to enter Britain under the voucher system.

Figures are not available but a reasonable guess is that the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam is probably issuing between 500 and 1,000 vouchers a year. Another popular country for immigrants is Canada and some have managed to gain entry to the United States.

Exchange control is stringent and the Asians have found it difficult to get their money out of the country legally. Because of this they have resorted to all sorts of illegal methods extending from over-invoicing for imports to smuggling, which has the Government to insti tighter controls. This led to a sort of vicious cle of mutual suspicion tween the Asian commu and the Government.

Tanzania's Asians probably about 60 per to 40 per cent Hindu/ lim with 90 per cent them coming from wha now Gujerat state in area north-east of Bom A considerable number Ismailis and followers the Aga Khan.

Many of these are zanian citizens. But cit and non-citizen alike cl that there is growing crimination against Asian community, mainly junior officials of the ernment. A common c plaint is that the po show a particular zeal motoring and ideu checks when an Asian is volved.

Not that the Asians always their own friends. I have freque been surprised at their tude towards African su dinates in business and ernment. The Asians' m problem, however, is they are living in a cour whose government's poli involve a far-reaching sometimes harsh onslau on middle-class values property; and they are middle class. So the exo seems likely to continue.

anzibar: new ruler eases tensions

chael Wolfers

United Republic of ıyika and Zanzibar, called Tanzania, was l just over 10 years ut it could be another ars before there is strative integration.

ident Julius Nyerere's e towards the island zibar, with its neigh- Pemba, is a sensitive d some extraordinary which have taken in Zanzibar, particu- ınder the rule of the haikh Abeid Karume, agerly seized upon by ırere's opponents.

points must be con- borne in mind ; Zan- ıas its own president, anks as First Vice- ıt of Tanzania, and nion reserved many ant prerogatives to the Revolutionary Coun- e union was preceded violent revolution completely reversed al power in the and dispossessed an uling class at heavy lives. Life in Zanzi- still being reshaped the traumatic events y 1964.

already clear that new administration Shaikh Aboud Jumbe, er and more flexible his predecessor, ed tensions in Zanzi- improved relations e mainland. A pro- rial over the assas- of Shaikh Karume, the complication of cused remaining in- on the mainland, ntinuing exacerbating but the basis for remains.

nakes economic and l sense that the two ts should evolve r and people of Zan- origin are serving in ian public life. While iting of the two gov- ts is a long-term process, it does seem that it has moved more slowly in the first 10 years than President Nyerere would have wished.

The legal system, under the constitutional agreement, is a Zanzibar and not a union subject, but it is embarrassing to Dr Nyerere's Government that defendants in Zanzibar are not allowed legal representation.

Without rejecting Shaikh Karume's history as the mainspring of the Afro-Shirazi Party, Shaikh Jumbe has introduced significant shifts in internal policy and has been more ready to travel abroad and to make contact with other government systems. He has recently visited several of Tanzania's African neighbours and is a more credible representative of the united republic than was Shaikh Karume, who did not hide the fact that his political interests did not go far outside Zanzibar and Pemba. Shaikh Karume's enthusiasm for new projects has stamped itself on Zanzibar which is a mixture of historical relics, now *refurbished for the* first time in 10 years, and ambitious *new buildings*, incongruous with the climate and environment of Zanzibar. Modernization has come to Zanzibar, which had money to spend as the price of cloves soared, and has resulted in some muddle which Shaikh Jumbe is seeking to tidy up.

Foreign powers have assisted in the modernization programme, with China *supplying* factories and British contractors engaged in civil engineering schemes and a British company building a television station. Zanzibar has its own pattern of consular relations which, though reminiscent of mainland diplomacy appears to be directed independently.

While Zanzibar continued to allow visitors in the past few years there were constraints and restrictions and a seeming passivity in the island life. The old town of Zanzibar is like several of the Arab-influenced towns along the African mainland coast but Zanzibar's island setting is spectacularly beautiful and the sight and smell of spices add piquancy to the landscape.

Zanzibar, an outpost of Arabia, was of historic importance in the growth of inter-African commerce (tragically through slave trading, for which it was once a *major centre*) and was the starting point for much of the early European exploration of Africa. Burton and Livingstone travelled from there when the Sultan was a powerful ruler. The sultanic dynasty was overthrown in the revolution of January, 1964, a month after Britain granted independence.

Zanzibar, under the Afro-Shirazi Party, has become again a part of Africa, though many of the most important architectural and decorative features of the town are echoes of the long period of south-western Arabian influence. But what is memorable about the island is not only the carved and studded doors of Livingstone's former house by the harbour but also the extraordinary sensuous, lush appeal of the natural setting.

It is a *profusion* of rich colour, heavy blue sea, white coral and vivid green of the vegetation under what is usually a hot and sultry sky. Away from the modern developments, Zanzibar is still very much like one's imaginary Africa rather than the reality of much of Africa today, perhaps because Zanzibar island retains the appearance and atmosphere described in the early European travellers' tales.

Contemporary Zanzibar's political sensitivities derive from an unusual degree of outside control during the island's history. The society which the European explorers witnessed was an Arab minority with numerous slaves, and long after slavery was abolished social exclusivity of the minority survived in Zanzibar.

The change to African rule was bloody and cataclysmic and expressed traditional resentments that had been submerged during a relatively short period of British Foreign Office and Colonial Office rule. The Arab and Asian population of Zanzibar has been dispossessed and there have been bizarre incidents of forced inter-racial mixing, particularly under the Karume regime.

The future for Zanzibar lies in closer integration with the mainland which will allow better economic and *job prospects, particularly* for young people. Shaikh Karume and President Nyerere met to agree on union within a few weeks of the January 1964 *revolution*, and both leaders understood that the agreement was only a preliminary move, hence the important list of subjects which remained within the exclusive competence of the Zanzibar Government—including agriculture, education, health, information, prisons, energy and justice.

As fear of counter-revolution recedes and the confidence of the Afro-Shirazi Party grows, it should become easier for Shaikh Jumbe, or a successor, to revise and strengthen the union agreement.

oreign policy: idealism and pragmatism

ia's foreign policy, re- the personality of nt Nyerere, who has it more or less single- since independence, en a striking mixture lism and pragmatism. izing the economic litary weakness of his , President Nyerere ight to stamp a moral ty on his dealings with tates. By and large he ceeded. But some ini- founded on principle, ltered in practice, and sident has been forced with the world as it is, he would like it to be. ania's independence, Nyerere's determina- steer a *genuinely* non- course, called for swift adjustments to oreign relations which hall had seen fit to con- for the protectorate. natic relations were iately established with mmunist powers, and very broad range of nations. By the mid- Dar es Salaam was, Cairo, probably the diplomatic centre on ntinent. At government ns diplomats from Korea, Guinea and nixed—or more likely ıot—with their col- s from the United Israel and West Ger- I was in Dar es Salaam the ambassador from *Mongolia—based in* presented his creden- t State House, surely the more bizarre dip- links in today's ng world.

he same time as this ion of relations with ernational community, Salaam also estab- itself as the nerve of African diplomatic The Organization of Unity (OAU) sited its ent Liberation Com- headquarters there, a Tanzanian secretary- l, and several libera- novements, including o, the African National ss (ANC), and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) used Tanzania as their base.

It was the relationship with Britain that required the most dramatic adjustment. Like most former colonial powers Britain assumed that it had some sort of right to advise its protégé, and that a very special relationship existed between the two countries—but one based on the master/pupil model rather than the friendship between two sovereign nations. Tanzania drew attention to the former attitude when soon after independence it expelled a British national who had insulted a Tanzanian.

Notice was thus served that on the personal level a colonial mentality would no longer be tolerated. But Britain was to receive a bigger jolt in 1965 when President Nyerere broke off relations over the *Labour Goverment's* failure to contain or reverse Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. Typcially, he was one of the few African leaders who responded to an OAU appeal to member states to break relations with Britain over Rhodesia. The cost was a £7m British loan geared to Tanzania's second development plan.

Relations with Britain were resumed again in 1968, but they suffered a further trauma in 1970 with the Heath Government's decision to supply a limited amount of military equipment to South Africa. In the event Tanzania, and several other African countries, did not carry out their threat to leave the Commonwealth (it *would surely have been more* dramatic if they had asked Britain to leave, since it was Britain which was acting contrary to Commonwealth interests).

Relations have been on the mend once again since Labour took office, and aid has been resumed. But Britain's connexion with South Africa, as ambiguous as ever and with no real lead expected from the much vaunted but as yet unpublished review of policy towards southern Africa, is likely to prove a continuing problem. At the same time the good personal relations between Tanzania's leader and several prominent Britons, not only politicians, should not be discounted as a factor in favour of improved state-to-state relations.

The liberation of southern Africa has been the core of Tanzania's foreign policy, an extension of its own fight for independence, for, as President Nyerere has said on numerous occasions, no independent black African can regard himself as truly free until his brothers and sisters in Rhodesia, South Africa and, to a less extent now, the Portuguese territories are able to decide their own destiny. On a practical level, as mentioned earlier, Tanzania has provided a headquarters for the Liberation Committee, the OAU body which channels aid from member states to the liberation movements, many of whom also have their headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

Even more practically it has provided training camps and facilities for the fighters, as well as transit facilities for groups on their way into Mozambique, Rhodesia, South-west Africa and Angola. Diplomatic pressure has also been applied, wherever possible, in the United Nations and in other international forums, and President Nyerere was a signatory to, as well, probably, as the author of, the moderate Lusaka Manifesto, which could still provide the blueprint for peaceful change to majority rule in southern Africa.

Tanzania's relations with the rest of Africa have been dictated by a prudent mixture of principle and expediency. With General Amin there has been no desire to do business, yet the East African Community, formed of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, has just survived the traumas of the Tanzanian-backed invasion of Uganda by pro-Obote supporters and subsequent intermittent border warfare. There have been border squabbles too with another neighbour, Malawi, whose policy of cooperation, until recently, with South Africa has put it well and truly beyond the pale.

A halting rapprochement is now in evidence. One of President Nyerere's most celebrated acts of principle, the recognition of Biafra, was based perhaps more than anything else on an ignorance of the situation. Certainly the federal view, never very well put across, did not match the persuasiveness of Ibo arguments, presented with *such* assurance by smooth-tongued Biafran envoys. General Gowon's statesmanlike behaviour after the war, as well as his personality, which impressed President Nyerere at the OAU "reconciliation meeting", persuaded the Tanzanian leader to mend fences quickly.

It has been Tanzania's special relationship with China that has excited most comment, from the downright silly (Tanzania was to observe the Chinese new year holiday, according to one western newspaper) to the predictable paranoia of South Africa, whose Prime Minister has opined that the Chinese presence in Tanzania threatens the stability of the entire continent. This "relationship between most unequal equals", as President Nyerere once called it, has certainly fulfilled the expectations of one commentator who believed that it would "excite worry in other states".

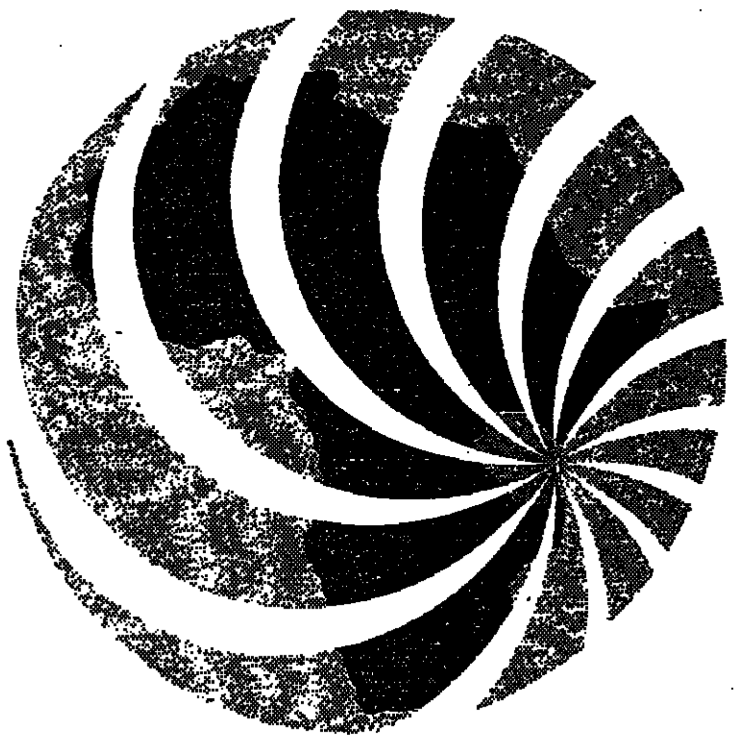
The Chinese involvement in Tanzania is considerable. Chinese instructors train the army, navy and air wing, and China has supplied equipment for all three, including a number of MiG 17s and light tanks. China chose Tanzania (and Zambia) as the site for the largest communist aid project, the £170m Tanzam railway.

Thanks to the financing conditions of the railway China has now replaced Britain as Tanzania's chief supplier. China has also assisted in the construction of several other important projects in Tanzania, including the Friendship textile mill, a farm implements factory, a radio transmitter, a large agricultural scheme and a naval base ; it has provided medical teams, police training and emergency relief. China has been the chief, and virtually sole, supplier of aid to Zanzibar.

China has also been taken as a model for many nation-building ideas, such as the practical element in Tanzanian schooling, the philosophy of self-reliance, the emphasis on agriculture-based development, the need for frugality and the adult education programme.

But Chinese involvement in Tanzania, massive though it is, should not be mistaken for influence. No Chinese advisers have permeated into the Civil Service or into the hierarchy of the army, let alone into State House. In many ways there is no need to revise President Nyerere's assertion made shortly after independence that "when it comes to actual facts, this country is completely western"

A. H.



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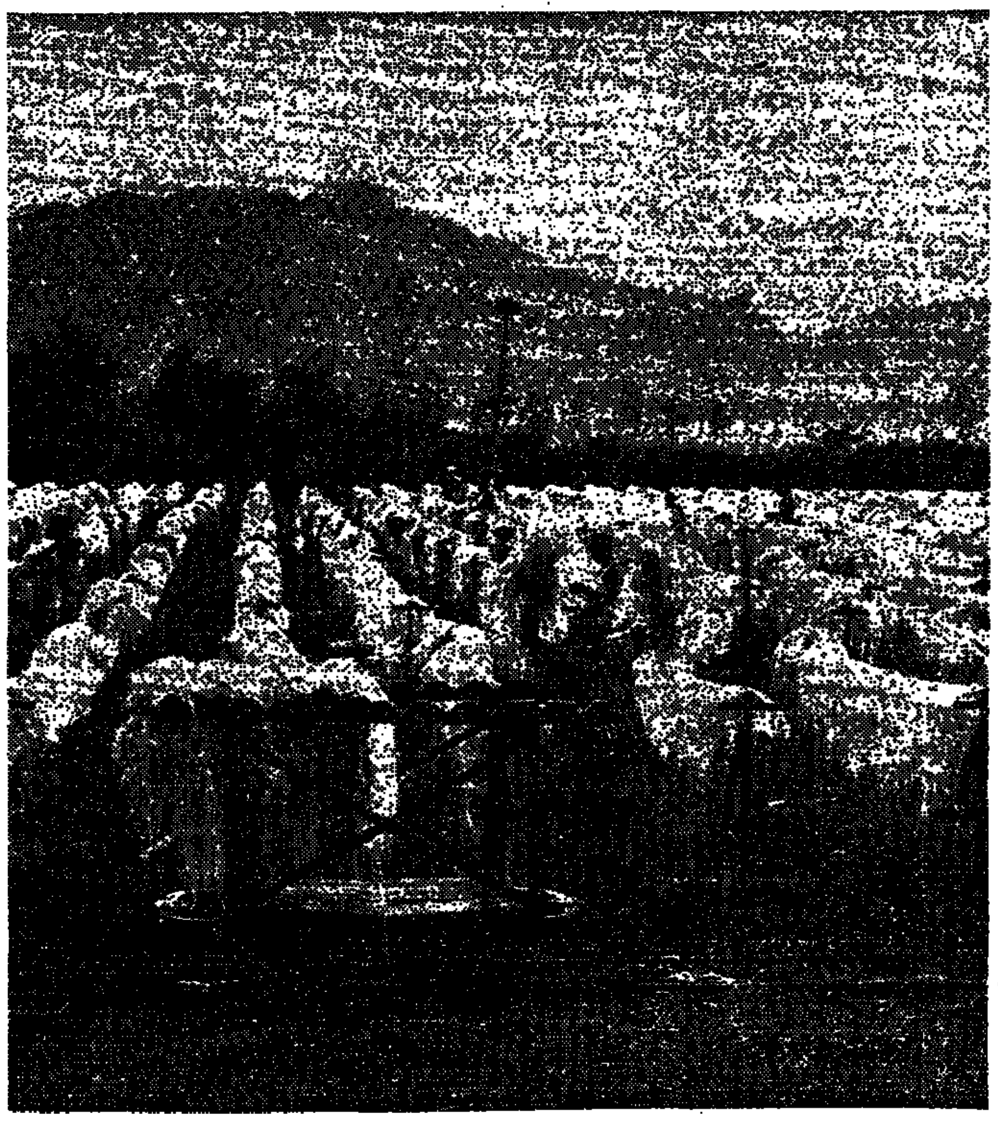

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LAND OF BEAUTY, LAND OF UJAMAA

TANZANIA

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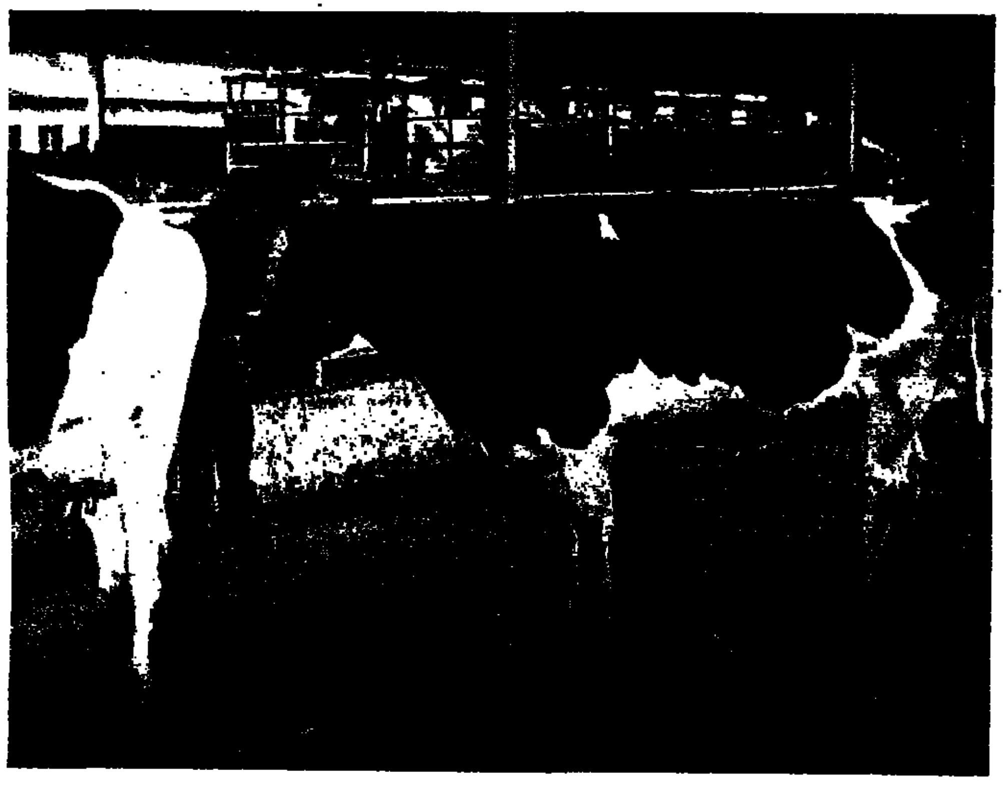

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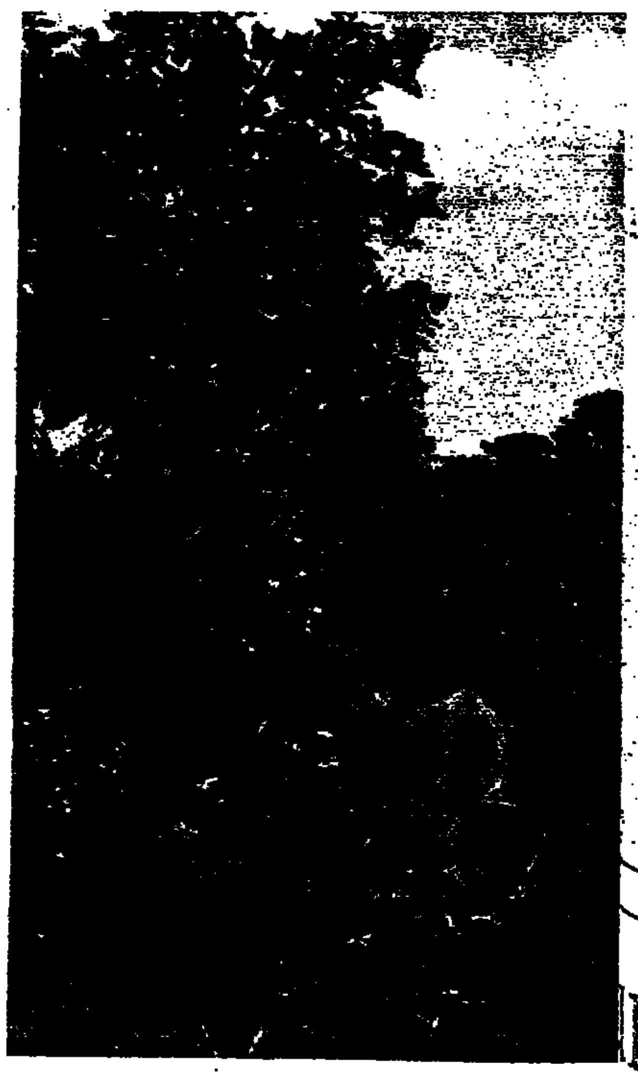

CAPTIONS: (1) *Mount Kilimanjaro* (19,340 *ft.*) *highest mountain in Africa and Tanzania's "Shining Mountain"* (2) *Two farmers examining their healthy young maize crop.* (3) *Cattle breeding in Tanzania.* (4) *The old and the new Dar-es-Salaam.* (5) *Sorting diamonds at Mwadui.* (6) *Wildebeest grazing in the Serengeti, "the finest game park in the world".* (7) *Dar-es-Salaam Harbour* (*Haven of Peace*). (8) *Cloves, Zanzibar's main cash crop.*

For further information consult our High Commission in London

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JUSTICE

FROM AN ADDRESS BY H.E. PRESIDENT JULIUS K. NYERERE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1974, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE TURKEYEN THIRD WORLD LECTURES.

"The important work for our future is . . . in serious detailed planning . . . directed at a shared goal—total independence for our states."

Reflecting on the growing understanding of the true nature of independence, of the need for it to be economic as well as political, President Nyerere said that the years since the first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in 1961 had taught the Third World countries three things: that the economic vulnerability of newly independent states tempted stronger nations to violate their sovereignty for economic gain; that dependence on another country for development invited economic blackmail; but, finally, that poor countries could act together to resist international economic subjection.

. . . "Economic independence does not imply a desire for national self-sufficiency . . . we are not trying to reject or run away from the inter-dependence of the modern world . . . our nations want to co-operate with others for their common benefit. . . ." Comparing the position of small and poor nations in the world with that of unorganised workers in an unrestricted capitalist system, President Nyerere said: "Our poverty and separate weakness mean that we sell the product of our labour in markets dominated by those who can afford to wait." But the workers had learned to improve their position by banding together into Trade Unions and forming co-operatives and now the poor countries of the world were beginning to learn from their example. "We want to receive at the international level the same justice which a worker rightly demands within a nation."

In their own nations workers movements had been able to enforce guaranteed conditions of work, security of income and availability of social services; and these improvements, though not changing the fundamental nature of capitalism, were real gains and not to be scorned. In the international economy, however, the only "regulations" on the competition for private profit were negotiated among the strong for their own protection. In these conditions it was not surprising that inequalities between rich and poor nations continued to grow year by year.

Dr. Nyerere said: "I believe that we poor nations are partly to blame for the persistence of this situation. For we have been confusing political equality of rights with economic equality." He warned that by accepting the fiction of equal standing in the existing international economic system instead of trying to change its basically unfair conditions poor nations were acquiescing in their own exploitation.

The present system accentuated existing inequalities.

First, the poor nations were poor in real terms and especially in terms of technology, infrastructure and related efficiency. Second, their poverty meant they had few resources which could be devoted to investment. Third, international corporations which managed the extractive and manufacturing industries in many poor countries repatriated much of their income. Fourth, developing countries found marketing barriers within the rich countries when they attempted to export finished rather than primary products and consequently they forfeited the multiplier effects of processing. Fifth, the demand for raw materials did not generally rise proportionately to the rise in incomes in the developed world. And finally, many poor countries depended heavily on an export commodity which was of only marginal importance to the economies of the importing nations; consequently they had little bargaining power in relation to their exports.

A national government could take steps to mitigate class and regional inequalities in its own country: there was no world government to do the same on a global scale. Such action depended at present on the aid policies of the richer countries, and these were scarcely significant when they provided for a mere 0.35% of the Gross Domestic Product of the 14 richest countries in genuine, untied aid.

The only remedy for poverty was in the hands of the poor nations themselves. They were not as helpless as they sometimes believed. Their power lay in the wealthy countries' need for the goods of the Third World as a whole—not only oil but minerals and primary commodities as well as markets for their own manufactured goods. Given the impetus of competition for these goods and markets the wealthy nations might be induced to make what to them were really marginal concessions but which, to the poorer countries, were essential and vital changes. To this end it was essential for each Third World country to get control of its own economy so as to allow it to determine its trade patterns and relationships and so implement any decisions taken in support of a Third World strategy of trading terms reform.

Third World nations could help one another, and lessen the monopolistic strength of the wealthy nations, by trading together. The President mentioned India as an example of a country which now produces the simpler types of capital equipment. This would require positive action by governments in giving preferences to other Third World countries and in resisting the high-pressure salesmanship of traditional suppliers. It might also involve some sacrifices, "Yet unless we do change our trading partners wherever this is at all possible, our nations will remain economic satellites of the rich states."

They could co-operate in joint ventures and services such as shipping lines, research institutions, economic consultancy services (which had proved of immense value to O.P.E.C. in negotiating its oil price increases) and the exchange of technical assistance.

Third World Nations could act
gether "like a Trade Union of the Po
in negotiations with the rest of t
world".

It would be absurd, President Nyere
warned, to expect such co-operation
be easy. Temptations to short-term in
vidual benefit would always be there. B
in the long run no one was helped t
for instance, one country paying mo
than was necessary for foreign inve
ment. As far as trade between Thi
World countries was concerned, a serio
difficulty was that the goods themselv
would rarely be cheaper and might son
times be of poorer quality than tho
supplied by the developed countries. B
. . . "the fact is that independence c
never be attained without some sacrific
We have to make a choice".

"Choosing to work towards econom
independence does not mean that we a
declaring economic war on the wealth
nations of the world. . . . We are simp
saying that we are poor nations livi
in a world dominated by rich nations. . .
The task of building economic indepe
dence and becoming free and equal pa
ners in the world economy is a difficu
one. . . . In the massive work which h
to be done . . . the responsibility is ours.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

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BUSINESS NEWS

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Benn withdrawal of £8m aid to NVT ncreases prospect of nationalization

Maurice Corina
ustrial Editor

ith the troubles of the ish Leyland Motor Corpora- hardly resolved, the ernment is now engaged in sperate struggle to avert the collapse of the motor e industry. Mr Anthony gwood Benn, Secretary of e for Industry, has, I under- d, withdrawn an offer of in special financial assist- to Norton Villiers Triumph. total nationalization now s like saving the company.

is sum, representing Sec- 8 help under the Industry was in addition to £4.8m, ted by the previous Govern- after arranging a merger een the motor cycle side of and Norton Villiers, the Manganeze Bronze subsi- y. It was also offered rately to the £4.9m, ear- xed for the Meriden ers' cooperative.

out 90 per cent of NVT's t of motor cycles is sold d. During the past week, d-the-scenes negotiations een the Department of stry and Manganeze Bronze taken a turn for the worse. in's new motor cycle group piled up new losses and aneze—which admits to dity problems and owns per cent of NVT's equity, ow in dispute with its ors.

e department withdrew its of new financial aid at the minute. An Order had already been tabled but not presented to the Commons, seeking authority to pay the motor cycle enterprise sums exceeding £5m but not exceeding £12.872m. The £8m of Section 8 help was to have been included in this provision.

Officially, the explanation for the sudden withdrawal of support is that "there are problems which we are endeavouring to sort out".

There are bound to be demands from workers at NVT's three factories in the Midlands and MPs for an early statement by Mr Benn on what he intends to do to save the industry and deal with its capital needs.

Meanwhile Lord Stokes, chairman of the troubled British Leyland, is expected to make a public statement this week on his group's capital problems. His immediate aim will be to reassure shareholders and suppliers that proposed government assistance is solely concerned with protecting the investment programme during the next few difficult years.

He and Mr John Barber, his deputy, can be expected to ask both the departments of Trade and Industry to give serious consideration to restrictions on Japanese car imports, perhaps in collaboration with European Community partners.

The need to protect home demand next year as soon as the present backlog of orders is cleared, is stressed in the latest internal forecasts on sales prospects for new and existing models.

Levels of home output are determinants of export pricing, as well as essential to the launching of new models and the ratio of self-financing to borrowings.

Lord Stokes can be expected to make a fresh appeal to the trade unions on the dangers to financial resources of big production losses through continuing labour disputes. The annual results, due next week, will record an overall loss.

For his part Mr Benn will be receiving a Bank of England appraisal in the next few days on what short-term financial support can be provided by a consortium of clearing bankers.

The sums now being worked out will be over and above present credit facilities.

A parliamentary Order is to be quickly tabled in the Commons to underwrite the new borrowing facility with a treasury guarantee to the bankers. A ceiling somewhat higher than the company's immediate needs may be set to allow for unforeseen circumstances.

Mr Benn will soon name the team which is to assist Sir Don Ryder, the new Cabinet adviser on industry, in preparing a report on British Leyland's longer-term capital needs.

This will help determine the size of a state investment in the equity shares of Britain's biggest cars and commercial vehicle manufacturing group.

Among the candidates to join the inquiry team are Mr Robert Clark, the merchant banker and chairman of Mr Benn's Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Others include two men with knowledge of the motor industry, Sir Raymond Brookes, retiring chairman of Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, and Mr Bill Barlow, chairman of Ransome Hoffmann Pollard. Mr Harry Urwin of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is another possible member.

Mr Barber, deputy chairman and managing director, was in Spain over the weekend for some delicate negotiations with the Spanish Minister of Industry. British Leyland wants approval to sell its Spanish operations for £28m to General Motors, but the local authorities are unhappy with the proposed deal.

Mr Benn's ability to cope with specific problems of industry is being sorely tested ahead of publication of the new Industry Bill to set up the National Enterprise Board and consolidate previous legislation on aid schemes.

As well as British Leyland, there are still the unresolved financial problems of Alfred Herbert, Britain's biggest machine tool maker (which has an as yet unspecified interim financial guarantee), and Ferranti, the defence contractor. A number of other companies, still unnamed, are thought to be talking to his department about requests for selective state aid.

Leyland's financial millstone; Ferranti decision time, page 16

Kissinger forecast of controls to save energy

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 8

Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, said here today that it was his firm impression that President Ford would impose mandatory measures to reduce United States oil imports.

He believed the President would move away from reliance on voluntary action in ensuring that the United States reduces oil imports by 15 per cent, representing one million barrels a day, by the end of next year.

Dr Kissinger added that he would be surprised if an announcement on mandatory controls did not come soon after the convening of Congress in January.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr Kissinger said the Administration was still hopeful that significant progress could be made in the next three to four months on improving oil policy coordination among major industrial countries.

He admitted there might be technical disagreements over his planned central fund of $25,000m (about £10,775m) for financing payments deficits.

He was "basically" confident, however, that the fund would be established, although he hinted that the size of the fund might be not quite as he had hoped.

Dr Kissinger's remarks follow the visit here of Herr Helmut Schmidt, West German Chancellor, who indicated only mild enthusiasm for the $25,000m facility.

His belief that the Administration would resort to mandatory controls may just be wishful thinking.

Other top Administration officials indicated this weekend, after a meeting with President Ford on the energy situation, that it was too early to make a final judgment on whether or not voluntary action would fail to cut oil imports by a million barrels a day.

Mr Frank Zarb, who has been nominated to head the Federal Energy Administration, said there were fears that action to sharply reduce imports could significantly weaken the already depressed economy.

He said energy policy planners would meet at Camp David next weekend to work out policy option papers for the President. He stressed that no decision had been taken on imposing mandatory controls.

Mr Zarb indicated that the Administration might decide on a gradual programme of cutting imports that would result in the million-barrel cut by the end of next year.

Alternative actions, such as cutting home demand or stimulating domestic oil output, were under consideration.

From comments made by Mr Zarb, the President and other planners it would appear that it is possible that the President will not take the sort of tough measures that Dr Kissinger hopes for.

Attacks are increasing on the Administration over the lack of action on the energy front, and Senator Henry Jackson reflected a widespread view today in noting that there appeared to be "an utter lack of a sense of urgency".

Gulf oil states poised for prompt emulation of Aramco takeover

By Roger Vielvoye

As talks open in London today to discuss the final details of a complete takeover of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) by the Saudi Arabian government, it has become apparent that the nationalization pattern will be followed promptly by other Gulf oil producers.

Mr Mani 'Said al-Utaibah, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, for the United Arab Emirates, said at the weekend that the UAE proposed to take control of its oil industry on the same lines as Saudi Arabia.

Judging by past experiences other oil producers will be quick to emulate the UAE stand. This would mean that the international oil companies will lose their present foothold in concessions they have held for many years in Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq and possibly later in Nigeria.

Qatar could be the next country to make its intentions known. Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar have been working closely on the participation and pricing issue, and last month set new pricing levels that will be discussed by their partners in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries later this week.

The extent of the cooperation was demonstrated at the weekend by Mr al-Utaibah. Asked whether the UAE would follow the Saudi example on participation, he said "follow" was not the right word. "We are partners in this decision", he said.

Abu Dhabi is the largest oil producer in the UAE, and the government holds a 60 per cent stake in the two producing companies. It is still uncertain whether Mr al-Utaibah's statement also refers to other much smaller oilfields in Dubai and Sharjah, where there has not yet been any state participation.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, is expected to lead the Saudi delegation to the London talks on the takeover of Aramco. According to reports from the Middle East the two sides have reached basic agreement on 100 per cent participation.

The London meeting is expected to sort out several remaining items, including the important issues of pricing and the amount of oil the four oil company partners in Aramco—Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil—will have the right to acquire from Saudi Arabia.

In Venezuela, where the government is planning to speed up its programme for taking control of the oil industry, nationalization of the iron ore industry from the beginning of next year was announced.

President Carlos Andres Perez said that concessions due to expire at the end of the century would lapse on January 1. Two American-owned companies are affected by the measures—Iron Mines, a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel, and Orinoco Mining, an offshoot of United States Steel.

He said the two companies had agreed to renounce their concessions and accept the government's terms. Compensation would not be higher than the net book value of their assets after depreciation, and payment would be over a 10-year period at a 7 per cent rate of interest. United States Steel will receive $83m (about £36m) and Bethlehem Steel $17m.

Meanwhile, it seems that the French initiative for a conference between oil-producing nations and the oil consuming countries to discuss the energy problem is gaining ground.

According to the *Middle East Economic Survey* six Gulf oil-producing states have replied favourably to the proposal originally made by President Giscard d'Estaing and repeated by M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, in Iraq last week.

In America the oil companies will be coming under further public scrutiny because of a congressional agency report that accuses oil refiners of overcharging by $2,000m for their products.

It called on the Federal Energy Administration to strengthen substantially its programme for enforcing federal oil price regulations.

The report, by the General Accounting Office said it had been unable to establish the exact extent of price code violations, but quoted officials of the energy administration as saying the total could be between $1,000m and $2,000m from the time the price regulations took effect until the end of September.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff said the government operations subcommittee would investigate the findings of the report at hearings next week.

Order will allow rise in subsidized food prices

By Hugh Clayton

Government efforts to peg prices of subsidized foods are being hampered by the market disturbances created by the subsidies themselves. Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, has written a clause into her butter price Order that will enable her to raise the prices she has "frozen".

Similar clauses are expected to appear in the forthcoming Orders pegging prices of cheese and tea. The Order on butter fixes maximum retail prices appreciably higher than those charged in most shops. But Unigate says that it intends to raise prices by ½p a pound in the last week of December to cover higher packing costs.

Although the largest tea blenders have not yet applied for prices increases, they soon will. Brooke Bond said yesterday that auction prices had risen by 44 per cent in the past year.

Alfa Romeo lay-offs agreed with unions

Alfa-Romeo, Italy's second largest motor vehicle manufacturer after Fiat, has initialed an agreement with the unions for the loss of 26 working days between now and the end of May, thus enabling the stock of 40,000 unsold cars to be halved, it was disclosed in Rome yesterday.

Plant in the Milan area will remain shut for certain days each side of public holidays such as Christmas and the New Year and also on several Fridays. Workers will receive the equivalent of 80 per cent of normal wages for lost working hours.

Coffee producers to hold back stocks

Dar-es-Salaam, Dec 7.—African coffee producers will hold back 20 per cent of their coffee stocks, which would control world coffee prices, Mr Joseph Mungai, chairman of the Inter-African Coffee Organization, said here at the weekend. The organization's general assembly also agreed to establish a financial institution to make funds available to members.—Reuter.

Brazil sugar curb

Brazil has told the United States that it can not deliver an additional 50,000 tons of sugar this year or guarantee shipments for the first semester of 1975, the Sugar and Alcohol Institute in Rio de Janeiro said at the weekend. The United States had requested a total of 299,735 tons of sugar from Brazil this year.

Swiss banker sought

A small Zurich bank, Metrobank AG, has supended operations because its debts are too high, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission announced in Zurich at the weekend. Police said they were seeking Mr Hugo Stuerchler, the bank's manager and sole shareholder. An international warrant had been issued for his arrest.

eyland wins £50m gyptian contract

ro, Dec 8.—A £50m agree- was signed today under British Leyland will a vehicle assembly plant ypt.

agreement was signed a meeting between Lord s, Leyland president, and Abdel Aziz Hegazi, the tian Prime Minister. The ment was signed by Lord s for Leyland and Dr Amin, the Minister of omic Cooperation, for t.

rd Stokes arrived here on y accompanied by Lord am, president of Tenant anty, a company which has ced a number of British cts in Egypt.

ilding of the assembly will begin in 1975. It is ted to produce 10,000 Rover vehicle, including rs, lorries and cars. Some of the production is expected to be exported to Arab states.

No details were available of the agreement, but some Arab states, probably oil producers, would participate in financing the project.

Al-ahram, the semi-official Cairo daily newspaper said Leyland, previously blacklisted by Arab states for its dealings with Israel, had submitted documents indicating it had stopped business with the Jewish state.

Lord Stokes, who will visit other Arab capitals, was also reported to have indicated British Leyland contacts with several Arab states and the Arab League to explain the company's policy.

In Tel Aviv, a senior Israeli Transport Ministry official said on Israeli radio that the British Leyland decision was not the first of its kind, and only one more step in a company policy adopted two years ago.

pc fall in home sales of itish cars last month

ricia Tisdall

tish motor manufacturers d by British Leyland had f their worst sales months vember, with overall new registrations falling ly.

ures released today by the y of Motor Manufacturers raders endorse the downtrend shown in the pro- al new car registration s issued last week by the tment of Industry.

SMMT results reveal new British Leyland cars ered during the first 11 s of the year at 398.508 ore than 21 per cent down st year. Leyland's total e month declined from in 1973 to 27,212, a drop out 35 per cent.

gether British cars first ered for use in November 306 were nearly 29 per fewer than in November, 1973. In the first 11 months the total at 872,986 is more than 24 per cent down on the 1973 level.

Last month Datsun, the leading Japanese car distributor increased is market share to 9.64 per cent, with sales of 8,885 cars compared with a 3.6 per cent stake during 1973.

However, in a weekend statement Datsun denied allegations that Japanese cars were flooding into Britain. They were based, they say, only on figures for the first 10 days of November.

In fact total Japanese sales in the United Kingdom by the end of the year are expected to reach 84,500, a slight decrease on the 1973 total of 92,500. Of this Datsun's share is expected to account for about 58,800 cars, a 4.5 per cent market share. In 1973 the company's total registrations were 60,513 cars

Motor union leaders will discuss crisis

By R. W. Shakespeare

Urgent discussions will be held by union leaders this week on the deepening crisis in the motor industry and the far-reaching effects of it across a whole range of other industrial sectors.

Although warning signals have been coming from the car companies for many months the true extent of the industry's troubles has made its full impact only in a series of announcements over the past few days.

These have brought redundancies and cutbacks in production at Ford and Chrysler, and the cancellation of all overtime working and consequential loss of earnings for thousands of workers in Vauxhall. They have culminated in the disclosure that British Leyland's financial plight had forced it to go to the Government for help.

This move seems destined to end in some measure of state control of the car industry for the first time in its history.

Two big unions dominate the car plants, and share membership among production workers in the proportion of about two-thirds to one-third.

They are the Transport and General Workers' Union automotive group—which now incorporates the former National Union of Vehicle Builders—and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. The national executives of both will be meeting during this week.

District committees of these unions in the car centres will also meet, as will shop stewards' committees in the car plants themselves.

In all, some 19 unions have interests in the car plants and all of these will be represented when the national executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions meets in York on Thursday.

Although only British Leyland out of the "big four" car manufacturers is still a member of the Engineering Employers Federation (and therefore a party to national negotiations in the industry), the situation in all of the car plants is of vital concern to the confederation leadership.

The car manufacturers depend on about 2,000 different suppliers of raw materials and components.

The confederation executive will, therefore, want to discuss the wider implications of the car industry cutbacks in the knowledge that for every worker directly affected by decisions taken within the motor plants, perhaps four times that number in other engineering companies will also be affected.

The union leaders will almost certainly be looking for immediate talks with Mr Benn

They are sure to take a strong line over direct redundancies like those announced by Ford and Chrysler which have already brought a militant reaction from workers in the white collar engineering unions who are directly involved.

Mr Healey takes a broad agenda to Saudi talks

By Our Energy Correspondent

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left London yesterday by RAF Comet for three days of talks with senior Saudi Arabian government ministers.

The agenda for talks will cover a wide range of economic subjects and will not concentrate entirely on oil. But it is thought Mr Healey will be anxious to gather opinions from the Saudi ministers on the various schemes that have been put forward for recycling surplus oil revenues.

Mr Healey has made his own proposals for the establishment of a special recycling facility within the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, outlined his plans last month for a $25,000m (about £10,775m) fund to help the developed nations hardest hit by oil price increases.

Accompanying Mr Healey will be Sir Derek Mitchell, Second Permanent Secretary in charge of the overseas division of the Treasury.

Sofico property group asks for moratorium

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Dec 8

About 20,000 Spanish and foreign shareholders found their investments and dividends blocked this weekend after Sofico, Spain's biggest tourist-apartment development company asked courts to declare a moratorium on its debts.

Sofico operated primarily as an investment manager for shareholders, holding 44 apartment blocks on the southern sun coast as well as several hotels, a commercial centre and a number of choice building sites. For 12 years Sofico paid its shareholders, who are also in many cases co-owners, annual interest rates of 12 per cent and more.

Now two of the three leading companies of the Sofico group, Sofico Renta and Sofico Iversiones, have admitted a severe liquidity problem although Sofico claims it has £24m assets and only £20m in debts.

One question the courts will have to resolve if it is decided to liquidate the assets to pay off debts is whether the shareholders who are co-owners are also responsible for making payments.

Phoenix gives assurance on Jessel loan interest

By Our Financial Staff

Holders of Jessel Securities 9¾ per cent loan stock are to receive the half-yearly interest payment which fell due last Friday.

Phoenix Assurance, the trustee for the loan stock—£10m of which is outstanding—has sent a circular to stockholders confirming that the £485,000 gross payment will be made.

A letter is also being sent by Jessel Securities to its ordinary shareholders who have received no official news from the group since a cash shortage emerged last October. The group's annual general meeting was due to be held this month in the normal course of events.

Jessel's fate is still unclear, but it has embarked on a programme of disposals under the supervision of its bankers.

The group has recently raised some cash by sales of its unit trust business, Jessel Britannia, and its assurance subsidiary, Life and Equity. Its 3 per cent holding in P & O has been placed with a number of institutions.

Following Friday's clearance from the EEC authorities the British Steel Corporation is believed to be a keen potential buyer of the group's 34 per cent holding in Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield based steel group. At current market values Jessel's holding in JFB is worth about £6m.

Bank governors to consider oil funds problem

By David Blake

Central Bank governors from the leading industrial nations of the West meet in Basle today to discuss the recurring problems of the world monetary system, and in particular the difficulties caused by the huge funds which have been built up by oil producers.

The governors are holding the last meeting this year in their regular schedule of discussions held at the Bank for International Settlements.

Mr Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, may spell out his views on the role which the IMF could play in dealing with the problem of "recycling" oil money back into those western countries which are in need of help.

Behind the facade of universal acceptance that the IMF must play the central role in any international effort on this front lie sharp differences of attitude

Man-made fibres output 10 pc down on year ago

By Peter Hill

Output of Britain's man-made fibres industry this year is expected to be more than 10 per cent less than in 1973, according to the latest forecasts published today by the British Man-Made Fibres Federation.

Over the first ten months of this year total man-made fibre production was down by 9.6 per cent, the federation said. Staple fibre output declined by 10.4 per cent and filament yarn by 8.4 per cent.

Total production in October amounted to 50.71 million kilogrammes representing a fall of 24.4 per cent on the total production figure for a year earlier.

But the federation pointed out that comparisons with a year earlier were misleading because October, 1973 marked the peak of last year's output boom while this year the fibres industry had been plagued by industrial disputes and raw material shortages.

Mr Varley will outline plans to save UK fuel

Details of Britain's energy saving campaign will be revealed today by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy. Overall objective will be to remind everybody that Britain can no longer afford to consume energy on the scale of the pre-1973 oil prices rises.

Prime targets will be the motorists and shops and offices. The speed limit on motorways may remain unchanged but a new 60 mph limit on all other roads is likely.

Shops and offices could find that there will be maximum thermostat levels for internal heating and there could be restrictions on lighting for display and advertising. The Government wants to save the maximum amounts of energy but is anxious that its measures should not affect industrial production.

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Lending rate 11½pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate will be unchanged this week at 11½ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications £361.9m		Allotted	£250m
Bids at £97.225%		Received	5[illegible]%
Prev week £97.26%		Received	45%
Average rate £10.9890%		Prev week	£10.9844%
Next Friday £250m		Replace	£150m

Alitalia move to meet losses

From John Earle
Rome, Dec 8

Alitalia, the Italian national airline which forms part of the state-owned IRI Group, has decided on a capital reconstruction to meet accumulated losses amounting at the end of June to 48,475m lire (about £32.3m).

An extraordinary shareholders' meeting at the end of last week decided to write down the 50,000m lire share capital to 2,500m lire, then reconstitute it by offering 47.5 million shares of 1,000 lire as a rights issue

Cumulus

Extracts from
The Chairman's Statement for 1974

The fall in the net asset value of our shares during this unpleasant year, though less than that of the All-Share Index and much the same as that of most other investment trusts, is nevertheless disappointing. Our computer programme for managing the sterling portfolio performed extremely well – indeed, had we confined ourselves to shares quoted in London and followed the programme, the net asset value would actually have risen over the year. However, our investments abroad, bought with foreign currency loans, nullified this advantage. The bulk of our foreign borrowing has now been repaid.

Over the year the programme caused us to sell almost all our United Kingdom equities and, by the year end, out of total gross assets of £3,800,000 under 3% was in quoted British equities, 9% in gold shares, and 73% in cash or Local Authority Bonds.

We are maintaining the same net dividend as last year; and present indications are that we should be able to maintain it in the current year also.

Coggan, Smith & Co., our company in Nottingham, is now producing more revenue, both from the sale of time on our computer and from technical projects commissioned from outside.

We are continuing the arrangement whereby shareholders may apply quarterly for an up to date list and valuation of the company's investments.

A copy of the Report and Accounts for the period ended 30th September 1974 may be obtained on request from the Secretaries at the Company's Registered Office, 20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3P 3DB.

BURGESS PRODUCTS
Company (Holdings)

Second Half Improvement
Expected to Continue

	1974 £	1973 £
Group Turnover	10,426,214	9.325.352
Profit before tax	449,484	1.110.026
Profit after tax	302,503	681.823
Dividend per share*	4.93656p	4.725p
Earnings per share	6.4p	13.5p

*Includes associated tax credit

Extracts from Mr W. Riddell's Statement:

The year has been a very difficult time throughout British Industry for well-known reasons. In addition to the general difficulties, the Company has had to contend with two specific problems of its own, namely, damaging industrial action at Burgess Micro Switch Company early in the year and the continuing effort associated with the establishment of Burgess Industrial Silencing in the North-East from its original base in the Midlands.

I am pleased to report that Micro Switch has been working well for some months now, the order book remains healthy, and new products are achieving wide acceptance. Although many problems remain for Industrial Silencing, the operation is well established, there is a record order book and production is increasing.

Burgess Products' policy of expanding into the replacement silencer market while remaining active in original equipment is continuing and sales are up by about a quarter. Sales of Burgess Architectural Products were well up on the previous year and the introduction of the "Nilgrid" ceiling systems has been encouraging. Burgess Power Tools' sales reached the targeted increase with export sales particularly good.

Production and sales of Burgess G.m.b.H. are both up and we anticipate further penetration of the German market. In Canada, Burgess Switch Company increased profitability and further progress is expected this year.

With the whole Group now working to capacity, the improvement shown in the second half figures should carry on into the current year.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

City fatalism over state intervention

For those who enjoy an idle weekend speculation, a thought that might have crossed the mind on a Sunday afternoon was how the Government of February 1971 might have approached the present problems of British Leyland. To compare British Leyland's problems with those of Rolls-Royce may not, of course, seem fair: Leyland has already stressed that it could if necessary have got through the present winter without Government aid, albeit that this might have involved substantial pruning. But that said, we do appear to be talking about a situation in which there is a call for substantial short and long-term financing to preserve the company at roughly its present capacity, and financing of a size that would probably not be forthcoming were it not known that there was a backer of last resort in the background.

Just how the Government of February 1971 would have reacted can, of course, be no more than a matter for Sunday afternoon musing. Where there is a striking comparison between December 1974 and nearly three years earlier, however, is in the reaction of the City.

The first and inevitable question is whether a City that is hotly opposed to nationalization, and the National Enterprise Board has not in fact forced Leyland into the arms of the Government by closing the doors of the capital market to the company. More bluntly, has *the City failed Leyland?*

The answer here is a simple one. Early in 1972 the stock market put up more than £50m for the company. It subscribed for shares at 45p that nobody today wishes to buy at less than a sixth of that value. It subscribed for convertible loan stock that now stands at less than a third of its original price. So, quite apart from the fact that it would be difficult for the City to subscribe new equity without some form of capital restructuring of the company, it is little wonder that the doors are now closed.

Fortunately for the City, moreover, this is a case where the fortunes and problems of the company are so widely known and so oft repeated that its unwillingness to provide a further massive capital injection can probably be understood by the public at large. But that in itself can only be counted as partly satisfactory. For the City's task now—or more specifically the task of the institutional shareholders—should be to make sure that they do all they can to protect their investment. That is going to—or should—involve hard negotiations with both the management and the Government, and it may be here that the City finds itself on considerably weaker ground.

It is probably not going to be sufficient for the larger shareholders to say we put up money in the past and look what happened. We are back to the old question of whether or not the larger shareholders have done enough to see that their capital is well-managed. Unfortunately for the City, Leyland is not a happy case to pick for this kind of argument since opinion about the company and its problems has been fairly diverse. Many would say that turning the merger to its full benefits was always going to be a 10-year task and that the present problems were as much as anything the fault of capricious government policies and the energy crisis. Unfortunately for the City Leyland has not been a case where there has been a clear majority view that the company's problems were exclusively those of management and structure.

While this could well serve to weaken the City's hand over the coming months, to me it is not the most important aspect of the affair. What is far more important is that the City, and one can probably say to a man, allowed itself to be lulled into believing that state intervention was inevitable. And if one is now talking about a deepening recession, one can all too easily see the City adopting precisely the same attitude over a number of other major companies. It is a highly dangerous attitude.

If the City really believes that at the end of the day a number of companies will have no choice but to go to the state—and I am not talking here about the state taking companies into public ownership for political reasons—then the City must do one of two things, and fast. Either it must enter into league with the interventionists, and with Sir Don Ryder as prospective head of the NEB that now looks like a line that may be worth exploring further. Or it must increase the energy and cohesion with which it puts forward the case for private enterprise and the Government policies required to allow it to work satisfactorily to the benefit of all. To sit back and say that intervention is inevitable could be the death knell for an independent City.

BLMC

Watch the loan stock

One thing to emerge very plainly from the Government moves to support British Leyland is that the loan stock holders are better off. The possibility that the group will go under in a welter of debts and cash-flow problems has been staved off; and to some extent the fact that the Government is prepared to guarantee new loans from the banks improves the security of existing loans from the stock holders. The cost of servicing all the loan capital and long-term borrowings is relatively small: £6.78m last year. And with the Government now fully involved in keeping the group in business there is that much more in the apple cart to be upset if the loan stock trustees—Commercial Union—are obliged to demand repayment on any failure to service it.

What is not so plain is just how much better off the loan stock holders are. To the extent that Government support eliminates the likelihood of liquidation, the possibility that a pattern will develop similar to that which brought massive gains to some Rolls-Royce shareholders—who were repaid in full with accrued interest within two-and-a-half years of the crash—can be ruled out. But the possible mutations on the present situation are still three-fold. In the first place the group might eventually be nationalized outright, in which case the loan stock might be redeemed at par forthwith, or left to run its term. In the second place, part of the group's activities might be hived off, in which case prompt redemption is unlikely.

And in the third place, the group might continue with a semi-independent existence, in which case repayment ahead of the term is out of the question.

Even on the latter scenario, however, the loan stocks have their attractions, and particularly the 7¼ per cent convertible 1982-87. The conversion rights, of course, count for nothing. But the flat yield, at £32¼, is 22.3 per cent, which is considerably better than most fixed interest stocks with 13 years to redemption.

Time was when a cash crisis at BLMC would have rocked the Nuffield charitable trusts down to their foundations. Today the outlook can hardly be cheerful—but it is not quite as dire as it might have been thanks to the good offices of the Charity Commissioners.

The passing of the final dividend back in 1971 prompted the commissioners to step up the pressure on the Nuffield trustees to reduce their 10 *per cent stake in BLMC. In the event they sold over a third of their shares for some £8m in May, 1971; the residue would then have been worth around £14m.*

Today, the same stake would be worth less than a fifth of that figure at stock market valuation. And a large slice of the trustees' income is now probably dependent on the charitable instincts of Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Merchant banks

Waiting for the upturn

Merchant banks have always represented a highly geared investment and never more so than this year. The sector's shares have dropped by just over threequarters against a 56 per cent slump in the *FT* All-Share index, which is harsh treatment indeed if one assumes it is unthinkable for the Bank of England to allow an accepting house to go under. And although several houses have indicated declining profits, most recently Hill Samuel and Hambros, none has yet gone so far as to indicate actual losses.

But the areas of doubt are clear enough. Balance sheet totals will be significantly lower this year. In most cases that will reflect a desire to show a more conservative balance sheet face at a time when conservatism is acknowledged an asset in banking circles.

Corporate finance activity has been down hard, of course, as has investment management, while equity portfolios have taken the *inevitable beatings.* More worrying on a medium-term view is the evidence that the merchant banks' inability to back their judgment with funds on any scale is a seriously inhibiting factor when it comes to getting new business, or holding on to old.

But the process of erosion is not turning out to be quite so rapid as many expected. Barring Midland Bank's acquisition of the outstanding shares in Samuel Montagu there have been none of the clearing bank bids for accepting houses that analysts anticipated once the Bank of England made clear it would have no objections. Instead, the clearers have preferred to build up their own merchant banking expertise, inevitably a slow and uncertain process for such large and conservatively run concerns.

So the invasion of the merchant banking preserve is proving slow to gather momentum. Which leaves reason to suppose that, on any market upturn, the sector could still be good to outperform the index as it has habitually done. In the meantime there is the consolation that unless the market takes another dive, 1975 should not be appreciably worse than 1974.

Unicorp

Charter's stake

While the Union Corporation board spurred on by its financial advisers, has reluctantly agreed to the latest Gold Fields of South Africa offer, the matter is still not settled. Far from it.

Dominating the scene now is Charter Consolidated with 10 per cent and the question is whether it will go along with General Mining which is poised at any time to raise its present holding from 28 to 29.9 per cent. Probably the level of acceptances will prove the deciding matter for Charter as *it would not wish to be seen* to be apparently frustrating the wishes of the smaller shareholders if they accept in volume, say, to the 40 per cent level. And to encourage them along, it is conceivable that GFSA would add an extra share to its present package of 13 shares for every 100 Unicorp plus the 124p a share cash element.

Certainly the present terms are unexciting with Unicorp's earlier arguments as to asset and earnings contributions still not fully answered. Unless one takes a bearish view of the gold share market, Unicorp shares should be retained meanwhile as there are still another seven weeks before the die is cast.

British Leyland's financial millstone

Eighteen months ago when the Conservatives were enjoining British industrialists to invest, the big names responded by rolling out their projections. British Leyland, which was then heading for 1972/73 profits of just over £50m, the first reasonable return in its history, declared plans to spend £500m over five years.

By international standards capital spending of around £100m was not unduly ambitious. Having invested heavily throughout the 1960s Daimler-Benz had, for example, spent that much in 1973. But it did suggest that British Leyland was at last able to come to grips with one of its most fundamental problems, the need to replace outdated plant and production facilities at many of its factories, and the need, too, to produce a range of models which would be wholly competitive with the vehicles from Europe and Japan.

Thus, spending at this level was the minimum necessary, but it was also the maximum British Leyland could reasonably afford. And it was a long-range programme built on a fragile basis; it depended utterly on nothing going badly wrong.

September, 1973, saw the company's financial position at its most healthy since the merger five years earlier of British Motor Holdings and Leyland. It was profitable and appeared to be talking realistically about becoming more so. Profits of perhaps £70m seemed possible in 1973/74.

Financial systems had been brought under much stricter control. So, as the table shows, while capital spending since the merger had usually exceeded cash flow, the position appeared controllable in that British Leyland's efforts to improve financial systems had helped bring about a substantial reduction in gearing.

BRITISH LEYLAND: the cash picture

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
					£ million	
Cash flow	44	45	48	60	63	75
Capital spending	(56)	(51)	(67)	(50)	(42)	(63)
Changes in working capital	—	26	52	45	(70)	(28)
Cash surplus (deficit)	(12)	(32)	(71)	(35)	91	40

Source: Phillips & Drew.

At the end of the 1972/73 period, with working capital requirements down by just under £30m—largely reflecting tight stock control and an increase in creditors—the group improved its liquidity position by some £33m. Net cash balances stood at £50m.

For the first time, it seemed, British Leyland's liquidity position allowed some marginal room for flexibility. But it was very much a high wire act. Even then, before the three-day week, the prospect looked difficult.

As a boom in car sales got underway during 1973 British Leyland found itself unable to meet demand due to a combination of continuing labour problems and because its production was caught wrong-footed in assessing the extent of the boom.

British Leyland's share of the home market slumped from above 40 per cent to around 32 per cent in 1973. Importers dramatically increased their penetration of the British market.

But even with the onset of the oil crisis in the autumn of 1973, Britain's only major motor manufacturer seemed to have some luck going its way. Sterling depreciation meant that importers' products increased in price and British *Leyland's strategy was to regain* its former market share at the expense of the importers.

The three-day week and labour disruptions wrecked any chance of that. Around 100,000 units were lost. This and the cost of unrecovered overheads during the short-time working cost profits at least £20m during the first half of the 1973/74 period.

Moreover, there were other ominous signs. European and north American demand was turning down and in Australia, where the company had attempted to rejuvenate its subsidiary with plans for a new "Australian" big car, a combination of factors was leading to substantial losses. Meanwhile, the implications of inflation were becoming all too clear.

The company's interim report showed overall losses of £16.6m reflecting a sharp fall in unit output. More significantly, given the present situation, interest charges doubled to £8.25m. Higher rates were part of the answer, but it also meant that British Leyland's cash had gone.

While truck demand remained good during the summer, car sales fell back sharply as the group continued to wrestle with the effects of the three-day week and further labour problems. It was by then a question of when rather than whether British Leyland would need substantial aid.

Inflation was placing profit margins under serious pressure and also meant that the cost of financing working capital had risen by some £70m annually.

By the time of the Budget last month, with the extent of the impending industrial liquidity crisis clear enough, British Leyland, now heavily borrowed and still committed, as it must be, to its £500m capital spending programme—the time scale had now slipped to seven years—was holding virtually no stocks of finished cars.

What happened, then, to decide British Leyland's board finally to appeal to the Government? Did its bankers, who a couple of months ago were reported to be happy to continue their support, change their view in the face of further disputes and the bleak prospect facing the world motor industry next year?

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Decision time in Ferranti crisis

The problems get bigger and bigger. For the moment it is British Leyland which is hogging the headlines. But as the politicians and pundits line up to give their views and offer their solutions it should not be forgotten that there lurks in Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's pending tray another file marked "Ferranti".

All the signs are that the Ferranti affair is nearing the decision-making stage. The unions have been alerted by Mr Benn to stand by the final round of consultations and it is firmly on the cards that the Secretary of State will call management and labour together within the next few weeks, probably before Christmas, to unveil his grand design.

The shape of the package has now almost certainly been finalized. It is expected to contain two main elements: a government stake in the group, and a medium-term loan to tide it over the next year or so.

Implicit in the size of the stake which the state would like to take is a watering-down of the control over the group which has been wielded by the Ferranti brothers—Sebastian and Basil. At present these two control between them about 56 per cent of the four million ordinary shares of the group. The creation of about two million new shares to be taken up by the government would effectively give the state a blocking share.

To Ferranti, then, may go the questionable honour of being one of the first major companies a proportion of whose shares will find a new home in Mr Benn's chosen instrument for the reform of industry, the National Enterprise Board.

One part of the rescue plan which is not at all clear is what will happen to the transformer division. Transformers have been tough business for some time and there is no evidence that Ferranti, encumbered with the kind of problems which have been facing this market, will be able to turn in a sparkling performance.

The General Electric Company is said to have been flitting in and out of the wings as the drama has developed, but Sir Arnold Weinstock has been resolutely maintaining a low profile, occasionally emerging fleetingly to say that there are not discussions with Ferranti at the moment.

That said, there are still those who believe that GEC, for its own reasons, may yet move in with proposals for this side of the business.

Precisely when Ferranti started to catch a cold, and how that developed into something a good deal nastier, is difficult to say. Mr Benn, when he presents his proposals for the group, will do a service if he gives a detailed account of the growing crisis.

Early reports suggested that the group started knocking on Mr Benn's door around mid-August, but there is evidence to suggest that the management of Ferranti was becoming more than mildly concerned as early as the spring. At that time, it is understood, London management was involved in serious talks with the group's Canadian subsidiary, Ferranti-Packard, assessing the possibility of selling part of the group to raise revenue.

The pace of the crisis continued to accelerate and by *mid-September it was all out* in the open. Overdrafts, which totalled £9.5m for the year to March 31, are thought to have jumped by that stage to more than £12m, in addition to have been further potential lia- which there are thought to bilities of about £5m.

At this point the National Westminster Bank, which had dealt with the group for generations, decided that more than a cautionary word in the chairman's ear was called for.

Until the full story is out it will be impossible to say precisely where Ferranti took the wrong turning, but it is at least possible to isolate the area in which the damage was done. What Ferranti did not do was to come unstuck in the high technology stakes—this was no case of a company putting too much of its money on one card.

There was probably no single factor which can be pinpointed as critical, but the cumulative effect of the long strike in the Canadian operation, the disruption caused by the fire at Bracknell, the three-day week, and the pincer movement of ever-rising costs and price restraint appears to have left the company somewhat dazed and with no better solution than to go back to the bank again.

Suppliers want to protect their own cash flow; banks are no longer able to see, confidently, old customers through a bad patch; the City as a channel for new funds has all but dried up. In these circumstances no one is invulnerable.

Malcolm Brown

Giant problems face the new men at GM

"*America's economy is in a* recession, but the automobile industry is in the midst of a serious depression", one top company executive said the other day, reflecting a view that is now widespread.

The figures support this statement, showing present sales down more than 35 per cent on a year ago, profits at their lowest levels in years and unemployment in the industry rising at a dramatic rate.

By sheer coincidence the crisis comes just as the two top executives of General Motors Corporation, Richard Gerstenberg and Edward Cole, reach the mandatory retirement age of 65. Thus the unenviable task of pulling the world's largest manufacturing company out of a serious slump falls on the shoulders of men who could well have hoped for easier assignments.

General Motor's new chairman is Thomas Murphy, aged 58, *who joined the company* in 1938 and who, like Gerstenberg, came to the top via GM's finance department.

The company's new president is Elliott Estes, aged 58, who has been at GM for 40 years and who, like his predecessor in this office is an engineer.

Both new executives have extremely good reputations in Detroit. However, one is forced to question the appointing of men to the top of this company who have no outside experience whatever.

They are men who may, therefore, lack the insight to realize that radical changes are necessary in the old fashioned concepts that have, in large measure, brought about the company's and the car industry's present problems.

The crisis is due to a large extent to the combination of disastrous marketing decisions, poor judgment of future demand trends and the failure to appreciate that the old Detroit maxim that "big cars are good cars" may no longer be valid.

The industry would have suffered this year even if it had been led by extremely able managers, since demand for cars was bound to fall under the general pressures of inflation and soaring oil prices.

But instead of checking the demand slide by making its products more attractive the car industry leaders decided upon sharp price increases. They sought to regain old high profit margins by fully offsetting mounting production costs. They failed to realize that consumers were in no mood to accept huge new car price rises.

The industry leaders just did *not foresee the impact on* demand of their actions and general inflation and even a few months ago they were expecting total 1974 sales to be around 10 million units.

Now, as 1974 draws to an end, it is becoming plain that total sales this year will be only somewhat above nine million units, compared to sales of 11.4 million last year.

The failure to anticipate the impact on demand of general inflation and sharp car price rises resulted in substantial over-production by all the manufacturers. Because of this mistake, some 14 main production plants are at a standstill, 230,000 industry employees are out of work this month and dealers have now over 100 days stocks of unsold new cars.

The errors on the production and demand sides have also produced severe industrial relations strains. As tens of thousands of car workers are now indefinitely laid off the impression is becoming *widespread* among trade union officials that the companies timed the plant closures to avoid having to pay traditional Christmas bonuses. This is just the sort of feeling that can lead to serious labour relations tension in this industry in the months ahead.

Most serious of all is the fact that many of the industry's leaders have still not appreciated that important changes are necessary in the cars they produce. The cost of steel, car components and fuel has soared to the point where the manufacturers have to face the fact that future products must be smaller and more fuel efficient.

Vague plans have been formulated to these ends, but at the same time it is clear that none of the manufacturers is moving with anything like the speed that is now necessary to bring about the changes.

There is a widespread feeling *in the industry that the crisis* will soon be over, and pious hopes that the Administration in Washington will start encouraging people to start spending.

There are hopes that the Administration and the Congress will delay measures that forces manufacturers to make cars that are more economical in terms of fuel and less prone to pollute the environment.

Ford executives have called for a moratorium on the environmental standards; Chrysler
officials have openly de
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Views differ greatly
immediate outlook for
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Other experts, such
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Fran

Business Diary in Europe ● M Gautier takes the wheel

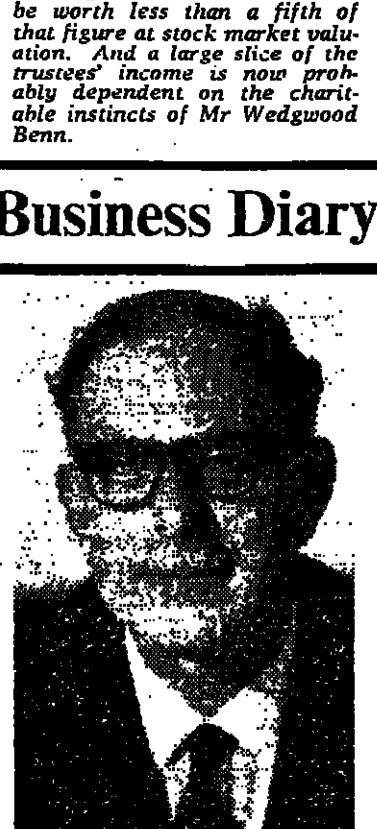
An austere 68-year-old engineer, M François Gautier, is the man now virtually in charge of the future of France's privately owned car industry. He takes on the task in the face of a daunting 35 per cent drop in French domestic car sales compared with a year ago as the new supremo of the "supervisory council" created after last week's Peugeot-Citroën "marriage".

Till now president of the Peugeot holding company, M Gautier will head the new seven-man body, three of whose members were directors in the ailing Citroën concern, which will be assisted by a general secretariat, created inside Peugeot itself, in order to maintain the working day-to-day liaison with Citroën.

Although the limelight is now on M Gautier he characteristically gave only a seven-minute long interview to the French press, apologizing he was "very busy". It added nothing to the personal facts known about the man who began his career in Peugeot after qualifying in 1930

"What would have become of Peugeot in the face of a giant Renault-Citroën-Berliet?" M Gautier replied to one of the three questions there was just time for. He answered: "We should have had to conclude an agreement with a foreign group."

M Gautier will be reorganizing Citroën basically with those management skills which have allowed his firm the claim its books show, the highest return on capital it invests of all European car manufacturers.



Lionel S. Thornton: out of retirement again.

Ask Thornton

Caisse Centrales des Banques Populaires is not, as it freely admits, one of the best known of French banking names in the United Kingdom, and those that know of it are almost certain to be confused by its unique structure. So when the bank decided to open up in London, the obvious solution to its public relations problem was to call in Lionel Thornton.

Thornton, who is 67, can claim to have more experience than any other man of setting up London operations for foreign banks, with the possible exception of Wilfred Wickenden, now at Investions-und-Handels-Bank.

Caise Centrale is his third venture on behalf of a foreign bank and each time he has been brought out of retirement—or should we say the cupboard—to see the new operation on its way. Originally with Lazards, from which he retired as general manager in 1967, he was requested first to set up a branch for Mellon Bank.

He retired from Mellon in 1971 only to be approached by Credito Italiano to set up another branch, from which he duly retired in April this year. And now Caisse Centrale, where he is initially a representative, although in due course he is likely to preside over a full branch.

Thornton sees his role at Caisse Centrale, as with the others, as relatively short term. Part of the job is to train someone to step into his shoes and the rest is to provide the contacts and the introductions that any new bank in London inevitably need.

Having retired three times already, it might be thought he would now take some tempting to be brought back into harness, but Thornton insists not. His whole life, he points out, has been in the City, and although he is a regular golf player he describes himself as very much a weekend golfer. "In any case", he says, "my wife has a life of her own and doesn't want me interfering with it."

Space Basque

Spain, you might think, is as much an aerospace power as Switzerland is a naval power. You would, however, be wrong according to Alvaro Azcarraga. He is the Basque who heads the space division of Sener, the Spanish advanced technology consultants.

Azcarraga was in London at the weekend in the wake of a £200,000 contract for Sener to design and to produce wire boom antennae for the European Space Research Organisation's ISEE-B satellite, the International Sun Earth Explorer.

This brings to about £4m the value of work Sener is doing for ESRO which involves mechanical support systems for Spacelab, launching supports for the Ariane rocket launcher and ground support systems for the Geos satellite.

Sener is privately owned by the Sendagorta family, three brothers and a sister-in-law. The company grew out of a naval architecture business in Bilbao in the mid-fifties and now employs 800 engineers and designers there and in Madrid. It now has three divisions, marine, space nuclear and petrochemical and industrial.

The company produces original designs and drawings but does not normally manufacture. It is in everything from the Crinavis LNG yard which Spain is building near Gibraltar, through computer software to plants making Canadian rye whiskey in Spain.

Hotel scandal

An ancient scandal raked over by Derek Taylor and David Bush in a new book* concerns the chef Auguste Escoffier and Caesar Ritz, founder of the hotels bearing his name. It seems that in 1898 both were fired from the Savoy Hotel. Escoffier was then chef and Ritz the manager—until an investigation by the Savoy directors.

A statement issued by the Board in March of that year attributed the dismissal of the hotel's two managers and the chef to reduced profits on food and wine sales and for unspecified abuses "prejudicial to the business in many ways and calculated to alienate customers".

Ritz, the *other manager* Echenard and Escoffier, started legal proceedings against the hotel for "wrongful dismissal and breach of contract", although the affair subsequently petered out—probably by mutual consent.

Ritz was obsessed with the search for the perfect hotel, and went on to Paris afterwards to found the hotel bearing his name. Escoffier's Guide Culinaire remains to this day a "bible" of chefs.

The book concludes that only a hotelier with the fanatical following of Ritz could have survived such damning criticism from his previous company.

**The Golden Age of British Hotels.* Northwood Publications, price £5.95.

Evidently there is still some sensitivity about the affair. For when compiling the material for their book, the authors approached the present Savoy management for confirmation but say they were given no cooperation.

Eventually they fixed a meeting with the personal assistant to Sir Hugh Wontner, the group's chairman and managing director, to discuss the matter. But after half an hour when the PA did not appear, they left without having had the opportunity of talking it over.

INTERIM STATEMENT

CARCLO ENGINEERIN
GROUP LIMITED

Manufacturers of power transmission equipment, baling p
machine tools, textile machinery accessories, steel wi
specialist non-ferrous products

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 31st March 1974		Six month: 30th Septem 1974	
£000		£000	
4,226	Turnover	2,917	2
361	Profit before taxation	313	
4.4p	Earned per 25p Ordinary share	3.3p	
2.07p	Dividend per 25p Ordinary share	1.13p	

The increase in the interim dividend is the maximum permi
under present dividend legislation.

Comment by the Chairman Sir Robin Brook C.M.G., O.B
Turnover for the six months to 30th September 1974 inc
by 45% compared with the first half of the previous
resulting in a record profit. Business since then has con
at a very satisfactory level and we have substantial ord
hand.

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Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

How to get fair wages for all

idea of the "just wage" "pay anomalies" goes very p; it may constitute the t profound differentiation veen "labour markets" and kets for commodities where icipants, if not equal, at t come to market on equal ıs. The marginal supply of commodity and access to relevant information deter- e the state of the market the relations of the traders.

Labour markets" have lly ever been like that, and would be appalling institu- s if they were. A totally labour market would be one step ahead of slavery, use people come to their as people, seeking security, tity and other complicated factions as well as pay. As de they come also with a imperfect idea of their ntial in general, let alone specific potential in the ce of any given employer, the variety of machines, mers, styles and other ers which make one oyment different from ıer.

e of the great virtues of PEP report on *Reshaping in** is that it deals with the xt in which people see the t wage" as it affects them- s. In this respect, individual ers and groups of workers ound to be parochial. They o more likely to be experts me large, national "labour et" than they are to be in touch with the cheese or er markets.

w, as PEP points out, e in general see "justice" as most nearly affected by the cost of living on the one hand, and by the experience of comparable workers near them on the other.

In our attempts to combat the perpetual instability of such processes, we are tempted to begin at the top. This is the approach of national job evaluation, or Lord Brown's notion of a college of differentials in which workers' representatives hammer out relativities for occupations as a continuing exercise. After all, the cardinal principles of merit rating in a job evaluation command general assent. We should reward one another on the basis of what the job requires by way of

skill (talent required, necessary learned abilities, time needed to learn them);

responsibility (accountability for others' work, autonomy, direct control of other resources, technological variants like safety, etc);

effort (call on time, endurance, physical and mental energy): but also a curiously prickly criterion because effort is often reciprocal, most obviously in such an example as an engineering setter, whose effort is least required when operatives are busy on long machine runs;

working conditions (usually obvious enough, but do they include region, effectively enforced travelling time, social conventions, and down time between tasks, always more easily measured at lower levels of responsibility?).

But here again there is another paradox. Job evaluation often works at a level of observed interconnexion: one shop, one plant, sometimes one group. But by the time we reach national level the criteria are too diffuse to mean a great deal to most people, at least in Britain, and we are left with what PEP calls "little more than occupational popularity polls of job levels reflecting stereotypes, prejudice and little or no knowledge of what jobs actually involve or the demands they make".

PEP observes that job evaluation works when there is a high level of involvement, and agreed procedure operated by known and respected persons, a specific appeals procedure and a good fit to the work and the work groups concerned.

It is easy to commend job evaluation on a local basis as widely as possible (and equally easy to resist it, as "not applicable to my kind of work"). What can we do nationally? How could anyone find a legitimate way of relating one plant to another?

For job evaluation, one commonly uses "benchmark" jobs, a sample of jobs closely defined and ranked either on points by the various factors, or in paired comparison. Now there are several "benchmarks" which are widely distributed—particularly those involved in maintaining plant (in the "manual" occupations) and systems (in "white-collar" occupations).

A national body, after the slow process of putting data together and overcoming prejudice could arrive at judgment of relativities based on the composition of the workforce of an industry in relation to the earnings of benchmark jobs: an industry would be free to establish its internal differentials according to its own internally agreed job evaluation system.

The PEP approach, so long as we do not rush at it like a bull at a gate, seems more promising than most. Indeed, something like it seems essential if we are to solve the problems of fair payment in nationalized industry and public service, where conventional measurements of added value cannot apply, or can only be synthetic.

At the moment we have the worst of both worlds. Without criteria that are commonly accepted, we are in a power auction. Almost every payment dispute can be represented in a variety of ways, and can be compared with other disputes on a variety of bases, of time and place and occupation.

But we behave and quarrel as if we had data—as if we could on our present information compare the "justice" of a whole series of "parities"—when all we have to go on is a few labels, mean cash averages for a week now and again, and dubious percentages.

**Reshaping Britain: A Programme of Economic and Social Reform.* PEP: £2.

M. J. Moroney: Facts from Figures. Pelican.

Innis Macbeath

Innis Macbeath is Plowden Professor of Industrial Relations at London Business School.

he secretary shortage starts to ease

signs are pointing to a e in the market for secre- . The shortage which last left many organizations e to bring staff levels up ablishment looks as if it gely over—at least for the being.

obvious factor is belt- ning and in some cases closures in the City which affected demand for both ment and temporary aries. Some temporary rs, alarmed by forecasts cold winter of recession, well be running for cover permanent market. Even ar of bomb threats might ecting the normal influx ls from the provinces and l.

whatever is the combina- of such factors, the result a number of big London yers report a sharp in- in applications for any ment vacancy going, allow- em because of improved e to achieve a generally r quality recruit. Even secretarial agencies are ting to a change in the et.

o Petroleum was one of rivate sector giants much ed last spring by the secretary shortage. They ed that a girl could then fered 12 different jobs, as a few months before would have been about job choices on offer. picture is very different now. Mr Harold Rogers, manager of the company's secretarial and information division, said that shortly after some salary adjustments in July he needed seven or eight new secretaries.

He recalled: "We had a big response, somewhere about 40 applications—which meant we could be a lot more selective and finished up with a generally better standard of recruit. Since September we have been at full establishment."

Mr Rogers added: "We have been having quite a number of agencies contacting us directly lately asking if we want anybody. The market does seem to be drying up a bit there. Some employers seem to feel that casual girls, naturally lacking background in a company, are not an asset."

Shell-Mex and BP Group, the marketing company for Shell and British Petroleum, has a typing and secretarial establishment of more than 200. Miss Diana Bulley, who before she took over their recruitment earlier this year was herself an executive secretary in the company, has seen unfilled vacancies slide from twenty-six to five in five months.

She is now able to begin building up a reserve list of applicants to call on for any new vacancies that emerge. She said: "For every job, there are at least four or five girls to look at. They do not seem to be able to find jobs so easily.

"Two girls who left in the summer to look around have asked to come back. Agencies do not seem to be taking on extra girls for the time being."

Arguably, companies like this, with going rates around £2,000 plus fringe benefits and the promise of stable employment, attract more than an average share of job-seekers.

But in a random selection of other companies in various fields, recruitment officers all spoke of greater ease in filling permanency vacancies and a consequent whittling-down of needs for temporary help.

Another important bellweather could be the Civil Service, where some preliminary figures covering the London area appear to show an easing in their shortfall of secretaries and typists. In less than six months, additional recruits have been coming in at a sufficient rate to make them 3-4 per cent better off than in the early summer.

Shortfall now ranges between 10 and 20 per cent. The computation excludes departments which for legislative reasons have recently had unusual extra demands made on staff. But a factor in the recruitment might be improved pay scales—a top shorthand/audio typist can now, with threshold pay and London allowance, pick up around £2,500 in the capital.

The Alfred Marks Bureau, which samples the market every quarter, showed in its latest survey that demand was slackening up to August. The change in the number of vacancies registered in central London was as follows:

	percentage change in 1974 over same month of 1973	percentage change in 1973 over same month of 1972
January	− 3	+49
February	+ 1	+68
March	+19	+63
April	+10	+42
May	+ 5	+53
June	+ 2	+52
July	− 5	+55
August	− 8	+57

The survey pointed out that there was a greater reduction in new jobs in the City where stockbrokers, merchant banks and associated organizations have lately been feeling the draught.

It was also emphasized that the final three months were being compared with a boom period when demand was consistently running at levels over half as great as 1972.

Mr Bernard Marks, chairman of the agency, said: "The situation has merely returned to something like sanity. We have still got overall a considerable shortage of qualified staff, particularly secretarial staff." But with companies watching budgets closely, he had noticed a slackening demand for the clerks and less skilled typists.

Derek Harris

K SHOES LIMITED

Preliminary Results

rofits. At £2,256,615 pre-tax profits for the full year were own on 1973 (£2,760,624), but the second half shows an nprovement over both the second half of 1973 and the first half f 1974. This bears out the expectations expressed in our interim atement.

ividends. The directors will propose the maximum increase hich the legislation allows, namely a final ordinary dividend of 32p per share (1973 – 1.19p). The interim dividend was 0.6p. r share in both years. The total ordinary dividend for the year ith the imputation tax credit of 33% is equivalent to a gross vidend of 11.46% (1973 – 10.23%).

perations. The fuel crisis and the 3-day weeks had a bad fect both on deliveries of Spring shoes and on public nfidence. The first half year therefore compared badly with the e-V.A.T. boom of early 1973. The second half saw a recovery both production and sales, so that over the twelve months irs sold were within 1% of 1973.

ash. Inflation, and the cost of borrowing money, obliged us operate with stringently low physical stocks of raw material, ork-in-progress, and finished shoes. This was named as one our main objectives in 1974 and has helped to minimise interest sts. Our cash position at the end of the year was sound, but rther reductions of working capital could affect our efficiency d our ability to work even at existing capacities.

rospects. During the first two months of the current nancial year sales, particularly of K Women's and K Children's oes, have been above budget, and all factories are busy. ices are still rising at a rate which could inhibit demand. The arket seems both fragile and volatile, but if business were to ntinue as now, the improving trend of the past half year should ntinue.

Summary of Group Profits and Dividends

Year Ended 30 September	1974 £	1973 £
roup turnover	30,304,309	26,579,768
roup profit after all charges but before taxation	2,256,615	2,760,624
ıxation	1,340,066	1,327,941
roup profit after taxation	916,549	1,432,683
rdinary dividends		
Interim – paid	2.40%	2.40%
Final – proposed	5.28%	4.76%
Total	7.68%	7.16%
mounts absorbed by dividends		
Preference – paid	11,025	13,387
Ordinary – paid and proposed	288,183	268,671
otal	£299,208	£282,058
hares in issue at 30 September	15,009,536	15,009,536
arnings per ordinary share after deducting preference dividends	6.033p	9.456p

he final ordinary dividend will be paid on 3 March 1975. The cord date for this payment will be 23 December 1974.

Business appointments

Conoco North Sea elects executive vice-president

Mr G. J. Maier has been appointed executive vice-president of Conoco North Sea.

Mr P. M. Tapscott, chairman of Associated Fisheries, is to succeed Mr W. J. Emmison as chairman of D. A. Macrae. Mr Emmison retires at the end of this month as chairman and managing director of AF's herring division.

Mr Arthur York has been made a director of Tradition Securities.

Mr John Hardiman has been made personnel director of Edmundson Electrical. Mr David Hutton becomes purchasing director.

Mr David Walker has been appointed assistant director-general of the National Water Council.

Mr A. J. Woolnough joins the board of Giltspur.

Lady Henderson has been elected to the board of Maxim's.

Mr Howard S. Feldman becomes president of Schenley, and Mr Adolph Slone, an executive vice-president and a director.

Mr Brian Stoker has been appointed marketing director of Mono Concrete.

Mr Joseph Palmer has been made deputy chairman of Dale Electric International.

Sir Gwylim Williams has joined the board of Dalgety UK. Sir Gwylim is chairman of Crosfields & Calthrop, a company recently acquired by Dalgety.

Mr J. M. S. Carr is to be on the board of West Riding Worsted and Woollen Mills.

Mr S. Jerome Goldstein, Mr Guy Huet and Mr Jan Biot have been made directors of Citicorp International Securities SA, in Brussels.

Mr E. J. Crawley, marketing manager of Naafi, joins the board as executive director.

Mr D. C. Reeves has become a director of the Deritend Stamping Co.

After more than 40 years in the City, Mr J. A. Bennet is retiring as an executive director of Jessel, Toynbee. He will remain on the board.

Mr W. G. Thorpe has been appointed to the board of SKF (UK).

Mr Michael Napolitan is joining the board of Gale and Polden as sales director.

Mr Michael Vivian has been made a full-time member of the Civil Aviation Authority in succession to Dr Walter Tye.

M Philippe A. Aubin is appointed general manager and chief executive of Morgan Grenfell's Swiss subsidiary, Morgan Grenfell Finance SA and becomes a director of Morgan Grenfell International. He was previously a vice-president of Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation in Geneva.

Mr Arthur Jones has been made chairman of Laser Transport International, the commercial and engineering division of TKN Investments. He was previously joint managing director of BMW Concessionaires (GB). Mr John Smith is to be managing director of Laser Transport International and Mr Mike F. Haley becomes a director. Mr Roger Arnold is the new company secretary.

Mr Nigel Chaldecott becomes deputy director of the National Council of Building Material Producers. He will also continue as secretary to the council.

Mr F. W. Edwards is to be managing director, marketing, of Humphreys & Glasgow.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Moss Engineering making the best of it

Moss Engineering takes comfort in the fact that experience of earlier deflationary periods suggests the company's products will not be hit so badly as others, and domestic forecasts still point to an increase in both sales and profits for current year.

Happily, says Mr Ernest Cars, chairman, the company is already ahead in comparison with the same period last year. Despite the storm clouds, he remains optimistic that the group will continue its record of improvement.

In the year to August 31 last Moss (formerly Moss Gear) actually improved on the forecast made a year earlier, and in spite of the miners' strike it turned in a record profit—38 per cent up on 1972-73—and its highest sales.

But Mr Cars is not blind to the portents. With two-figure annual inflation now firmly established, he thinks, and with most countries with which Moss trades adopting deflationary policies, "a recession deeper than this country has experienced since the Second World War seems now to be a grave possibility".

Five Oaks ready for expansion

While net profits of Five Oaks Investments in the year to June 30 last were cut severely from £367,000 to £106,000, the chairman in his annual review says that a further improvement was made in the group's financial position.

The surplus of assets over liabilities has been increased to £393,000. For the first time, group is poised, with new management skills, to expand turnover in its main activities of housing and estate development, building contracting, property investment and plant hire.

The purchase of land at Broadheath has been completed with the continued support of bankers. Housing sales are encouraging in spite of present market conditions.

Turnover last year declined from £1m to £883,000.

Bejam refundings

Britain's leading retailer of freezer foods, Bejam Group, gives further details of its partnership with the National Freight Corporation in a 3.3m cubic-foot cold store at Milton Keynes.

The partners will each provide initial working capital of £150,000. Bejam has received a payment of £2.5m and holds a 99-year lease on a cold store chamber of 850,000 feet for its own requirements, together with a half stake in rest of the cold store complex.

After paying tax, Bejam will use the £2.5m consideration to repay a loan of £1m from Barclays Bank for the development and to repay acceptance credits of £850,000.

Hitachi fears deeper slump

Hitachi, the Japanese heavy industrial group, said profitability would deteriorate further during the second half year ending March 31. A spokesman added: "The current recession is much more serious than earlier expected."

Hitachi has reported a 31.8 per cent decline in its net profit for the six months to September 30, mainly because of higher raw materials and labour costs, although its sales rose 20.1 per cent.

But, the spokesman said, it was too early to forecast the company's net profit and sales for the current term.—AP-DJ.

Higher BASF payout uncertain

The 1974 payout of BASF AG is likely to be determined by the West German chemical concern's business in the next few months, and not so much by considerably higher earnings expected this year, Herr Seefelder, chairman, told AP-Dow Jones in Antwerp.

"Business slackened considerably in the last quarter and our projection for the first 1975 quarter is for continued slow activity", Herr Seefelder said.

He conceded that the good results were likely to enable BASF to raise the payout from DM8 per share paid for 1973 to possibly DM9. But, he warned, business trends now and early next year are likely to influence the company's final decision.

Renwick Group

Poor results from the Volkswagen motor-caravan conversion business and the depressed state of the motor industry, halved interim pre-tax profits of the Renwick Group—from £508,000 to £248,000. From next April, however, the VW contract will revert to its original form and Renwick will be responsible for marketing the vehicles. The Ramsgate factory was sold for £300,000.

Although the half-owned Western Fuel Co chipped in only £1,000 (against £30,000), a full-year outcome of around last time's £184,000 is expected to accrue. It is hoped to hold the dividend.

Briefly

SPEEDWELL GEAR CASE
For year to July 31, company made pretax profit of £58,000 (against a loss of £25,000); earnings a share, 1.7p. Dividend 0.62p (nil).

Ben Williams
Taxable profit in six months to June 30, £20,000 (£7,700); dividend, 0.37p (0.36p).

United Rubber & Coffee
Indonesian Government is still processing British claims for compensation so the claim by this company remains unresolved. The board will inform shareholders of any positive news.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES—
While mounting costs are still a worry, Mr C. W. Bowers, chairman, told the annual meeting that sales for the five months ended November 30, were ahead by 22% and that the input of orders—particularly from overseas—was satisfactory.

ELLERMAN-HAWKINS & TIPSON
On November 27 Ellerman Lines bought 430,000 H & T shares, bringing total up to 1.07 million (21.23 per cent).

SOMIC
Sales for half-year, £725,000 (£571,000). Taxable profits, £97,000 (£78,000), and outlook is promising. Earnings a share, 2.33p (1.95p), and dividend, up from 1p to 1.17p.

BELGRAVE (BLACKHEATH)
On turnover for half-year of £1.16m (£984,000), pre-tax profit of £96,000 against £113,000. Order books reasonably full.

ST KITTS (LONDON) SUGAR
Total amount written off in accounts is £252,500 about 20 per cent of group's net tangible assets at October 31.

MAXIMILLIAN INVESTMENTS—DUNDEE CREMATORIUM
Subject to Maximillian offer becoming unconditional, there will be £100,000 rights issue by crematorium.

R A DYSON
For half to September 30, £11,000 loss turned into profit of £37,000 pre-tax.

CARDIFF MALTING
For year to September 30, turnover £408,000 (£250,000); and pre-tax profit £71,000 (£22,000).

I & J HYMAN
For £125,000 plus maximum additional £100,000, wholly in shares, group to purchase Foam Marketing Group.

HOULDER BROS-JESSEL SECS
Company has acquired from Jessel Securities business of Stevinson Hardy International, who are well-known in tanker broking and oil sale fields. Present executive directors and staff will continue to operate Stevinson's business as a member company of Furness Withy Group.

British and Irish ferry's recovery

The British & Irish Steam Packet Co expects to make a net profit of £250,000 for 1974 compared with a net loss of £1.1m for 1973.

This turnround in the performance was forecast by Mr William B. Mulligan, general manager, when winding up the annual seminar of the B & I Line works council in Dublin.

He disclosed that the net profit forecast was reached after meeting interest and currency devaluation costs of about £7m. It would have been more impressive still but for a 10-week disruption at Liverpool, which resulted in a loss of £300,000.

He added: "During 1974 we had to recover from customers the cost of massive oil increases which actually came into effect during 1973.

"More emphasis, therefore, was given to the servicing of roll-on/roll-off freight, which more than maintained the earnings of our three car ferries operating on the Dublin-Liverpool and Cork-Swansea routes."

Mr Mulligan went on to say that although the net profit of £250,000 could only be considered as minor, it was a substantial improvement.

"We all expect 1975 to be difficult for the Irish economy." Mr Mulligan stressed that if the policy of adaptability and enterprise was continued, he felt confident that the difficulties would be overcome.

Schneider switch deal with Denain

Denain-Nord-est-Longwy said over the weekend that it had made available to the Schneider Group an offer holding out the possibility of buying Schneider's 32 per cent interest in Marine-Firminy.

But Schneider has reconsidered its willingness to cede its stake because it believes that Denain's bid for Marine-Firminy (announced last week) contravenes the takeover regulations, besides the spirit of a ruling which froze Schneider's stake in M-F. The ceding of its stake to Denain was to have been in return for being guaranteed managerial control of Creusot-Loire, controlled jointly by M-F and Schneider.—Reuter.

FURNESS WITHY
Schemes of arrangement for purchase of balance of Houlder Brothers, Houlder Line and Alexander Shipping sanctioned by the Court and now effective.

Guinness, Distillers and Burton figures due

Outstanding profit statements scheduled for this week include Guinness (final, tomorrow), Distillers (interim, Thurs), and Burton Group whose final results are expected on Friday. Details:—

TODAY: Finals: Allied Manufacturing & Trading, Management, Agency & Music, and Trafalgar House. Interims: Blyvooruitzicht Gold, Caffyns, East Rand Prop, Hoveringham Gravels, James Latham, Alfred Preedy, and Walker Crosweller.

TOMORROW: Finals: J. W. Cameron, Comet Radiovision Services, Arthur Guinness, International Computers Holdings, Lonrho, NSS Newsagents, Serck, and Staveley Industries. Interims: Bambergers, Brit Cotton & Wool Dyers, Fairey Co, and Smith & Nephew Assoc.

WEDNESDAY: Finals: Burco Dean, Caravans International, CompAir, East Daggafontein, Lloyds & Scottish. Interims: Braithwaite Eng, Coated Metals, Daniel Doncaster, Hardy (Furnishers), Magnet Joinery Norwest Holst and Wace Group.

THURSDAY: Finals: Assoc Engineering, Arthur Lee & Sons, Redfearn National Glass, United Spring & Steel, Western Deep, and Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries. Interims: Assoc Television, Dimplex, Distillers, English Card Clothing, Incledon & Lamberts, Liner Concrete Machinery.

FRIDAY: Finals: Burton Group, Hardys & Hansons, Lombard North Central and Wamsley (Bury) Group. Interims: George Ewer, Graig Shipping, Greene King, Initial Services, London & Overseas Freighters, Pegler & Hattersley and Jonas Woodhead & Sons.

No Tremletts accounts until New Year

The accounts of Tremletts and its Melbray and Tower Assets subsidiaries, though nearing completion, will not be ready for submission to the respective annual meetings before the year end.

To comply with the Companies Act a meeting has been called for December 31, but will be adjourned until the accounts are ready.

SCAPA GROUP

INTERIM REPORT

Half year to 30th September	1974 £000's	1973 £000's
Turnover	15,384	10,987
Profit before taxation	3,100	1,757
Taxation	1,467	812
Interim Dividend	1.7p	1.47p

Payable 24th January 1975

Demand for the Group's products continued at a high level throughout the period resulting in healthy order books at the interim stage. Additional effort in export markets has been rewarded by a substantial increase in turnover. Almost 75% of overall group sales take place overseas.

A good start has been made in the second half and providing that production is not interrupted by factors outside the Group's influence the Directors consider that the rate of profit should be maintained at the present level until 31 March 1975. It should not however be assumed that the pattern of the previous years will be repeated whereby the second half year showed higher results than the first half.

It is expected that dividends for the whole year will be at the maximum permitted under current legislation.

Scapa Group Limited, Cartmell Road, Blackburn, Lancs, BB2 2SZ

Wood Hall's record profits a response to 'the changing situation'

STRONG LIQUIDITY/ASSET POSITION

"In 1974, for the seventh year running, Wood Hall showed a good increase (£1.045 million) in the pre-tax group profits and set new record profits of £8.381 million.

"Full credit is due, said Chairman, Michael Richards, to the Managements of the member companies which with few exceptions responded to the changing situation and made their expected or greater profit contributions.

"Ordinary Stockholders' Funds were increased during the year by £5.490 million to £26.764 million and were equivalent to 109p (1973: 86.7p) per ordinary stock unit of 25p. Being conservative, these funds can be reduced to £22.8 million (93p per unit) to take account of the September 1974 devaluation of the A$ and of the "paper loss" in quoted investments held. Of such ordinary stockholders' funds of £22.8 million no less than £19.798 million (81p per unit) is represented by the excess of current assets over current liabilities."

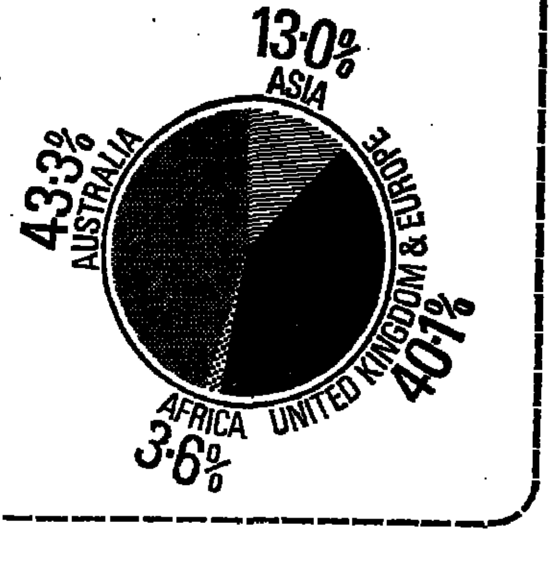
Commenting on prospects the Chairman said: "It is my duty to state clearly, and without qualification, that Wood Hall is strong, in terms of assets and liquidity: that despite increasingly difficult conditions operating, the profit prospects for the current year, 1975, are satisfactory, and that, having no abnormal commitments or problems, Wood Hall should be well able to withstand and overcome whatever adversities arise during the forthcoming difficult period."

Highlights – Years ended 30th June	1974	1973
Group Turnover	£258.980m	£185.150m
Group Profit before tax	£8.381m	£7.336m
Earnings on Ordinary Stock	£3.785m	£3.601m
per 25p unit	15.4p	14.8p
Dividend on Ordinary Stock net	£0.906m	£0.902m
per 25p unit (gross)	22.05%	21%
Ordinary stockholders' funds	£26.764m	£21.274m
per 25p unit	109.1p	86.7p

Wood Hall Trust profit analysis by activity . . .

	£'000
Pastoral trading (Australia)	2,060
Civil and general engineering and coal mining (Australia)	1,757
Building, contracting and estate development	1,661
Overseas trading	1,409
Materials handling	1,355
Food	448
Associated companies	263
Finance and property	120
	9,073
Holding company's interest and expenses	692
	8,381

. . . and geographically



WOOD HALL TRUST LIMITED

The full Report and Accounts and Chairman's Statement
are available from the Secretary, St. Martin's House, 140 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9LN.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

TCL likely to maintain profit levels

By Andrew Wilson,
Mining Correspondent

Barlow Rand's 59 per-cent-owned mining subsidiary, Transvaal Consolidated Land, is looking for maintained profits and dividends in the current year with further improvements in 1976.

Mr A. C. Petersen says in his annual review that the prospects for coal have substantially improved and are likely to be sustained. This will prove beneficial for TCL as long as suitable prices are obtained—reflecting the need for an adequate return on future capital expenditure.

Mr Petersen believes that gold will continue to move ahead but mine costs will continue to rise as the reduced labour force can only be made up by heavy expenditure on mechanization. The effects will be worst felt by the old deep-level mines of the Central Witwatersrand. Despite this, TCL can look forward short-term to maintained gold dividends and a growing income thereafter.

Last year, TCL's net profits rose from R6.25m to R8.21m and dividends totalling 112c were paid. The shares closed 25p lower at 850p on Friday.

Encouraging outlook for MTD Mangula

A generally bullish forecast for the current year at MTD (Mangula) is the dominant theme of the deputy chairman's statement.

While 1974 is expected to prove in retrospect a quite exceptional year, thanks to the strength of the copper price in the first six months, the production outlook of the Mangula mines and of the Merits group is encouraging. Mr W. J. Spence adds that although Merits will become liable to taxation, the R2.3m placed in reserve will cushion the group to some extent against the low copper price.

Last year, net profits jumped from R4.2 to R10.3m and dividends totalling 40c were paid.

Wankie losing money

In the first two months of the current year, Wankie Colliery made a loss of R250,000 which by the end of November had risen to R300,000 despite an increase in coal and coke prices at the beginning of the month.

Sir Keith Acutt told shareholders at the annual meeting that unless demand from power stations improves and the supply of railway trucks becomes more orderly, profitability is not likely to improve materially for a while, and there could be some rationalization of production.

Bisichi Tin: The accounts of the Nigerian company for the whole of 1974 will show a worthwhile improvement on those for the preceding year. This will be reflected in a welcome increase in the profits of the *London parents*, the chairman told the annual meeting.

LITTLE HAVEN FARMS

Pre-tax profit rose from £10,000 to £15,000 in first half to September 30, but small overall loss expected for full year.

W. H. PYKE (HOLDINGS)

Turnover for year to June 30 rose from £3.28m to £4.79m, on which pre-tax profit increased from £66,000 to £102,000. Dividend 1.31p (1.25p).

More share prices

The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Shares Price List tomorow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial:
Moss Engineering
Raine Engineering

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Indices for 06.12.74 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959).—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Change over week
The Times Industrial Share Index	61.34	14.27	28.34	−0.90
Largest Cos.	64.70	14.08	25.68	−0.58
Smaller Cos.	63.72	17.01	33.01	−1.54
Capital Goods	61.94	14.84	32.32	−1.07
Consumer Goods	77.21	11.72	25.96	+0.31
Store Shares	56.64	14.15	16.27	−2.00
Largest financial shares	80.66	11.20	—	+1.78
Largest financial and industrial shares	67.65	13.50	—	−0.13
Commodity shares	159.65	11.59	24.79	−5.47
Gold Mining shares	570.35	3.66	8.03	+10.47
Industrial debenture stocks	68.45	9.46*	—	+0.24
Industrial preference stocks	42.40	16.40*	—	+0.47
3½% War Loan	20⅝	16.94*	—	−⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below.—

	High	Low
All-time	199.47 (15.08.72)	61.51 (26.07.70)
1974	158.15 (22.02.74)	61.06 (27.11.74)
1973	199.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (11.12.73)
1972	195.47 (15.08.72)	171.49 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (02.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	110.75 (26.05.70)
1969	171.05 (31.01.69)	122.98 (28.07.69)

† Adjusted to 1964 base date.
* Flat interest yield.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12 %
FNFC	13 %
*Hill Samuel	●12½ %
C. Hoare & Co ..	★12 %
Lloyds Bank ..	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12 %
Nat Westminster	12 %
Shenley Trust ..	12½ %
20th Cent Bank	12 %
Williams & Glyn's	12 %

* Members of Accepting Houses Committee.

● Demands deposits, £10,000 and over. 11½%

★ 7-day deposits in excess of £10,000 up to £25,000 10½% over £25,000 10¾%.

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Brokers' views

A round-up of stockbroking opinion on the economic outlook suggests that the dire prophecies of the National *Institute* of Economic and Social Research are not without some support from inside the City.

Kemp-Gee heads its review of gilt edged prospects "The Edge of the Storm" and refers to growing domestic inflation, external recession and currency unrest. In the firm's Quarterly Economic Forecast" it is predicted that increases in wages and salaries in the first quarter of next year will be up to 28 per cent above those of the comparable period.

But Kemp-Gee agrees with Simon & Coates, about the outlook for the pound as the major concern for gilt edged investors. If sterling runs into trouble—and Kemp-Gee gives a warning that foreign holders will react sharply to unfavourable terms in the United Kingdom non-oil trade deficit—then downward pressures on gilts will outweigh any hopes that growing recession will bring lower yields.

Both firms conclude that cash remains a necessary part of any investment portfolio—particularly in view of the round of official statistics due this week. Simon & Coates points out that there is no shortage of economic and political doubts to keep investors out of the equity market.

But a few gleams of light manage to pierce the gloom of the broking world. Simon & Coates comments that the contracting and construction sector has underperformed the *FT* All-Share index by 22 per cent. But, withstanding doubts on the short term outlook, the firm considers the major companies to be "immensely strong", and well able to increase dividends.

From W. Greenwell comes a strong recommendation for the composite insurance sector where high yields are balanced by dividend security.

Terry Byland

Freight report

Persian Gulf tanker rates dropped to their lowest levels since early 1972. Not even at the height of the oil crisis last year did premiums sink to the Worldscale 35 ($3.62 a ton) paid to a vlcc by Mobil on Friday.

The new level means that no tanker is able to cover its running costs on a Persian Gulf to Europe voyage and there are abundant indications that owners are preparing for mass lay-ups. Owners of medium-sized tankers, for example, are refusing any cargoes which would take them to the Far East and away from the traditional lay-up zones.

Brokers Galbraith Wrightson noted that most want the six-week passage to Europe to allow them more time to consider the situation and at the same time bring them into areas such as the Mediterranean where ships can lay up and recommission quickly, when the market recovers.

Costs vary so much from tanker to tanker that average lay up points are impossible to compile. Already some 2 million tons of small oilers are lying redundant but so far no vlccs have withdrawn from the market. Brokers will be watching the Norwegian-flag owners who, because of their higher operating costs, are normally among the first to lay up.

Certainly at Worldscale 35 many vlcc owners can expect to lose more than $100,000 over the two to three months Gulf to Europe round voyage. Worst still, the outlook is one of even lower rates. At least a dozen vlccs, excluding relets, and numerous tankers in the 80-175,000-ton range, are expected ready to load in the Persian Gulf this month. Given the fact that the market normally "dies" for 10 days because of Christmas and the New Year, brokers cannot see employment for them all.

Barring a rush for tonnage by the majors immediately before Christmas, a fall to Worldscale 30, ($3.10), or below, could be feasible.

Talbex remains 'sound' in spite o money-lending and other losses

By Ralph Holder

Much of Mr Stanley Lunt's, the chairman's, report and speech on the Talbex Group, as might be expected, dwells on the affairs of Dorchester, the finance and mortgage offshoot of the group. It was mainly the provisions of some £400,000 for "doubtful loans and advances" by Dorchester that pulled Talbex down to a pre-tax loss for the year ended last July and led the board to omit any dividend.

Mr Lunt (who replaced Mr F. Stebbing as chairman in March), says that the directors of Talbex and Dorchester "will continue to take such *action* as they consider best for the company".

The accounts of Dorchester and three loss-making offshoots are qualified by the auditors, Messrs Lubbock, Fine, of London, who have told the board that they do not wish to stay on after the annual meeting on December 30.

On Dorchester the auditors state that the books and records do not adequately explain certain transactions in conne with the loans and adva detailed in Note 9 to the Ta *accounts. They have* been able to satisfy themselves the accounts show a true fair view of the results (lo £402,000) for the year, or the balance-sheet shows a view of the state of Dorch at that date.

Mr Lunt tells sharehol that in spite of "very dis ing" losses, the foundatic the Group remain sound, the main well-established sidiaries still trading well.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Wall Street

New York, Dec 6.—Reacting to a tide of unfavourable news, the New York stock market tumbled to its second straight sharp loss today.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.46 points to close at 577.60, following a drop of 11.58 points yesterday.

Today's close marked the indicator's lowest closing level since October 26, 1962 when it closed at 569.02. It added up to a drop of over 40 points for the week.

Losers overwhelmed gainers by a better than 5 to 1 margin.

The market got off to a bad start following news that November's unemployment rate soared to 6.5 per cent from 6 per cent in October.

Brokers said that although the November rise had been mostly anticipated, the fact that it's the highest rate in 13 years underscores the continuing softness in the economy.

• Ex Div. a Asked. e Ex Distribution. b Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3290 ($2.3250); three months, $2.2962 ($2.2927); Canadian dollar, 101.26c (101.26c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was up 3.85 to 403.30. The futures index was up 2.52 to 380.80.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 577.60 (587.06); transportation, 138.70 (141.29); utilities, 65.89 (66.40); 65 stocks, 189.45 (192.41).

New York Stock Exchange index, 34.45 (35.08); industrials, 37.21 (37.93); transportation, 25.58 (26.09); utilities, 25.59 (25.91); financial, 38.66 (39.32).

NY silver closes 6 cents down

New York, Dec 6.—COMEX SILVER futures closed 4.80 to 6.00 cents lower. Volume was 7,964 lots. Traders said that silver was nervous throughout the day and under liquidating pressure. Short covering late in the day helped prices recover from the lows. Dec. 419.80c; Jan, 422.30c; Feb, 426.40c; March, 430.50c; May, 438.40c; July, 445.60c; Sept, 452.40c; Dec, 462.00c; Jan, 465.00c; March, 471.10c.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 30 and 70 points down on 908 lots. Dec, 57.50c; Jan, 58.00c; Feb, 58.70c; March, 59.30c; May, 60.50c; July, 61.70c; Sept, 62.90c; Dec, 63.70c; Jan, 64.30c.

COTTON futures closed about 0.05 to 0.20 cents higher on light commission house short covering. Dec, 40.10c; March, 40.00c; May, 40.70c; July, 41.60c; Oct, 43.35-50c; Dec, 44.20c; March, 44.70c bid; May, 45.00c bid.

SUGAR futures closed firm with average gains of 0.90 to 1.70 cents on trade buying. Jan, 48.50c nominal; March, 49.25-9.85c; May, 48.15-8.00c; July, 44.70-95c; Sept, 41.60-40c; Oct, 38.90c; March, 30.00-29.90c; May, 27.35c bid. Spot, 49.00c, up 3.00c.

COFFEE. Futures in 'C' contract at the close saw the spot Dec offered at 56.50 cents a lb, down about 1½ cents and the rest of the market lower by about a half cent to one cent for the day. Dec, 56.50c asked; March 57.45-7.00c; May, 58.45-50c; July, 59.50c; Sept, 60.00-60c; Nov, unquoted.

COCOA. Futures fluctuated narrowly to close 0.75 to 0.25 cents lower. Dec, 72.50c; March, 64.80c; May, 59.80c; July, 57.80c; Sept, 55.95c; Dec, 53.30c, March, 51.25c; May, nil. Spot: [illegible] nominal; Bahia 79c.

WOOL. Futures closed 25.0 to 30.0 cents lower while Crossbred Futures were 25.0 cents higher to 10.0 cents lower. GREASE WOOL. Spot, 114.0c nominal. Dec, 111.0c bid; March, 116.0-20c; May, 119.0c bid; July, 119.0c bid; Oct, 126.0c bid; Dec, 126.0c bid; March, 126.0c bid; May, nil.

CROSSBRED: Spot, 60.0c nominal. Dec, 56.0c bid; March, 62.0-9.0c; May, 68.0c bid; July, 68.0c bid; Oct, 68.0c bid; Dec, 68.0c bid; March, 68.0c bid; May, nil.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—One cent a lb limit losses in Soyabean Oil Futures were joined by $0.50 to $3.00 a ton declines in Meal on the close. December Oil dropped 1.37 cents a lb to 36.23 cents. SOYABEANS.—Jan, 748-48c asked; March, 763½-½c asked; May, 778c asked; July, 785-85c asked; Aug, 780c; Sept, 744-44c asked; Nov, 711c; Jan, 718c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec, $154.00; Jan, $164.00; March, $171.00-0.50; May, $175.00-6.00; July, $180.00; Aug, $180.00-1.00; Sept, $181.50-3.00. SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec, 36.20-25c; Jan, 35.80c asked; March, 34.80c asked; May, 34.27c asked; July, 33.80c asked; Aug, 32.98c asked; Sept, 32.55c asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed easy nine to 12 cents lower. Dec, 473c; March, 493-493c; May, 494½-496c; July, 455-457c; Sept, 464c; Dec, 474c. MAIZE closed weak 10¾ to 1¼ cents lower. Dec, 358½-358c; March, 365¼-364¾c; May, 376¾-376¾c asked; July, 368-369c; Sept, 351c asked; Dec, 312c. March, 317½c. OATS closed easy 5¼ lower to two cents higher. Dec, 183¾c; March, 180-180¾c; May, 179c; July, 175½c; Sept, 172c; Dec, 173c.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

SURVEYORS VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE
HB Healey&Baker
Established 1820 in London
29 St.George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-629 9292
ASSOCIATED OFFICES JERSEY, PARIS, BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End Dec 23. § Contango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Ansafone
19 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 2HS.
Let Ansafone answer your phone
RING ANYTIME 01-629 9232

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
Treas 6% 1975	98¾	-⅛	5.998	4.691
Treas 8% 1975	98 13/16	..	8.096	10.825
Savings 3% 1965-75	95	..	3.156	20.765
Exch 6½% 1976	94¾	-1/16	6.884	11.513
Treas 6½% 1976	92 7/16	-1/16	7.033	11.509
Victory 4% 1976	97	-1½	4.124	8.299
Treas 10½% 1976	97 7/16	-⅛	10.777	11.972
Treas 6¼% 1977	89¾	-⅛	6.986	11.736
Elec 3½% 1974-77	88¾	-⅛	3.985	8.650
Treas 11½% 1977	97 1/16	-⅛	11.834	12.709
Trans 4% 1972-77	85¾	-⅛	4.667	9.529
Treas 9% 1978	91	-½	9.891	12.442
Exch 5¼% 1976-78	86½	-½	6.211	11.478
Treas 3% 1979	73½	-1/16	4.050	10.021
Treas 11½% 1979	95¾	-⅛	12.013	12.819
Elec 4¼% 1974-79	75¾	-⅛	5.611	10.869
Elec 3½% 1976-79	72¾	-⅛	4.811	10.764
Treas Cnv 9% 1980	85¾	+⅛	10.850	13.669
Fund 5¼% 1978-80	72½	-⅛	7.233	12.236
Treas 3½% 77-80	66¾	-½	5.012	10.942
Treas 3½% 79-81	67¾	-½	5.243	11.137
Treas 8½% 1980-82	77½	-⅛	11.473	14.441
Treas 13% 1983	88½	..	13.996	15.074
Fund 5½% 1982-84	62	-½	9.100	13.218
Treas 8½% 1984-86	63½	-4½	13.313	13.258
Fund 6½% 1985-87	53¾	-½	12.399	15.101
Treas 7¾% 1985-88	58¾	-½	13.274	15.927
Trans 3% 1978-88	34½	-½	8.714	13.849
Treas 5% 1986-89	41½	-½	12.278	15.123
Treas 8¼% 1987-90	55¾	-½	14.902	16.188
Fund 5¾% 1987-91	43½	-½	13.662	15.667
Fund 6% 1993	41¾	-½	14.830	16.172

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,796,000	AAH	56	..	11.6	20.7*	2.9
857,000	AB Electronic	25	-4	6.1	23.6*	1.8
760,000	AC Cars	38	-2	1.7	4.3	9.5
7,752,000	AD Intl	50	h -2	3.3n	6.6*	6.1
780,000	AGB Research	37	-2	3.0	17.5*	2.9
12.6m	APV Hldgs	108	-7	13.0	12.0*	4.7
4,393,000	AVP Ind	23	..	3.2	14.0*	2.5
2,719,000	Aaronson Bros	14	-2	2.1	14.8	1.9
360,000	Abbey Panels	18	..	4.0	22.2*	1.9
832,000	Acrow	32	-2	5.8b	11.1*	7.5
7,151,000	Do A	30	-1	5.8b	10.2*	4.3
1,326,000	Adams Food	16	..	1.3	8.4*	8.1
1,424,000	Adda Int	9	-1	1.1	13.5*	2.9
4,045,000	Adwest Group	59	..	8.8	14.9*	3.3
160,000	Aeron'l & Gen.	10	-2	1.5	14.9*	4.9
432,000	Airfix Ind	72	-6	4.0	5.6*	8.4
3,637,000	Do NV	31	-1	4.0	13.0*	3.6
23.5m	Albright & W	36	+½	5.3b	14.6*	4.7
4,440,000	Alcan 10½%	£35½	..	1050	18.9	..
6,840,000	Do 9% Cnv	£57	+½	900	15.8	..
2,324,000	Allen E.	25	-2	4.3	17.1*	3.0
317,000	Allen W. G.	17	-1	3.5	20.4*	4.4
4,684,000	Alliance Alders	19	-½	1.6	8.5*	5.1
4,372,000	Allied Colloids	47	-3	2.1	4.5*	5.9
282,000	Allied Plant	12	..	1.1	9.3*	3.0
3,644,000	Allied Polymer	32	+1	5.8	18.3*	4.1
800,000	Alpine Hldgs	8	-4	..e	..	2.2
7,425,000	Amal Metal	135	..	16.0	11.9*	3.7
1,800,000	Amal Power	17½	-3	4.1	23.6*	1.6
724,000	Amber Day	19	..	1.9	10.3*	2.6
734,000	Anchor Chem	30	-2	5.2	17.3*	4.1
6,223,000	Anderson Strath	105	-1	11.8	11.3*	5.4
230,000	Anglian Food	6	+1	0.5e	8.7	19.4
111.3m	Anglo Amer Ind	455	..	32.4	7.1	8.4
625,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	24	-1	4.4	18.5*	3.9
18.1m	Anglo-Thai Corp	97	-6	1.8	1.9*	4.2
542,000	Anglowest	22	-1	2.3	10.3*	3.7
1,139,000	Appleyard	22	-2	5.5	25.0*	2.9
2,095,000	Aquascutum 'A'	12½	..	1.5	12.3*	3.8
1,016,000	Arlington Mtr	32	-1	5.5	21.4*	2.8
6,051,000	Armitage Shanks	36½	-5½	9.2	25.2*	3.7
3,742,000	Armst Equip	18	-2	2.3	12.8*	3.1
532,000	Ash Spinning	44	..	5.4	12.3*	3.6
110,000	Asprey 5½% Pf	44	..	6.1	14.2	..
5,365,000	Ass Biscuit	22	..	3.3	14.9*	3.2
1,531,000	Do A	19	..	3.3	17.2*	2.8
199,000	Ass Brit Eng	4½	-½	..	..	7.4
76.3m	Ass Brit Food	23½	-1½	2.2	9.5*	4.2
11.9m	Ass Engineer	22	+1½	4.7	21.2	3.3
4,500,000	Ass Fisheries	26	-1	5.3	20.2	2.0
1,408,000	Ass Food	20	h -4	5.6n	11.2*	3.4
2,560,000	Ass Leisure	11	-1½	3.2b	28.7*	2.6
18.8m	Ass News	62	-3	6.2	10.0*	4.1
1,603,000	Ass Paper	20½	-1½	2.9	14.0	3.2
56.6m	Ass Port Cement	70	..	10.4	14.9*	3.4
11.9m	Ass Tel 'A'	29	+1	7.7	26.4*	3.4
466,000	Ass Tooling	27	..	2.7	9.9*	4.8
564,000	Astbury & Madley	14	..	1.2	8.7*	4.1
2,414,000	Atlas Stone	62	-1	6.8b	11.0	5.2
257,000	Attwood Garage	17	..	2.2	12.7*	5.9
2,332,000	Audiotronic	21	-1	6.5	31.0*	2.4
2,750,000	Ault & Wiborg	14	-½	2.9	20.6*	3.3
1,312,000	Aurora Hldgs	7½	-½	1.0	13.3*	3.3
360,000	Austin E.	34	-1	4.0	11.7*	2.3
5,812,000	Automotive Pd	15½	-1	2.1	13.4*	2.1
15.6m	Averys	43	-3	6.2n	14.4*	4.8
7,594,000	Avon Rubber	54	+1	12.8	23.7	3.1
6,748,000	BBA Grp	20	-1	3.4	17.0*	3.4
16.1m	BPB Ind	44	-2	8.0	18.3*	2.6
2,144,000	BSG Int	5½	-1	..e	..	2.1
17.0m	BSR Ltd	23	-5	2.8	12.2*	1.6
31.5m	BTR Ltd	36	+½	5.1	14.1*	4.4
11.8m	Babcock & W	26	-2	2.7b	10.3*	3.1
1,419,000	Bacal Const	22	..	..e	..	2.5
760,000	Baggeridge Brk	19	-2	2.4	12.4	3.5
2,464,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	5½	-1	0.3	4.9	5.4
4,388,000	Baird W.	39	-8	11.5	29.5*	2.6
3,453,000	Baker Perkins	19	-4	4.7	24.8*	2.2

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,233,000	Cranleigh Grp	4	..	1.1	26.8	2.0
720,000	Crellon Hldgs	24	..	3.8	15.8*	4.6
1,809,000	Crest Nicholson	17	..	4.0	23.4	1.4
17.8m	Croda Int	41	-2	2.5	6.1*	3.8
380,000	Cronite Grp	13½	-2½	3.4	25.0	3.7
384,000	Cropper J.	24	..	2.9b	12.0*	2.7
640,000	Crossland R.	8	..	1.4	17.6*	4.4
1,967,000	Crossley Bldgs	38	..	5.0	13.1*	2.1
1,679,000	Crouch D.	18	-1	4.1	22.8	3.4
320,000	Crouch Grp	13	..	3.8	28.8*	2.3
720,000	Crowther J.	20	-3	0.7e	3.4*	3.4
1,493,000	Culter Guard	20	+1	4.0	20.0*	3.9
1,751,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£38	..	375	9.9	..
1,187,000	Curzon Ind	4¼	..	0.8	18.3*	4.6
1,070,000	Cussons Grp	19	..	2.3	11.8*	4.0
788,000	Do A	14	..	2.3	16.1*	2.9
1,189,000	Cuthbert R. & G.	17	-1	2.4	14.1*	4.8
47.2m	Cutler Hammer	£24	-½	68.7	4.9	7.9
931,000	Dale Electric	46	..	5.9	12.8*	6.9
895,000	Danish Bacon	65	..	8.6	13.3*	2.5
394,000	Dartmouth Inv	5½	..	1.0	17.3*	3.5
1,387,000	Davies & New	34	..	8.5	25.0*	3.1
1,674,000	Davis G.	15½	..	4.1	26.2*	2.5
10.3m	Davy Int	47½	-2½	8.0	16.8*	3.7
842,000	Dawson & Barfos	14	..	2.0	14.4*	3.8
9,363,000	Dawson Int	19½	..	4.2b	21.5*	3.9
1,152,000	Dawson J.	31½	-1½	6.7	21.4*	5.0
46.2m	De Beers Ind	420	+70	32.3	7.7	10.7
23.1m	Debenhams	29	-3	6.0	20.8*	5.4
11.0m	De La Rue	73	-3	14.7	20.1*	3.1
7,228,000	Decca	100	..	12.1	12.1*	2.6
11.6m	Do A	100	..	12.1	12.1*	2.6
28.3m	Delta Metal	34½	-1	5.6	16.3*	3.3
1,891,000	Denbyware	44	-4	7.0	15.9*	3.4
7,636,000	De Vere Hotels	68	-4	5.0	7.4*	10.1
1,880,000	Dew G.	62	+1	5.9	9.5	3.2
44.0m	DRG	54	-1	7.8	14.5*	4.8
1,200,000	Dimplex Ind	6	+½	2.5	42.0*	2.4
1,863,000	Dixons Photo	15	-1	1.4	9.0*	1.8
1,726,000	Do A	14	-1	1.4	9.6*	1.7
322,000	Dixor	30	-2	0.6	2.1	20.3
8,698,000	Dobson Park	15	-½	2.7	17.7	3.4
1,798,000	Dolan Pack	22	+1	2.8	12.5*	2.3
2,475,000	Dom Hldgs	33	..	4.8b	14.6*	6.5
1,944,000	Doncaster D.	18	-1½	3.5	19.4*	2.5
1,050,000	Dorman Smith	70	..	7.0	10.0*	7.6
5,164,000	Do A	67	..	7.0	10.5*	7.2
1,852,000	Douglas R. M.	23	-½	4.4	19.2*	1.9
399,000	Dover Eng	10	..	..e	..	..
1,794,000	Dow'd & Mills	13	-1	1.5	11.8*	3.7
1,850,000	Downing G. H.	62	-2	12.2	19.7*	3.1
17.0m	Dowty Grp	46	-1	7.0	15.3*	3.7
973,000	Drake Cubitt	7	..	..	..	..
670,000	Dreamland Elec	12½	-½	2.7	21.5*	2.4
1,525,000	Dufay	18½	-½	1.3n	7.0*	7.5
2,812,000	Duncan W.	225	..	26.8	11.8*	5.8
3,457,000	Dunford & Ell	33	-3	5.7	17.3	2.9
25.5m	Dunlop Hldgs	26	-2	5.0	19.2*	3.0
8,289,000	Duport	28½	-3½	4.8	16.8*	2.4
2,272,000	Dutton For	16½	-1	3.6	22.0*	3.0
672,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	19	..	4.6	24.4*	1.6
1,195,000	ERF Hldgs	28	-1	5.3	19.1*	2.8
1,308,000	E Lancs Paper	24	..	3.9	16.4*	3.2
411,000	E Mid A Press	30	..	3.1	10.3*	3.8
1,811,000	Eastern Prod	16	-4	..e	..	1.4
5,585,000	Eastwood J. B.	27	-3	4.4	16.4*	2.1
300,000	Do B Dfd	25	..	..	..	..
2,487,000	Edbro	35	+1	6.6	18.7*	3.2
950,000	Ega Hldgs	35	..	4.2	12.0*	2.8
788,000	Eldridge St'fd	3½	+½	0.6	15.7*	1.1
1,698,000	Eleco Hldgs	14	+½	2.0	14.1*	4.1
1,416,000	Elec & Ind Secs	13	-1	2.1	15.8*	4.7
48.8m	EMI Ltd	65	-3	8.3	12.7*	3.8
4,500,000	Electrocomps	45	-5	5.3	11.8*	4.5
10.4m	Electr'nic Rent	19	-1	1.8	9.4*	3.8
2,856,000	Elliott B.	29½	-1	5.3	18.0	5.5
1,606,000	Elliott Grp	22	..	1.9	8.8*	2.4
4,836,000	Ellis & Everard	75	-1	9.9n	13.0*	9.0
2,732,000	Ellis & Gold	12	..	2.0	16.3*	2.3
6,612,000	Empire Stores	46	-6	4.3	9.2*	4.0
1,471,000	Energy Serv	4	-1	..e	..	5.2

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,048,000	Kent G.	11	h -2	..e	..	..
1,379,000	Kent M. P.	14	-1	2.4	16.9*	1.8
1,690,000	Kettering Mtr	56	-4	4.7	8.5	7.7
475,000	Kimpher Ltd	28	..	6.7	23.9*	3.4
1,026,000	Kitchen Taylor	30	-1	2.2	7.4*	4.1
2,890,000	Kleeman Ind	70	-6	5.8b	8.3*	4.9
9,972,000	Kwik Save Disc	66	..	5.0	7.6*	7.9
3,908,000	LCP Hldgs	21	-2	4.1	19.3*	2.6
9,221,000	LRC Int	24	..	4.2	17.5*	3.7
12.9m	Ladbroke	58	-2	5.8	10.1*	4.4
900,000	Ladies Pride	28	-1	3.7	13.3	3.1
784,000	Lafarge	14	..	3.0	21.4*	2.1
3,634,000	Laing J.	47	-2	2.8	6.0*	3.3
8,237,000	Do A	47	-2	2.8	6.0*	3.3
10.0m	Laird Grp Ltd	28	-2½	3.7n	13.2*	2.1
1,238,000	Lake & Elliot	19	-1	4.4	23.1*	8.6
810,000	Lambert H'wth	27	..	3.4	12.7*	2.7
31.8m	Lamson Ind	53½	-2	4.0	7.4	8.3
202,000	Lane Fox	20	..	..e	..	6.0
207,000	Lane P. Grp	6	..	..e	..	1.1
2,323,000	Lankro	48	-2	5.4	11.2*	3.5
13.7m	Laporte Ind	49	-4	7.5	15.4*	5.8
1,412,000	Latham J.	80	..	9.7	12.1*	2.0
1,251,000	Laurence Scott	17	-1	3.7n	21.9*	2.1
161,000	Lawdon	6	..	..	..	..
620,000	Lawtex	31	-4	3.9	12.5*	2.3
21.6m	Lead Industries	60	-4	7.1	11.9*	3.6
374,000	Le-Bas E.	26	-2	3.0	12.5*	2.0
3,315,000	Lee A.	10½	..	1.9	17.9	3.1
679,000	Lee Cooper	48	-2	7.5b	15.6*	2.0
1,143,000	Leisure & Gen	17	..	2.2	12.9*	3.0
2,950,000	Leisure C'van	38	-1	6.7	17.7*	6.6
4,207,000	Lep Grp	65	-2	3.6	5.4*	2.6
3,919,000	Lesney Ord	15	..	1.2b	7.9*	3.3

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
944,000	Rivlin I.D.& S.	24	..	3.4	14.3*	3.3
796,000	Robb Caledon	55	+1	5.3b	9.5*	7.1
16.3m	R'son Rentals	78	..	5.5b	7.1	4.5
4,686,000	Rockware Grp	29	-1	3.9	13.6*	3.2
9,180,000	Rolls-R Motors	25½	-4	5.2	20.5	4.3
1,176,000	Ropner Hldgs	15	-4	2.3	15.2*	4.8
887,000	Do A	12	-3	2.3	19.2*	3.2
1,337,000	Rosgill Hldgs	14	-1	3.3b	24.5*	2.3
777,000	Rotaflex	9½	-½	1.1	12.6*	2.0
961,000	Rotaprint	19	-1	4.0	20.8*	3.5
13.3m	Rothmns Int 'B'	14	-½	2.3b	16.2*	1.5
963,600	Rotork Ltd	25	-1	1.1	4.8*	2.3
513,000	Routledge & K	45	..	4.8	10.6*	6.5
11.3m	Rowntree Mac	32	-2	5.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,226,000	Rowton Hotels	33	-2	6.7	20.2*	4.0
1,466,000	Royal Sov Grp	34	..	3.2	9.3*	4.9
3,370,000	Royal Worcs	70	-1	5.0	7.2*	3.7
1,400,000	Rosco Grp	8	..	3.0	37.4*	2.8
1,023,000	Ruberoid	10	-2	2.8	28.0*	2.5
20.4m	Rugby Cement	29	+1	3.7	12.7*	3.7
5,832,000	Do NV	18	+2	3.1	17.4*	6.0
813,000	Ryan-Traders	35	..	11.1	30.6	2.3
792,000	S & U Stores	9	..	1.3	13.9*	5.5
9,079,000	SGB Grp	45	-2	5.4b	12.0	4.2
104.9m	SKF 'B'	£20	+¼	191	9.6	3.1
6,274,000	Sabah Timber	15	..	1.7	11.2*	1.4
66.2m	Sainsbury J.	81	+2	6.1	7.8*	10.4
390.0m	St Gobain	£14½	-½	63.7	4.3	7.1
615,000	Sale Tilney	48	-2	5.7	11.6*	2.8
5,275,000	Samuel H.	77	-5	6.8	8.9*	3.6
5,260,000	Do A	76	-5	6.8	8.9*	3.5
5,637,000	Sandeman G.	50	..	3.2	6.3*	3.1
1,311,000	Sanderson Kay	23	-1	5.1	22.2*	3.8
1,930,000	Sangers	31	-5	7.3	23.1*	2.8
2,850,000	Savoy Hotel 'A'	12	-1	0.7	5.9*	6.9
6,435,000	Scapa Grp	35	-3	5.5	15.8*	2.8

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,242,000	Chancery Cons	9½	..	0.7	7.5*	7.1
15.0m	Charterhse Grp	23	..	4.5	19.7	3.2
301,000	Charterland	25	..	4.6	19.0*	4.7
——	C Fin de Suez	£27	-1	..	..	..
543,000	Cornthian	10	-1	..e	..	2.8
4,368,000	Daily Mail Tst	98	-2	13.5	13.7*	10.5
4,758,000	Do A	96	-2	13.5	14.0*	10.3
29.4m	Dalgety	94	-12	11.4	12.1*	2.4
2,735,000	Dawnay Day	10	-1	1.8	18.1	..
323,000	Edin Ind Hldgs	4½	-½	..e	..	1.4
1,264,000	Equity Ent	17	-½	2.7	15.7*	..
2,264,000	Estates & Gen	13	-½	2.6	20.2	..
1,890,000	FC Finance	27	-1	4.9	18.2*	7.9
537,000	Fanti Cons	40	-1	7.3	18.3*	4.5
78,000	Fitzroy Inv	2	-2	..	..	6.7
3,122,000	Goode D & M Grp	13	..	1.1	8.2	2.2
745,000	Hawtin	2½	-½	..e	..	..
3,385,000	Hoblyn 'A'	31	-1	1.8	5.9	11.8
63.6m	Inchcape	183	-3	9.7	5.3*	4.9
968,000	Investment Co	14	-1½	1.2	8.4*	6.2
4,536,000	Jessel Secs	11 f	..	5.3	47.7	1.3
449,000	Do Dfd	8 f	..	..	..	..
400,000	Kwahu Co	16	-½	..	..	7.0
5,627,000	Law Deb Corp	36	-5	5.3	14.6	8.4
25.1m	Lloyds & Scot	35	-1	4.3b	17.1	3.3
1,650,000	Ldn & Euro Secs	20	+1	2.2	11.0*	4.0
3,530,000	Ldn Aust & Gen	10½	-½	..	..	1.8
387,000	Ldn Scot Fin	10	..	2.5	25.4*	3.2
2,428,000	Ldn Utd Inv	37	-3	4.5	12.1*	8.2
1,250,000	Manson Fin	20	..	4.5n	22.4*	5.5
812,000	Martin R. P.	20	-½	8.2b	41.1*	2.0
9,538,000	Mercantile Crdt	12	-6	..	..	7.6
2,215,000	Moorgate Merc	14½ f	..	1.4	9.5	6.9
601,000	NMC Invest	14	..	1.9	13.4*	11.6

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
15.5m	Amal Colls	250	..	23.1	9.2	..
462.5m	Anglo Am Corp	352	-2	15.4	4.4	..
790.2m	Ang Am Gold	£36	-¼	119	3.3	..
177.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£17¼	-¼	161	9.0	..
17.8m	Anglo Transvl	£10	..	47.1b	4.7	..
17.8m	Do A	£10	..	47.1b	4.7	..
5,063,000	Ayer Hitam	53	-2	14.6	27.6	..
3,098,000	Berali Tin	27	+5	..e	..	..
12.7m	Bishopsgate Pl	51	-3	5.9	11.5	..
225.7m	Blyvoors	£9 11/16	-½	55.9	5.9	..
12.2m	Botswana RST	68	-4	..	..	..
37.1m	Bracken Mines	255	-5	37.5	11.9	..
53.0m	BH South	172	-3	7.3	4.3	..
231.0m	Buffelsfontein	£21	-½	113	5.3	..
160,000	Cent Prov	5	-2	..	..	..
12.3m	CAST	63	-1	5.0	7.9	..
100.6m	Charter Cons	100	-3	8.9	8.9	..
340.4m	Cons Gold Fields	224	-12	8.3	3.7	..
1,680,000	Daggafontein	24	-2	..	..	..
622.1m	De Beers 'Dfd'	192	-5	15.0	7.8	..
142.5m	Doornfontein	£14½	+3	61.3b	4.2	..
32.5m	Durban Rood	£14	..	68.4	4.9	..
3,468,000	East Dagga	93	-3	18.7	20.1	..
447.2m	EDriefontein	£8 9/16	-1¼	12.4b	..	..
3,487,000	E Rand Cons	28	..	1.3	4.5	..
56.4m	E Rand Prop	£14¼	..	87.0	6.1	..
116.5m	Elsburg Gold	370	+15	7.3	..	..
624,000	Ex-Lands	14	..	2.0	14.6	..
255.0m	F S Geduld	£25½	+1¼	191	7.3	..
11.1m	Geduld Inv	260	-10	18.2	7.0	..
924,000	Geevor Tin	224	..	27.6	12.3	..
106.2m	Gen Mining	£20½	..	100	4.9	..
800,000	Gold & Base	13	..	1.3	9.8	..
6,187,000	Gopeng Cons	155	-5	18.8	12.1	..

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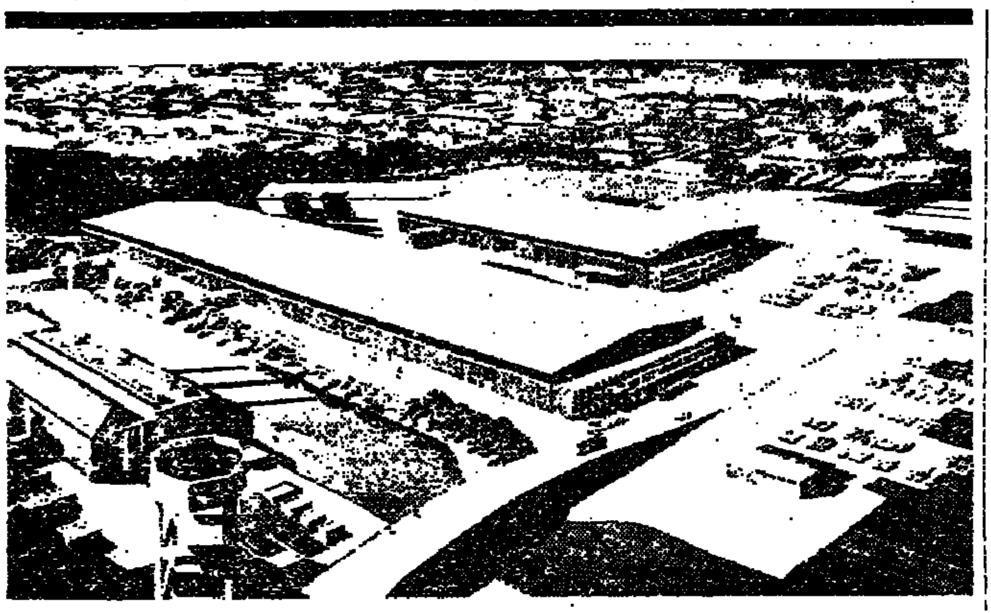
An artist's drawing of the building at Greenford, Middlesex, claimed to be the largest clear space warehouse in Britain.

Institutions becoming more active

With various signs that the large financial institutions are showing increased activity in the property field, it will be interesting to see what response there will be to the proposals put forward last week by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames.

The borough is seeking a direct partnership with large institutional investors, cutting out professional developers, to finance the second part of their Eden Walk shop and office scheme in the centre of the town.

The total sum looked for is about £5,400,000, consisting of £4,400,000 for development cost, excluding interest rates, and £1m towards land cost. The estimated annual rate of investment based on current prices is about £2,200,000 a year over the development period.

The council, who have obtained title to the whole of the site, are proposing long-term lease and leaseback arrangements which would guarantee a minimum agreed return on an institution's total investment within three years, and a proportion of the growth.

The scheme, designed by Ronald Ward and Partners, is an extension of the first phase and is just off Clarence Street. It comprises a system of covered shopping malls linking existing large stores and would include a large store of some 70,000 sq ft, about 30 new shops and 32,300 sq ft of offices.

Outline planning permission has been received and it is hoped that work will begin next September for trading to begin in the spring of 1978. Consultants and letting agents for the council are Donaldsons, of London. The first phase of the Eden Walk development, carried out by the council, was completed in 1967 and included 100,000 sq ft of retail space, compared with about 115,000 sq ft in the present scheme.

The main part of the new Gracechurch Centre in Sutton Coldfield was officially opened last week. The development, which is by the United Kingdom Provident Institution, has been designed by The Harry Weedon Partnership and includes eight large stores and about 70 other shops of varying sizes. It comprises a series of communicating shopping malls and courts restricted to pedestrians. Above the shops there is parking for about 1,000 cars.

The final phase of the development, which will include about 40,000 sq ft of offices and a bank, is due for completion by the middle of 1976. Hillier Parker May and Rowden have been consultants and letting agents and have been appointed as estate managers to the centre.

Planning permission has been obtained by Interland Estates for a new retail store with ancillary offices in Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, north London. The site was formerly occupied by Sainsbury's.

The proposed building would provide just under 24,000 sq ft on ground and two upper floors. Interland are looking for a major occupier and the development will be built to individual requirement. Negotiations with several prospective tenants are in hand, they say. The letting agents are Silverman Bourne and Co and Garrard Smith, both of London.

Interland Estates, incidentally, have also completed their new office development, costing £1,300,000, in St Paul's Street, Leeds, the only modern office building to be let in the city at present. Close to the new Bank of England and a short distance from the town hall, the five-storey building provides 20,500 sq ft of offices. Finance for the scheme has been provided by the Standard Life Assurance Co, of Edinburgh, and the design was by Michael Sykes and James Able, of Harrogate. Letting is through Weatherall Hollis and Gale, of Leeds. The rent is £90,000 a year.

In the industrial field what is claimed to be the largest clear space warehouse in the country has been completed by the Auriol Property Co, a subsidiary of the J. Lyons Group of Companies. The property is at Greenford, Middlesex, off Oldfield Lane, which runs into Western Avenue, and about four miles from Heathrow airport.

Designed by Bovingdon Fowler McBride, the warehouse has 197,850 sq ft of clear space on a single floor and in addition there are two floors of offices of 3,275 sq ft each. Eaves height is about 24ft. The rent being asked is between £1.70 and £1.75 a sq ft and letting is through Edward Erdman and Co and Herring Daw.

In Norwich, Wingate Investments are developing the City Trading Estate, which covers about 22 acres close to the city centre and the inner ring road. There is to be a total of 400,000 sq ft of warehouse and light industrial accommodation. A building of 43,400 sq ft has just been completed for Status Discount Ltd, and work has started on a building of 40,400 sq ft for Booker Belmont Ltd.

Wingate are prepared to erect buildings to occupiers' requirements, but would dispose of sites on ground leases to enable occupiers to benefit from the increased concessions for capital investment recently announced. Lettings are through Percy Howes and Co, of Norwich, and Savills, of London.

Preston Guild Trading Estate, at Preston, a development by Hanover St George Securities, is coming along well. The first phase of 70,000 sq ft is fully let. The second, of the same area and consisting of seven units, has been completed. Two units have been let and negotiations are under way for the rest. Rents are of the order of 85p to 90p a sq ft.

Those two phases cover about five acres of a total of eight acres. A third phase will bring the space on the estate to about 250,000 sq ft, with an investment value of £1,250,000, to be retained in the Hanover St George portfolio.

Amsterdam University have bought from the Amalgamated Investment and Property Group the freehold of an office block of 55,000 sq ft in the central part of Amsterdam. The university, who are the main tenants, are reported to have paid about 11m guilders.

The building, Amalgamated's whole office investment in the city, is close to the palace, bounded by the Spuistraat, the Paleisstraat and the Singel canal. Knight Frank and Rutley acted jointly with Drs C Van Zadelhoff in the sale and advised in the original purchase in 1973, when the price was about 8.5m guilders.

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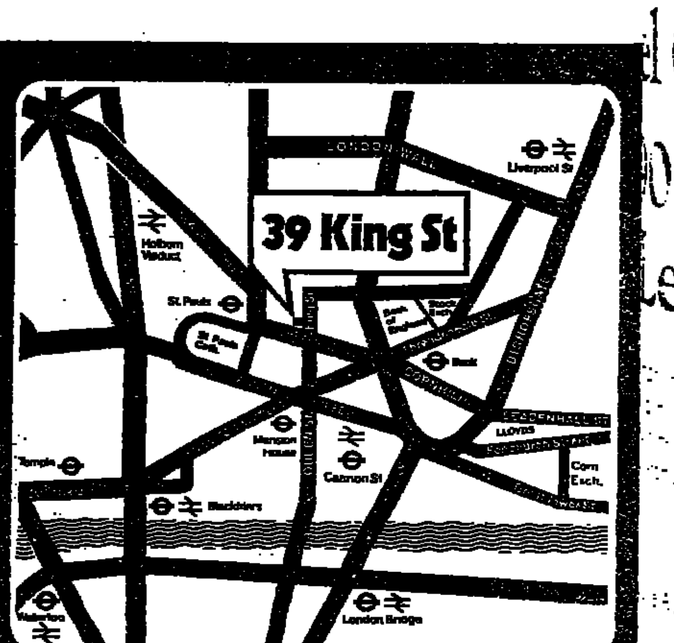

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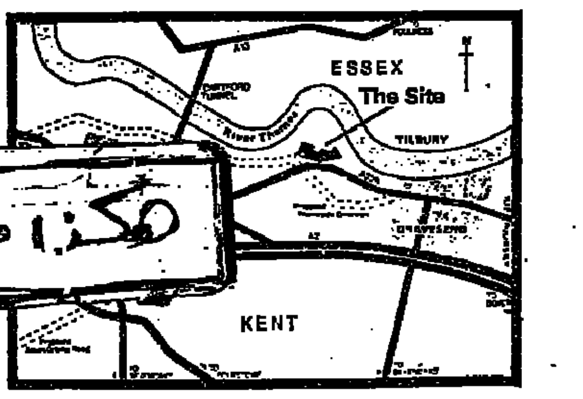

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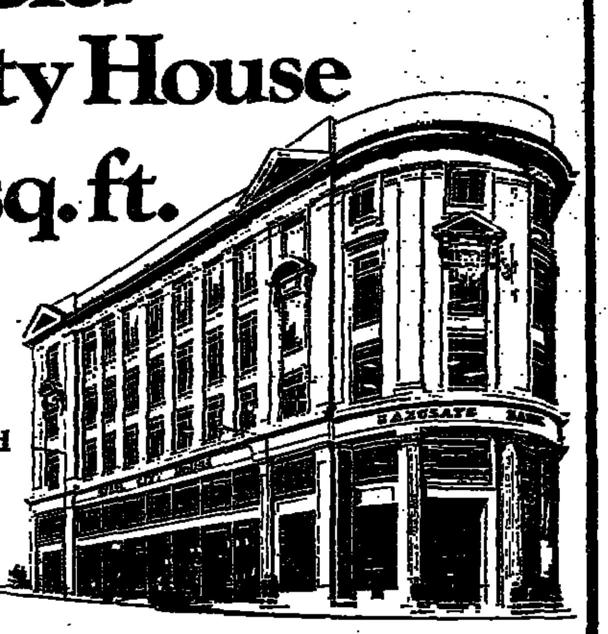

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Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 23

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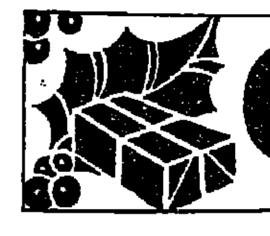

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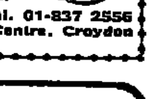

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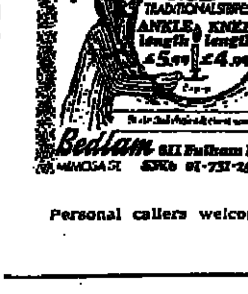
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arial and General Appointments
n page 21

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to £3,000 p.a. Mature well ed person required by Executive. Phone Lisa 439 Marlborough Appointments.

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e for a laugh? Try Dougal first as the Magic Roundabout returns (BBC1 5.40). e in the hilariously sparring Likely Lads (BBC1 7.40) or raucous Sid in Bless s House (ITV 8.0) and finish with Match of the Day which all who saw it when it shown before found absolutely side-splitting (BBC2 10.35). Panorama by contrast rs a harrowing study of would-be immigrants from Pakistan (BBC1 8.10) while izon reconstructs the true story of a spastic's struggle to communicate (BBC2). The men who pick the day's topics are featured in Inside the News (BBC1 3).—L.B.

1

pm, Away in a Village. News. 1.00, Pebble Mill. Chigley. 2.00, Film: Girl Golden West (1938), with tte MacDonald, Nelson . 4.00, Play School. 4.25, Wombles. 4.30, Jackanory. Blue Peter. 5.10, John n's Newsround. 5.25, Charlie. 5.40, Magic dabout.

, News. 6.00, Nationwide.*
Z Cars.
Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads ?: Home is the Hero.
Panorama: Waiting at the Gates.
News.
Film: Rough Night in Jericho (1967), with Dean Martin, George Peppard, Jean Simmons.
News.
Inside the News.
Weather.
ck and white.

nal variations (BBC 1): WALES: 1.45-2.00 pm, Ar Lin . 6.00-6.50, Wales Today. nwide. 6.50-7.20, Heddiw. 8.10, Z Cars. SCOTLAND: -12.55 pm, Search for Scotland. 8.50, Reporting Scotland. nwide. 7.40-8.10, Introducing Solomon. 11.13-11.38, The Among Us. NORTHERN IRE- 0. 6.00-6.50 pm, Scene Around Nationwide. 11.40, Northern nd News Headlines.

TV

.10 am, Sesame Street. 11.10, man. 11.30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 1.25, Fable. pm, Thames. 2.30, Housecall. Film: Jeff Chandler and yn Keyes in Smuggler's Island. 20, Thames. 5.20, Stars in the . 5.50, News. 6.01, Report . 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, nes. 10.30, Romany Jones. 0, Film: Lon Chaney Jr and Sir ric Hardwicke in Ghost of Frankenstein.* 12.10 am, Weather. HTV em. 12.10 am, Weather. HTV except: RU/WALES. As HTV except: -3.00, Hamdden. 4.20-4.50, briantics. 6.01-6.22, Y Dydd. -9.00, Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST. HTV except. 6.22-6.45, This is West this Week.

estward

45 am, Washington Irving. 30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, mes. 1.20, Westward News from dlines. 1.20, Story f [illegible] 2.30, Yoga erica. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Health. 2.55, Looking f an wer. 3.00, Film: Steel Town h John Lund, Howard Duff, Ann ridan. 4.20, Thames. 6.00, stward Diary. 6.20, Sports Desk. 5, Thames. 10.32, Westward ws. 10.35, The Way We Live. 05, Barnaby Jones. 12.00, Faith Life.

nglia

15 am, Danger Man.* 11.05, lloping Gourmet. 11.30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 1.25, glia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, useparty. 3.00, Film: The Frozen nits with the Crazy Gang.* 4.25, ames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.45, ames. 10.30, A Place in History. David's. 11.00, Russell Harty. 45, Reflection.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School. 3.00, Women at Work. 3.30-3.55, Use Your Head.

7.05 On the National Health.
7.30 Newsday, with Patrick Cooney, Irish Minister of Justice.
7.45 Faces of France: Part 6: Paris in the Spring.
8.10 The Waltons.
9.00 Call My Bluff.
9.25 Horizon: Joey.
10.35 Second City Firsts: Match of the Day, by Neville Smith.
11.05 Film Night.
11.35 News.
12.05-12.10 Robert Hardy reads Spate in Winter Midnight, by Norman Maccaig.

Granada

9.35 am, Pippi Longstocking. 10.00, Joe 90. 10.25, Riptide. 11.10, Eight Weeks in the Life of a Car Park. 11.50, Mel O Toons. 12.00, Thames. 1.20, Nature's Window. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Harmony Aboard. 3.15, Film: Shadow of Fear.* 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Thames. 10.30-12.30 am, Film: 23 Paces to Baker Street, with Van Johnson, Vera Miles.

Border

10.55 am, The Enchanted House. 11.05, Wildlife Theatre. 11.30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Shirley's World. 1.00, News. 1.25, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, McCloud. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.15, The Protectors. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Orson Welles Great Mysteries. 11.00, The Odd Couple. 11.45, Border News.

Grampian

11.05 am, Fable. 11.10, Ed Allen. 11.30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Foreign Flavour. 3.00, Film: Glory Alley, with Ralph Meeker, Leslie Caron, Louis Armstrong.* 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.05, Love American Style. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: Gorilla at Large, with Cameron Mitchell, Anne Bancroft, Lee J. Cobb, Raymond Burr, Lee Marvin. 11.55, Prayers.

Scottish

11.30 am, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Housecall. 3.00, Film: Follow That Horse, with David Tomlinson, Cecil Parker, Richard Wattis, Mary Peach.* 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Women Only. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Drive In. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05, Men of Affairs. 11.35-12.30 am, Edgar Wallace: The Set-Up.

Ulster

10.30 am, Romper Room. 11.10, Yoga for Health. 11.30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 1.28 pm, Ulster News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Women Only. 3.00, Film: Cripple Creek, with George Montgomery, Jerome Courtland. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.15, Dusty's Trail. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Monday Night. 10.40, The Art of the Craft. 11.05-12.00, The Whiteoaks of Jalna.

Thames

9.45 am, The Chasing Game. 10.25, Galloping Gourmet. 10.50, Table Tennis. 11.05, Riptide. 11.55, Fable. 12.00, Pipkins. 12.15 pm, King Wilbur III. 12.30, Mr and Mrs. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Emmerdale Farm. 2.00, Jim's World. 2.30, Good Afternoon. 3.00, Film: The Exile, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Maria Montez.* 4.25, Clapperboard. 4.50, Robert's Robots. 5.20, University Challenge.

5.50 News. 6.00, Today.
6.40 Opportunity Knocks!
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Bless This House.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 South Riding.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: with Rachel Roberts, Girl on Approval.
11.55 Learning to Live.

ATV

10.05 am, The Secret Mendips. 10.30, Film: Three on a Spree, with Jack Watling, Carole Lesley, Renee Houston. 12.00, Thames. 1.20, Lunchtime Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Film: Portrait of Jennie, with Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten.* 4.25, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Citizens' Rights. 11.00, George Cemy. 11.10-12.05 am, Riptide.

Southern

10.00 am, Hammy Hamster. 10.15, Film: The Littlest Rebel, with Shirley Temple. 11.30, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.30, Houseparty. 3.00, Film: The Girl Most Likely To, with Stockard Channing, Edward Asner. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 5.50, News. 5.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in History: The Temples. 11.00, The Adventurer. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, Guideline. 11.45, Farm Progress. 12.15 am, Weather.

Yorkshire

10.55 am, Paulus. 11.05, Marco Polo. 12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 3.00, Film: Dan Dailey, Charles Winninger, Nancy Guild and Charlie Ruggles in Give My Regards to Broadway. 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Calendar. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.25-11.55, Skiing with Gina.

Tyne Tees

10.45 am, Starting Point. 10.55, The Magic Pencil. 11.05, Western Civilization. 11.35, The Secret Mendips. 12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film: Living It Up, with Dean Martin, Jerry Lee Lewis, Janet Leigh. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, Today. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Encounter. 11.00, Loggins and Messina. 11.30, News. 11.35, The Waiting Season.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News. Jeff Cooper.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.00 pm, David Hamilton. 5.00, Rosko. 7.02, Free Spin. 7.30, Alan Dell. 8.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00, Bob Harris.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Night Ride.† 2.00, News.

† Stereo.

2

5.00, Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Pete Murray† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.45 pm, Ricochet.† 2.02, Jean Challis.† 4.15, Waggoners' Walk. 4.30, Joe Henderson.† 6.02, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, John Dunn. 12.00-2.02 am, Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Rossini, Donizetti, Mendelssohn.† 8.00, News. 8.05, CPE Bach, J. C. Bach, J. S. Bach.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Schubert.† 9.45, Talking About Music.† 10.15, Prokofiev, Bach, Brahms.† 11.20, Songs by Mendelssohn and Liszt.† 11.50, Moeran, Delius, Thomas Wilson.†

1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Melos Ensemble: Schubert.† 2.00, Berlioz on Public Concerts.† 3.30, Bartok: Music for strings, percussion and celesta.† 4.05, Organ Recital: Bach Lance Massey, Alain, Dupré.† 4.55, Bandstand.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound.† 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound, continued.† 6.30, Getting It Together. 7.00, Tal como es.7.30, Haydn.† 8.00, The Marriage of Freedom and Fate: sound poem on themes from the life and work of Beethoven.† 9.50, Whatever Happened to Equality ?: Part 6: Equality and the Law. 10.35, Bach Cantata.† 11.05, The Last Things: Personal reflections on Judgment. 11.25, Jazz in Britain.† 11.55-12.00, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming. 6.40, Prayer. 6.50, Travel News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.25, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.50, Travel News. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.25, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, John Ebdon. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Any Questions? 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Desert Island Discs. 12.55, Weather.

1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: A Place in the Country. 4.35, Story Time: Fatu-Hiva Back to Nature. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Just a Minute. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Cold Comfort Farm, part 1. 8.00, Play: The Last of the Incas. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Charlotte. 11.00, The Financial World Tonight. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, News. 11.51-11.54, Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music, 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station, 97.3 VHF, 417 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

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PUTNEY.—Mod. luxury, c.h. flat, colour TV, own room, £60 p.c.m. 789 6092 after 6 p.m.

HARLEY STREET. — Fourth male (mid-20s); own room, most mod. cons. £15 p.w.—580 1978.

HAMPSTEAD. 3rd prof. girl for flat, own room, £12 p.w. inc. 586 3075.

FLEUR. Ring about house in Chelsea, 352 0427.

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W.1. Mews house, 2nd girl, 25, share room, £11 p.w. 493 1493 (6 p.m.).

1/2 FEMALE prof./grads. seek own rooms 3 mths. £10 p.w. incl. 373 0591, eves. (flat 12).

N.6. 2nd and 3rd girls, 25 plus, to share c.h., garden flat, own rooms, £36 p.m. 348 4808, after 5.0 p.m.

S.W.1. 3rd girl immediately, share large room, 25 plus, £25 p.m. 730 0501, evening.

W.4. 1- person, own room, Super flat, £14 inc. C.H.—493 1611, Ex. 31 (day), 995 0581 (eves.).

S.W.5.—4th Girl to share, £7.50 p.w.—373 6715 after 6.

GIRL(S).—Spacious room in Barons Court flat, £45/£50 p.m.—385 1935 after 6 p.m.

S.W.6.—House, 2nd and 3rd man, own rooms, £17 and £15 p.w.—736 3202.

RICHMOND HILL, 2 for large room in lux. period house, C.H. £12 p.w. each.—730 5467.

GIRL TO SHARE room in well appointed Kensington flat, £9 p.w.—Tel. 373 9380 after 6.

OWN ROOM, friendly house, C.H. £35 p.m.—673 1342.

S.W.11. Nr. Park, 2nd female share gr. floor flat, £35 p.c.m. excl.—228 0425.

S.W.1. Two prof. girls share large flat 4 month period, own rooms, £15 p.w. each.—834 7814, Ext. 21.

SOUTH KEN. 4th girl super flat, £8.75 p.w. excl. (Shirley), 629 8090 (day), 373 1689 (eve.).

DELIGHTFUL MEWS Cottage, S.W.1. 4th person, own room, £15 p.w. Tel. 235 7843.

W.1. Luxurious flat. Girl to share room, £40 p.m.—723 7738.

HOLLAND PK. Double room in super flat, all mod. cons. £17 excl.—737 2532 eves.

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S. KENS.—Super 2 bedrooms, recept., k. & b. Lift. C.H. £45.—K.F.S., 373 3009.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Newly decorated ground floor flat. 1 bedroom, reception, modern k. & b. Garden. 6 months. £40 p.w.—Boyd & Boyd. 584 6863.

ROOF-TOP STUDIO FLAT, W.1. S.c. lounge/bedroom, kitchen, diner, bathroom. Suit single person. £20 p.w.—J. W. Ltd., 01-390 2251.

RENTALS

FURNISHED PROPERTY

FERRIER & DAVIES. 01-584 3232.

6 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3.

Two small flats by Marylebone Station, £25. 4 rooms, k. & b., A1 tenant required, £53. Regent's Park, listen to the roar of the lions, from £30 flat. Kew, Surrey, maisonette £38. Wimbledon, 6-roomed house for family £40. Manchester Square, W.1, 3-roomed flat £45. Dulwich Village, 6-roomed Edwardian house 8 mins. Victoria £45. Ealing family becoming Parisiens for 3 years leave 5-roomed house, £50. Queensgate, architect's new mews, garage, £60. Regent's Park, very smart bachelor's flat, views of wintry London, £55. Devonshire Street, American-style 4th floor flat, garage, £65. Sth. Kensington, very large Ambassadorial house, 30ft. indoor swimming pool, £130. And for the top money spinners, Eaton Terrace 7-roomed, 3 bath house, £300.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE APARTMENTS

BAKER STREET. Nr. Park. 7th floor. Studio flat with views in modern block; lift, porter; C.H. & H.W. inc. Only £38 p.w.

PONT ST., S.W.1. Charming 2 bedroom flat with antique furn. in well-run house. Large recept. with bay window, k. & b., caretaker; C.H. inc. £55 p.w.

S.W.5. Modern 3/4 bedroom flat with mod. furn. in super block. 2/3 recepts., fitted kitchen, 2 bath. Short/long let from £75 inclusive p.w.

CHELSEA, S.W.3. Owner has left delightful 2 bedroom house in courtyard overlooking private garden. 2 recept., large mod. kitchen, 2 bath, cloaks.; C.H.; colour TV. £75 p.w.

01-581 2337

WANTED

Mr. B—English businessman recently returned from overseas, needs 2 bedroom furn. flat for 1 year only. South of the Thames. Up to £30 p.w.

Mr. J—from Royal Navy, now stationed in London, needs 2/3 bedroom flat in N./N.W. London. Furn. for 3 men. Up to £35 p.w.

Mr. B—American productivity manager and family, seeks 2/3 bedroomed flat or house. Any area with easy access C. London for their 6 mnths. contract in U.K. Up to £40 p.w.

Mr. S—From India brought to U.K. by his Government for 1 year needs 3/4 bedroomed house. Putney or Barnes. Fully furn. for family. Up to £45 p.w.

Contact
CHURCH BROS. & PTNRS.
139 Oxford St., W.1.
Tel. 01-439 0581/9 or
01-439 0580.

Around Town Flats

120 Holland Park Ave., W11.

CADOGAN PLACE, SW1. Small 2 room flat in excellent area, good pied-a-terre, £30.

ISLINGTON, N1. Brand new, 2/3 bed family maisonette in trendy area. Many handsome prints, spectacular colours, value at £48.

LORDS VIEW, NW1. 2 bed, 2 recept., flat in famous mod. block, large k., suit couple and child, £55.

SWAN COURT, SW3. Beautifully decorated, 2 room flat, service, laundry inc., restaurant in block, £60.

REGENTS PARK TERRACE, NW1. 3 bed Regency house in private street. House and Garden decor, paved garden. Highly rec., £85.

UPPER WIMPOLE ST, W.1. Spacious 3 bed flat, smart new bathroom, suit consultant, £95

01-229 0033

REGENCY HOUSE
N.W.1

4 bedroomed, 2 bathroomed property, with great character on 4 floors. Eminently suitable for family seeking proximity to schools.

Answer-phone, gas c.h., furnished in excellent taste. £85 p.w.

Church Bros.,
(01) 439 0581/9

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT and letting agents, Jonathan David & Co., are receiving many overseas enquiries for long and short term homes of good, very good and excellent standards.—Tel. 434 1874.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Luxury furnished flat. 3 rooms, kitchen, bath., storeroom, garden. Short let. £165 p.m. plus C.H.—Phone 01-286 4738 between 9 and 11 a.m.

EALING, W5. 3-yr-old well furnished town house, 3/4 bedrooms, 1/2 reception, large kitchen, bath, shower; garage; garden. £50 p.w. 998 7064.

KENSINGTON.—Unique family flat with access to gardens. 4 beds, 3 recept. k. and 2 b. £175 p.w.—Kathini Graham Ltd., 01-352 0113.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats and executives. Long/short lets. All areas. Lipfriend Co. 499 7578.

W1. A very elegant flat in this well appointed area. 3 bed, 3 recep., 2 bath, lift, porter, C.H. inc. Hunter & Co. 629 1087.

EXTENSIVE RANGE Flats/Houses wanted and to let. Long/short-term.—L.A.L., 937 7884.

KENSINGTON, 5 bedroomed family house, garden. £75 weekly. 937 5986.

RIVA ESTATES OFFER the best furn. flats/houses to suit overseas diplomats/executives; 3mths. plus £35/£200 p.w.—589 7475.

SELECTIVE LANDLORDS & TENANTS always contact the agency that succeeds.—London Flats. 373 5002.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (near Stn). Lovely 3 bed family town house. £165 p.m. 788 6320 after 3.

ROOMS/BOARD in London homes Beds-in-Homes. 01-637 4250/1.

AMERICAN executive needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £100 p.w. Usual fees required. Philips Kay & Lewis. 629 8811.

NW.8. Available January large garden flat, 2 double bedrooms, Lunge. K. & B., C.H., £32 p.w. No sharers. Long let. Ring 624 0470 after 6.30 p.m.

MONTAGU SQUARE, W.1.—Enormous sunny room, c.h., c.h.w.; private entrance; suit prof. man. £21 p.w. or 2, £11.50 each. Refs.—Tel. 262 5695.

MARBLE ARCH. Luxury service flats, long/short let. 262 9819.

AVAILABLE NOW. Quality Flats/Houses to let.—LAL. 937 7884.

FERRIER & DAVIES.—One of London's least pompous agents—will get you a furnished flat or house in 24 hours!—Almost—6 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 584 3232.

CHELSEA. Luxury service flats from £40 p.w.—R.H. Ltd., 01-370 4231.

W.2. Second floor furnished flat. 5 mins. Parks/Tubes. 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, cleaning. £28 p.w. 229 8359.

WESTMINSTER.—Top floor maisonette, superb views and roof garden, 5 bedrooms, 2 bath, 2 large recep., c.h. £1,900 p.a., excellent fitted carpets, curtains, American kitchen appliances at val.—493 1831.

LITTLE VENICE. New conversion, 3 bedrooms, 2 bath., large reception, c.h., use of gardens, 9 years. £1,350 p.a. Brand new carpets, curtains, kitchen appliances. £1,350. 499 6157.

COSY NEST, S.W.7.—Top floor flat in Queens Gate. Sitting room, dble. bed, k. & b. £30 p.w.—Buck & Buck. 584 3721.

3 MALE AUSTRALIAN Bank officers urgently require comfortable furnished accommodation. Central London.—600 8761, ext. 45.

UNFURN. CHISWICK. 4 rooms, k. & b. £432 p.a. F. F., £3,950.—385 4396. F.I.L.

PALACE ST., S.W.1., attractive bedsitting room, k. & b., c.h. incl., £25 p.w.—Kay, 629 8811.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Extremely attractive modern design 2-bed flat. Good kit., recept. leading to garden, bath. £45 p.w.—Quintess, 584 4372.

W.8. Elegant 3 rooms flat, 1-2 persons. £35-£40 p.w.—727 5203.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 2-room fully furnished quiet flat, with maid service. £40 p.w.—937 4706.

HARLEY STREET, W.1. Fully furn. flat avail. now for 6 mths. +. 3 beds, dble recept., k. & b., sep. cloakrm., indep. C.H., £50 p.w. Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.

NW2. Modern sunny studio flat, separate K. & B., suit married couple. £20 p.w. 01-452 0940.

DULWICH (12mins. Victoria or City). Detached fully modernised house. 4-6 bedrooms, 2 recept., etc., C.H., Max. 1 year let to family. £50 p.w. Spencer & Kent. 01-670 2204.

Continued on page 24

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

To place an advertisement in any of these categories tel.:

01-837 3311

(Manchester office: 061 834 1234)

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Domestic Situations	21
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Entertainments	11
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Motor Cars	23
Parliamentary Notices	10
Property	20 and 21
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Secretarial and General Appointments	21 and 23
Situations Wanted	23

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times,
PO Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God."—Isaiah 40: 3.

BIRTHS

EVERSHED.—On 6th December, 1974 at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Susan (née Tattersall) and John Evershed—a son (Edward).

GIBSON.—On Dec. 5th at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Charmian and Robin Gibson, a daughter.

GIMSON.—On December 7th at Epsom Hospital, to Judy (née [illegible]) and Guy—a daughter (Karen Rachel).

GOLDSMITH.—On December 7th, at Dorking General Hospital, to Flora and Alan Goldsmith—a daughter (Katharine).

HENDERSON.—On Dec. 1st at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Sue (née Davenport-Handley) and Tom, a son, James.

LERNER.—On December 6th, 1974, to Penelope (née Torrance) and Arnold Lerner—a son (Daniel Benjamin).

RENOUF.—On December 5th at the British Hospital, Woolwich, to Julia (née Hughes) and Anthony, a son (Nicholas), brother to Alexander.

TURVEY.—On the 6th December, 1974, in Derby, to Jean and Commander Francis Turvey, R.N.—a son (Francis), a brother for Geraldine and Elizabeth.

MARRIAGES

SUMNER : CORFIELD.—On Sat. 7th Dec., the marriage took place at The University Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, between Mr. Philip Keith Sumner and Miss Mary-Louise Elizabeth Corfield.

DEATHS

BAILLIE.—On Thursday, 5th December, 1974, in the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, after a short illness, Edward Oswald Baillie, of Mitchellhill, Haddington, East Lothian and formerly of East Horsley, Surrey. Dearly loved husband of Renee and father of Andrew, Ted and Iain. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Haddington, on Monday, 9th December, at 2 p.m. Cremation private. Family flowers only; donations, if wished, to Help the Aged, c/o Royal Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh.

BLAKE.—On December 4th, suddenly and peacefully, at Bois Juli Cap d'Ail, Antony, beloved husband of Naomi.

BOSMAN.—On December 5th at his home, Chilterns, Middle Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey, George Alphonso, beloved husband of May and dear father of Caroline. Requiem Mass at Our Lady of the Assumption R.C. Church, Englefield Green at 12 noon on Wednesday, December 11th. Flowers may be sent to F. Harrison and Son, 40 Harvest Road, Englefield Green. Egham 2165.

BUTLER.—On December 5th, 1974, Annie Emdee, aged 89 years, recently of Wantage, Oxon., one time of Woolston Lodge, near Ussington, Oxon. The daughter of William and Mary Butler. Funeral service at Woolston Parish Church at noon 10th December.

BUTLER.—On 6th December, 1974 Yvonne Renée Harvey (née Kelly) at her home, 5 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol, after illness, beloved wife of Adrian, mother of Petrena and Susan, mother in law to Brian and Peter. Service at St. Stephen's Church City, 3.30 Tuesday, 10th December. Family flowers only, donations to Cossham Hospital League of Friends.

CAMPBELL OF INVERNEILL.—On December 7th, at home, Una, quietly passed away in her 87th year. Funeral Lochgilphead, noon, Wednesday, December 11th.

DEATHS

CHILDS.—On 6th December, 1974, Hermione Caroline, widow of Christopher Borlase Macrae Childs, at the Nonsuch House, Stoke Poges, Bucks. Funeral at Hedgerley Church, 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, 12th December. Enquiries to: E. Sargeant & Son, Slough 20081.

COOKE.—On December 6th, 1974, peacefully, Douglas Campbell, aged 8[illegible], of 7 Fairmeathe, Pains Hill, and Seaview, I.O.W. Dear husband of the late Christine, dearly loved father of Honor Edwards, Diana and Alan, and devoted grandpa. Cut flowers only. For details of funeral arrangement, please ring Mallia's at Putney, 01-788 [illegible].

CRADDOCK-JONES.—On December 6th, 1974, suddenly at home, Thomas John, aged 77, lately of Dancklerts, of London. Cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, on Wednesday, December 11th, 1974, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to British Heart Foundation Appeal, 57 Gloucester Place, W.1. or own charity.

CROSSE.—On 5th Dec., 1974, after a long illness at the Sunnybank Hospital, Cannes, Felix Warren Crosse, sister of Olive Warren Crosse. Funeral service at Antibes Cemetery on Wed., 11 Dec., at 11.15. No flowers please.

DUNCAN.—On December 5th, peacefully at her home, Isabel Constance Helen, aged 94, widow of Gordon Stewart Duncan, late of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. Funeral, St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 11.30 Thursday, December 12th. No flowers and please no letters, but donations to Help the Aged, 8 Denman St., W.1, would be appreciated.

FELL.—On December 6th, peacefully at Edinburgh, Evelyn Annie Fell, of Levenside, Haverthwaite, near Ulverston. Cremation and interment of ashes private. Memorial service at the Parish Church, Ulverston, at 2.15 p.m. on Sunday, 22nd December, 1974.

FULLALOVE.—On 6th December, 1974, at his home 45 Barwell, Wantage, Oxon, Alan Lindsey, beloved husband of the late Kathleen Lucy and father of Clare, passed peacefully away, aged 85 years. Funeral service, Wantage Parish Church, on Thursday, December 12th, at 2.00 p.m., followed by interment in Wantage Cemetery.

GIBSON.—On December 7th, 1974, Constance Mary (Mollie) Gibson, in her 97th year, of Little Lodge, North Chailey, Sussex. Cremation private. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Chailey, on Thursday, December 12, at 2.30 p.m. Please, no flowers.

GREENLAND.—On 2nd December, 1974 P. W. Greenland, formerly of the Essex Regiment, batman and later devoted servant of the late Lt. General Sir Geoffrey Howard and family. Cremation took place at Tunbridge Wells on December 6th.

GRINDLEY.—On 7th December Marjorie Evelyn, beloved wife of the late Hugh Grindley and very precious mother of Toria and Angie. Funeral private.

HARRISON.—On December 5th, suddenly at his home, 191 Goring Road, Worthing, Edward Gathorne Harrison, aged 79 years, cremation, at Worthing Crematorium, Findon, on Thursday, December 12th, at 12.15 p.m. Flowers to Jordan and Cook, Worthing 32703.

JOHNSON-GILBERT.—On December 6th, 1974, Sir Ian Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E., 5 Ravelston Dykes, Edinburgh, in his 84th year, after a short illness, dearly loved husband of Rosalind and remembered with love by his brother, Tim, his sons, Tom and Ronald and their families. Funeral service for family and personal friends at Warriston Crematorium, on Wednesday, 11th December, at 1.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Details of the memorial service will be announced later.

LAWRENCE.—On 7th December, peacefully, in his sleep, Dr Cyril Dunn Lawrence, O.B.E., aged 71, of Seacrest, 32 Westfield Park, Ryde, I.o.W., formerly superintending scientist of the Central dockyard laboratories, Portsmouth, greatly loved by his wife, Dulcie and daughters, Pam and Daphne, also by Ralph and his four granddaughters. Funeral service, 2.30 p.m., Thursday, 12th December, at Ryde Cemetery Church. Flowers to H. V. Taylor & Son, Funeral Directors, Ryde.

McCLINTOCK.—On December 7th, peacefully, after a long illness, Margaret Katharine, widow of Rev. E. L. L. McClintock, in her 90th year. Dearly loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Last survivor of the seven children of J. H. Buxton of Easneye. Cremation (family only), Friday morning, 13th, followed by memorial service at Stanstead Abbots, at 3 p.m., to which all are warmly invited to give thanks for her wonderful life. No flowers, by her request.

OMMANNEY.—On December 6th, 1974, at Westminster Hospital, London, after great courage, Penelope, of Burkham House, Alton, Hants. Beloved wife of John and mother of Nicholas and Charles. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Bentworth, Hants., on Wednesday, December 11th, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to: Kemp & Stevens, Alton.

PASMORE.—On December 6, peacefully, Gertrude Evae, aged 90 of Seaford, formerly of Dewhurst Road, London, widow of Dr. Edwin Stephen Pasmore, dearly loved mother of Victor, Stephen and Winifred and dear friend of Florence Head. Enquiries to Seaford Funeral Service. Tel: Seaford 892389.

PINTO.—On December 6th, Charles, aged 85, beloved husband of Florence and father of Harold, Dorothy (Hilton) and Joe. Memorial prayers at 23 The Crossways, Wembley Park, on Wednesday, December 11th, at 8.15 p.m.

PRINGLE.—On December 7th, at Targariff, Robert Hunter Pringle, M.C., loved husband of Edith Pringle. Targariff Cottage, Bantry, co Cork. Funeral, 3 p.m., Tuesday, December 10, at Bantry Church.

RICHARDS.—On December 5th, Alice Euphemia of Grove House, Epsom, widow of Dr. Hugh Richards, previously widow of Cecil Tritton, much loved godmother of Jane. Funeral at St Martin's Parish Church, Tuesday December 10th at 11.45 followed by cremation. Enquiries to Longhurst, Epsom. Tel. Epsom 25548.

RICHARDSON.—On December 5th, Julia Augusta, of 26 Burwood Park Road, Walton-on-Thames, aged 89. Cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, on Thursday, 12th, December at 10 a.m. Flowers to F. W. Chitty, Weybridge.

DEATHS

RUST.—On December 6, 1974, in the Lansdown Nursing Home, Bath, Geoffrey Ernest Rust, of Old Hopyard, Norton St. Philip, Bath, beloved husband of Effie and father of Clive. Funeral service Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, on Wednesday, December 11th at 3 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations may be sent to British Heart Foundation, to Paddock Woods, Claverton Down, Bath. Arrangements by Jollys Funeral Directors, Milsom St., Bath.

SMITH.—On December 4, 1974, suddenly, at Brier Lodge, Column Rd., West Kirby, Wirral, Diana Stafford Smith (née Gobey), darling wife of Talbot and super mother of Belinda and Christopher. Cremation private. Flowers in bunches please and all enquiries to Charles Stephens, Funeral Directors. Tel.: 051 645 1396.

SZAMUELY.—On December 4th after a long illness at Mile End Hospital, Nina, beloved wife of the late Tibor Szamuely and mother of Helen and George, of 17 Sutherland Place, W.2. Requiem Mass on Thursday, 12th December, at 10 a.m., St. Mary of the Angels, Moorhouse Road, W.2 and afterwards at Kensal Green Cemetery. Flowers to John Nodes & Son, 207 Westbourne Grove, W.11.

USHER.—On December 7th, 1974, at Elmhurst, Glasnevin, Dublin, Verna, late of Meadow Bank, Bushy Park Road, Rathgar, Dublin 6.

WATSON.—On December 6th, suddenly, Ian Edward, of Denmead Cottage, Chawton, late of I.C.I. India. Funeral, Thursday, December 12th, 2.30 p.m., at Woking Crematorium.

IN MEMORIAM

ARCHER, PAT.—In ever loving memory on this, his birthday and every day.—Doris and family.

DU VIVIER.—In memory of Major Paul Edward du Vivier, Royal Engineers, who died on 9th December, 1967, the only son of Mrs. Phyllis Carlish and father of Dr. Anthony du Vivier and Madeleine.

LEETE, FREDA (née Withington), now at rest amidst the Malvern Hills where we met and were married, and where we shall ever dwell. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills."

MAITLAND, GRACE, dearly remembered mother and grandmother, died Dec. 8th, 1973. "Love never faileth."

MARKS, SIMON, First Baron of Broughton.—In memory of grandfather, died Dec. 9th, 1964.—Joel Lerner.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM DAVID, barrister.—8th December, 1874 to 28th March, 1954. In affectionate memory.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service, Private Chapels.
45-47 Edgware Road, W.2.
01-723 3277
12 Kensington Church St., W.8.
01-937 0757

PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, floristry for all occasions. 118 Knightsbridge, 584 8256. 56 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. 584 7181.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

NIGEL CALDER

will be signing copies of his books including his latest "Weather Machine" on Tuesday, December 10th between 1.00 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. in our Geography department here at

DILLONS UNIVERSITY BOOKSHOP
1 Malet Street, London,
WC1E 7JB. 01-636 1577.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

MR. AND MRS. FRANK AUSTIN are not sending out Christmas cards this year but take the opportunity of wishing all their colleagues and friends A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

MR. H. J. JOEL will not be sending cards this year, but wishes all his friends a Very Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

B.A., B.Sc.—See B.A., B.Sc. plus under Services.

EXAMS IN '75? See Talbot Rice under Services.

I.S.R. offer free advice on overseas employment.—See Gen. Vacs.

APPEALS ORGANIZERS for National Charity.—See General Vacs.

FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY and Gentlefolk's Help, 42 Ebury Street, London, SW1W 0LZ, thank kind donors who have sent their £10 bonus to help others less fortunate.

HAVE FUN helping the old. Drivers needed one Sunday afternoon a month. Contact 01-240 0630.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

TOP FLIGHT TRAVELS. Best value, Gtd. Deps. See Holidays & Villas.

KRUGERRANDS.—See our advertisement under Articles for Sale David Owen Edmunds. (Gold & Diamonds Division).

ARABIC PRINTING, marketing. See Business Services.

LOST, Friday, 29th Nov., Piccadilly area, white and yellow gold bracelet. Reward: 930 9219, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.

C & O EXAMS. Oxbridge.—See Marsden Tutors under Services.

CHALET GIRL required. — See Women's Appointments.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING? See Personal Services.

SILVER BARS FOR £3.95. See Sales and Wants.

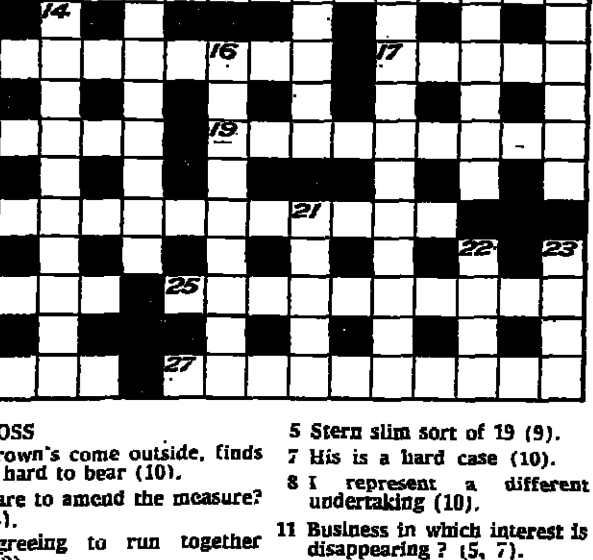
CHEERFUL GIRL for school holidays. See Domestic Situations.

SALT, MARION & LAWRENCE. Congratulations on 30 yrs. love.—G. & F. R. & L. & A.

NON-PROFIT MAKING Humanitarian Organisation seeks office accommodation London (W.1 area) or suburbs, comprising not less than 8 rooms and reception area. Replies in strict confidence to Box 2928 D, The Times.

HEAD MATRON required boys' prep. school Broadstairs. See Women's General Appts.

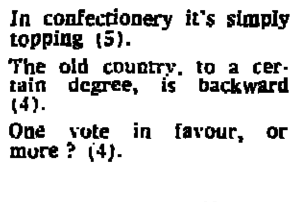
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,863



ACROSS
1 Brown's come outside, finds it hard to bear (10).
6 Care to amend the measure? (4).
9 Agreeing to run together (10).
10 About the last form of worship (4).
12 Sightseer taking the round trip (5-7).
15 Make up for lost time, if time is money (9).
17 Part of Venice? Rialto, to be more precise (5).
18 Tony Weller's recommended defence (5).
19 Work is play to them (9).
20 Passwords for shop assistants? (12).
24 "Empty" describes this poet's own metamorphosis (4).
25 Does this call for treatment by a faith-healer? (10).
26 The mark of Paris, the cad (4).
27 They're assumed for dramatic effect (5, 5).

DOWN
1 Prepare gun to shoot this pheasant? (4).
2 Source of wealth, is not yours (4).
3 They should, on balance, prove successful (12).
4 Clean up the undergrowth? (5).
5 Stern slim sort of 19 (9).
7 His is a hard case (10).
8 I represent a different undertaking (10).
11 Business in which interest is disappearing? (5, 7).
13 Latitudinarian clergy? That's the stuff! (10).
14 A word of little significance (10).
16 The old master makes his mark during a term break (9).
21 In confectionery it's simply topping (5).
22 The old country, to a certain degree, is backward (4).
23 One vote in favour, or more? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,862



هكذا من الأصل

Dec. 25 will be like Dec. 9

. . . desperately short of food in Kerala and other disaster-stricken areas. A volunteer worker writes, "They too were grey and looked very old, of course mainly due to anxiety and starvation."

Send 365 days of happiness.

For £5 the cost of a small turkey, you can provide a few ounces of rice each day for a year to supplement the diet of one desperately hungry old man or woman.

£10 enables volunteers to provide daily meals and urgently needed medical aid for a group of needy old people for several weeks.

£25 will send vital supplementary food and medical aid to a small community for two months.

Help the Aged's work extends to 44 countries where old people are in dire need.

Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T7, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WRITE YOURSELF A LITTLE HAPPINESS . . .

It's really quite easy . . . take your cheque book . . . inscribe the initials N.S.M.H.C. thereon . . . and follow it with what you feel is a modest Christmas donation to help this country's Mentally Handicapped kiddies . . . post it to :

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Pembridge Hall, 17 Pembridge Square, London, W.2 then reflect . . . your action will help to give our children a chance in life . . . doesn't that make you happy ?

Let's all have a happy Christmas.

GETTING TO KNOW THE GRAIL

Three opportunities in 1975 to share the life and work of the Grail society. 31 Jan.-2 Feb.; 4-6 March; 26-28 Sept. Meant for those who are interested in this form of committed Christian life either for themselves or on behalf of others. Details from Miss Rowman, the Grail, 125 Waxwell Lane, Pinner, Middlesex.

THE FRIENDS of the Clergy Corporation.—Throughout the year we give help to the clergy, their widows and orphan daughters in need. "Something extra" at Christmas can make all the difference to our applicants, so, please, send a generous donation to our Chairman, The Rev. Canon C. E. V. Bowkett, 27 Medway Street, London SW1P 2BD.

LET'S CONQUER CANCER in the Seventies. This is the aim of the Cancer Research Campaign. Isn't it yours, too? Please help to achieve it by sending as much as you can spare to Sir John Reiss Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TX1), Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

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